



# Election Analysis Report: Muskegon County November 3, 2020

## Executive Summary

Issued April 30, 2022

Written by *Chris Kajjala*

A team of Muskegon County residents have been researching the mechanics of the November 3, 2020 election. Several important races in Muskegon County were determined by less than 600 votes. It is clear that the voter registration file (Qualified Voter File or QVF) has many anomalies. The number of actual voter registrations in Muskegon County should be 115,000 adults. More than 18,000 voter registrations were added in 2020, and many were removed after the election. This is the initial report that covers 12 issues under study related to this election. More than 18,000 voter registrations were added then deleted, 6,000 of these voted. There were issues with about 44% of the 159 voter addresses that were initially canvassed. This could affect up to 700 votes. It is clear that only several thousand votes could alter the outcome of several races.

This committee finds that the Clerks, both political parties, and all legal voters should be involved in the election process to ensure that it is working and produces results consistent with the current residents' wishes.

## Conclusions:

1. Numerous issues have been uncovered related to the November 2020 Election in Muskegon County (MC) creating the real possibility that the outcome of several races could have been altered.
2. Late additions of voter records pushed the Muskegon County (MC) voter rolls (QVF) to 109% of the total adult population of the county.
3. The County turnout calculation of 65.19% was based on an inflated QVF. Actual turnout was between 71% and 84% based on the actual voting age population (VAP) of Muskegon County (MC).
4. The data shows that the QVF was being manipulated. This could seriously hinder future canvassing efforts.
5. The MI SOS data show a huge spike in voter registrations in 2020. Many of these were hidden by reporting and many disappeared after the election. There was also a small spike before the 2016 November election.
6. Based on normal voter registration rates, about 32,500 of the voter registrations in the MC QVF in Nov. 2020 did NOT represent the actual voting public in the County.
7. Preliminary canvass of select QVF data showed anomalies of up to 44%, and may have affected 500 to 700 votes.
8. Other anomalies (deceased voters, transient locations, and abandon properties) were found indicating that many expired and inaccurate registrations exist in the overall QVF affecting over 600 other registrations.
9. Vote-counts in one township do not agree with either the County or the State recorded numbers.
10. Election records show that more absentee ballots can be returned than were sent out. How is that not a problem?



11. Approximately 6,000 voter registrations (that showed a vote was cast) in the “149k” QVF were removed in Q1 2021.
12. Over 7,000 QVF entries were added then deleted between October 2020 and March 2021; moreover these were not reported by the MI SOS.
13. The MC 2020 Election was influenced by private funds from billionaires. The influence of large amounts of money came through 3rd party CTCL grants given to government groups in our County.
14. Ballot drop boxes and the mobile get-out-the-vote trailer created a possibility for “chain-of-custody” problems and ballot harvesting.
15. A lack of Republican election workers and analysts contributed to problems and the real possibility that election results were affected, and this perception eroded confidence in the election result.
16. Inability to finalize the election result in a timely manner eroded confidence in election outcomes.
17. If ineligible votes were cast, then MC resident’s votes and voice were not reflected as wins in some of the races.

**This Report by the numbers: QVF / Canvassing Highlights to date:**

Reference

- 234 dead voters / 90 death certificates found QVF dated 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr 2021
- 3 dead voters born in 1850
- 1 dead voter born in 1892
- 247 voters age 100 to 170 years old, 15 voted
- 1,726 voters age 90 to 99, 163 death records found, and 939 voted
- 126 incorrect registrations found to date
- 2,051 people registered on a single day (October 9, 2020)
- There are many names of people that never existed in Muskegon County
- 114 registrations at transient locations / addresses QVF dated Dec 2020
- 128 duplicates to date (Zip Code List)
- Registrations at Vacant lots, vacant homes, and boat slips exist
- 13 voter registrations are associated with the Brookhaven Facility. It closed before Nov. 3, 2020
  
- 1,775 new residents moved into Muskegon County from 2015 to 2019 2010 US Census
- 3,225 excess registrations (voter records) were added to the MC QVF from 2015 – 2019
- 17,100 voter registrations were added between Oct 2019 and Nov 3, 2020 MI SOS Data
- 1,060 voter registrations were added between Nov 3, 2020 and Jan 1, 2021
- 13,130 excess registrations were in the QVF above the adult population (9.6% more than pop.)
- about 32,500 voter registrations in the Muskegon County QVF in Nov. 2020 did NOT represent the actual voting public
  
- 9,000 to 20,854 voter records were apparently deleted in Q1 2021 from the Dec 2020 QVF
- 1,039 of the 20,854 records had no prior voting history recorded for Muskegon County.
- 6,294 of the 20,854 records had recorded votes in the 2020 election.
- 3,403 of the 6,294 voted in person at the 2020 election.
- 2,891 of the 6,294 voted by absentee ballot in the 2020 election.
- 170 of the 2,891 records casting absentee ballots in this group were 90 or more years old.



- To date, 239 homes have been canvassed (15%) in a small study
- 159 interviews (66% of doors visited) were completed.
- 69 contacts of the 159 (43%) appear to have some problem
- 55 voters of the 159 addresses did not live at that address at the time of the election (34.6%)
- 500 to 700 registrations may be affected in this small canvass

For perspective:

- One County Commissioner seat was decided by **less than 300 votes** (3.5%)
- The County Drain Commissioner seat was decided by **less than 380 votes** (0.43%)
- **President Trump lost Muskegon County by 510 votes** (0.55%)

## Recommendations:

1. Residents who voted the President Trump and other conservative candidates need to mobilize and become involved in future elections as Election Inspectors, Challengers, Poll Watchers and Data analysts to ensure fair elections in the future.
2. Increase funding and the priority of local clerks to keep the voter rolls clean per Federal statutes.
3. The MC QVF needs to be completely vetted to remove excess and inaccurate registrations to properly reflect the actual voting adult population of the county.
4. Identify who has access to MC QVF data and how excess and questionable registrations were inserted in 2020.
5. Expand the current canvass efforts in the county to support local clerks in removing expired registrations from the QVF.
6. Continually remove registrations of dead people from the QVF.
7. Improve procedures for updating registrations of residents who have moved from their precinct.
8. Ban private and non-profit funds from influencing election activities in MC.
9. Eliminate Ballot drop boxes and other procedures that do not follow strict chain of custody requirements and that encourage ballot harvesting.
10. Determine why the election results were not finalized in a timely manner and develop a better plan.
11. Conduct a 3rd party forensic audit (not a recount) of all elements of the November 2020 MC Election, including vote counts, machine operation and software issues.

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## Acknowledgements:

Many people contributed to the gathering of this data and writing this report. These people volunteered their time, talents and funds to advance this project because they were truly dedicated to seeing fair elections in the near future. None of these volunteers did this work out of allegiance to one particular political party but had a desire for fairness and the rule of law to guide those that execute elections in Muskegon County. *Thank you!*

You have served all the residents of our county, and your service is much appreciated.



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## I. Introduction and Purpose

A fair election is one in which a voter's identity can be verified, the chain of custody<sup>i</sup> is not broken, and there are opposing parties to check on each other during a process that includes many security features. Without fair-minded individuals to check on each other, voters can become disenchanted and may come to believe the election was NOT fair. The solution is for the election to be properly monitored by two opposing parties and to require County and local Clerks to follow a fair, unbiased, and legal process that guarantees security.

This Data Committee was formed in order to analyze the results of the 2020 Election, to determine if there are problems, and to offer support to our municipal and township Clerks. The goal of this report is to shine a light on election data and process issues and to get answers as to our current ability to execute effective and secure elections in this county. This Report is intended to start a productive dialogue with our Clerks and residents and to understand how elections can be handled efficiently with credible results. We plan to support the Clerks throughout Muskegon County, to secure the election process, and to assure our residents of fair outcomes.

## II. Major Issues in the November 3, 2020 Election

### A. Muskegon County Election Turnout/ Slow Reporting Results

Many questions have been raised before and after the 2020 election. Some issues are as follows:

Changes to state law were made due to Proposal 3 in 2018. Other significant changes were made by the MI Secretary of State (MI SOS) which led to widespread mailings of absentee ballot applications and changes to verification protocol, etc.

**On November 13, 2020, the results of the Muskegon County election were finally summarized (10 days late) by the County Clerk. There was a turnout of 96,730 registered voters of the 148,377 total registered voters in the Qualified Voter File (QVF). This equates to a turnout of 65%. This did not seem reasonable, considering the enthusiasm that many voters had for President Trump. The 2016 presidential election turnout of 78,723 was 62% in this County. This difference may be accounted for because of the calculation. This calculation depends on the total number of voters that cast ballots versus the total number of registered voters in the QVF. In 2016 there were about 127,000 voters in the QVF. In 2020 there were about 148,000 voters in the QVF. The difference is about 21,000 voter registrations. The increase in votes in 2020 (vs 2016) was 18,007 votes. Therefore the 2020 election was a much bigger election than in 2016.**

**An analysis was then completed on the historical trend of registered voters in Muskegon County. It was found that the number of persons registered was fairly constant over many years up until 2020. At that time, a huge number of registrations pushed the total QVF numbers above the total adult population of Muskegon County. Figure 1 shows the trend in voter registrations with time along with the growth of the adult population.**

\*Local news reporting on November 4, 2020 indicated that President Trump and the Republican candidate for County Drain Commissioner had won their races. President Trump had won by a "razor-thin 19 votes" amidst a heavy voter turnout.<sup>ii</sup>

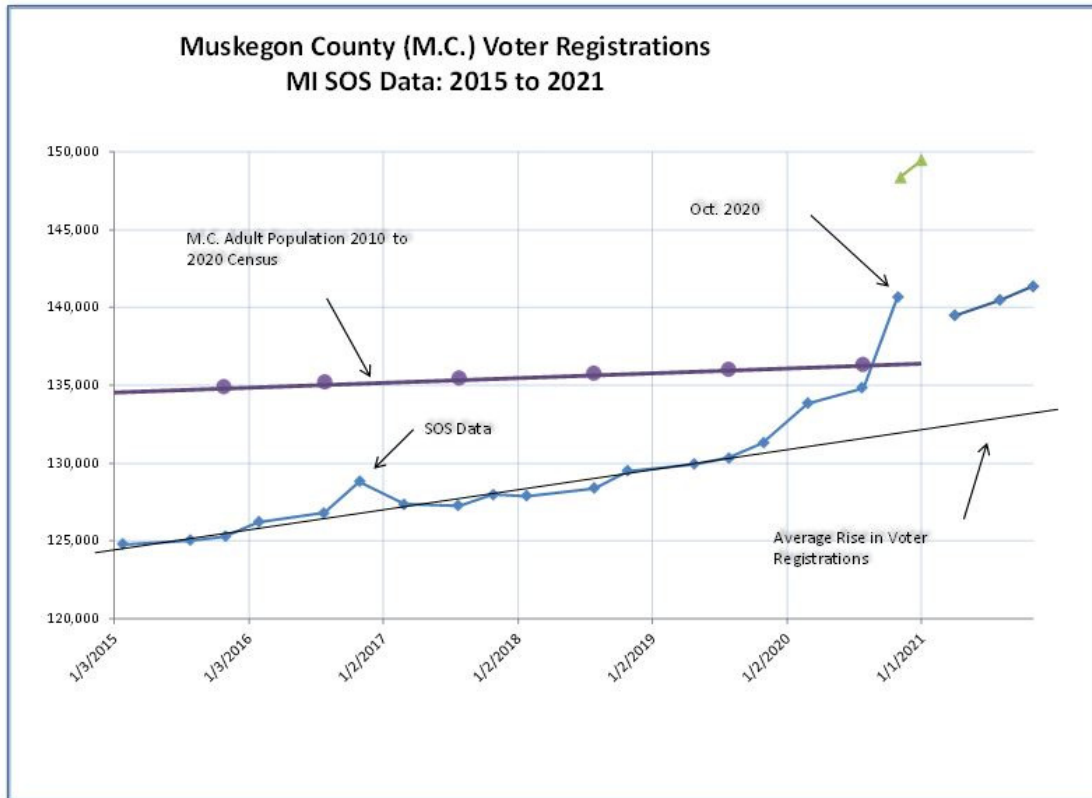
\*At least one other Republican candidate, after leading the race with 65%, lost by less than 4% after the mail-in vote was counted.

\*The series of news stories regarding the treatment of poll challengers at the TCF Center in Detroit; the changes made to election law by the SOS in Pennsylvania; and other issues in Arizona, Georgia, Wisconsin, and Colorado became serious concerns. Pres. Trump claimed that fraud had occurred. MI residents were surprised by news of serious counting errors in Antrim County, MI that resulted in the miscounting of more than 6,000 votes. The problem could be the result of mistakes or fraud as a result of tampering with voting equipment.



\*Why was the ballot count not completed on Nov. 3 or 4? There was an expectation of a large turnout in the election, as well as many more absentee voter (AV) ballots than in any previous election. Yet it appears that the polls and counting boards were not staffed adequately to handle the volume of AV ballots collected.

**Figure 1: Historical Muskegon County Voter Totals and Other Data by Date per Table 2**



\*Were the clerks<sup>iii</sup> unaware of the volume of work that would be required in the 2020 election process? Some jurisdictions purchased high-speed tabulators to help reduce the time required to count ballots. Others continued to rely on the older tabulators. But the process still depended on people handling the ballots. It took the county 10 days to finalize the vote.

Muskegon County residents need to be assured that the election process is fair and secure; all questions need to be answered in order to prove that proper procedures are in place. Whether the votes are Democrat, Republican, Libertarian, or Green, everyone needs to know if their vote counted and that no cheating occurred; **“One real person / one real vote!”** A Constitutional Republic is based on law; it is designed to protect the minority opinion from bullying and coercion, even more should an election protect the vote of every resident legally registered to vote.

#### B. Absentee Ballots

The 2020 election was unlike previous elections partly because the volume of mail-in ballots increased dramatically. In one city the increase was fivefold (2,000 AV in 2016/10,000 AV in 2020). After the walk-in vote was counted on the first day, there were several candidates in the county who had more than 50% of the vote. Normally, this would indicate a win for that candidate, but not in 2020. There were candidates that led after the in-person vote was counted and lost after the mail-in vote was counted. In fact, the mail-in vote in some races was more than half of the final vote.

The real issue is whether the voters (who sent in the mail-in ballots) can be verified as real people, and also be the person referred to in the poll book. But there was no voter ID required for mail-in ballots in 2020. Numerous stories in the news



have discussed the way procedures were changed by the MI SOS to accommodate no-excuse AV ballots. It is not the purpose of this report to discuss these issues. But it was clear that applications for ballots were not only mailed to every voter in the state by the MI SOS<sup>iv</sup>, but numerous applications were mailed from outside this state to large numbers of addresses in our County. Some addresses received five additional applications for ballots addressed to people unknown to the current residents. Some of these applications came from organizations in Illinois and California; both are blue states. There is no verifiable voter ID procedure in place for AV ballots.

How does a Township get more absentee ballots back than it sent out?

**Table 1: More Absentee Ballots Returned than Sent Out; Actual data from one township**

xxxxx Township		AV Daily Ballot Report 11/03/2020			
Box2					
Source: Township or city clerk					
Precinct	Ballots sent	Ballots Returned	Ballots not returned	Excess Ballots returned	
1	212	811	12	599	
2	187	469	10	282	
3	124	430	7	306	
4	272	960	19	688	
Totals		795	2670	48	1875

### C. Drop Boxes

There were 17 drop boxes placed throughout the county, one in each municipality. The City of Muskegon purchased a mobile trailer for voter services that may also have acted as a drop location. This trailer was purchased with grant money originating from private individuals. Are the 17 drop boxes new to the county? Who paid for them? What rules apply to them? What security is required? What security is necessary to ensure a secure election? Only two of the drop boxes had security cameras.

Drop boxes have historically been associated with BALLOT HARVESTING. Recent evidence has been uncovered by *True The Vote*<sup>v</sup> alleging rampant ballot harvesting operations in several states, including Michigan in 2020. A documentary<sup>vi</sup> is due to be released in May presenting their evidence. People were allegedly employed to deposit large numbers of fake ballots into these boxes. These people are called “mules” since they allegedly carried large quantities of ballots and deposited them in drop boxes. This is a violation of chain of custody rules for a secure election.

### D. Muskegon County Qualified Voter Files (QVF)

The first step in the chain of custody for a secure election is to have a clean, verifiable, and current QVF. Voter registrations should be accurate. Also, Federal law requires that clerks routinely update their QVF and remove old, expired, incomplete or fraudulent registrations. The quantity of registrations should be less than the total number of adult residents in the County.

#### D-1 Volume of Voter Registrations Greater than Voting Age Population (VAP)

The 2020 U.S. Census population of Muskegon County was 175,824. If we subtract the number of children (39,521), the result is a total of **136,303** adults. We will call this the voting age population (VAP). The actual registrations listed by the County Clerk on the Nov. 3, 2020 election results report were 148,377. This is 9% larger than the actual adult population. Typically only 85% of adults in the VAP are normally registered to vote<sup>vii</sup>. Using 85% of VAP on Muskegon County, the



number of active registered voters should be approximately **115,858**. This means that about 32,519 of the voter registrations in the Muskegon County QVF (MC QVF) in Nov. 2020 did NOT represent the actual voting public.

In addition, from mid-2015 to mid-2019, Voter registrations in Muskegon County rose 5,000. This equals about 1,250 voters per year. This is odd when compared to the results of the 2010 Census. According to the 2020 Census, the population of Muskegon County has increased by only 3,546 adults over ten years (not including children). That means that the average annual increase of adults moving into the County was **355** persons per year. That is a net increase. Some people move out and some move in. But in contrast, the QVF was rising annually by **1,250** voters per year.

In a statement issued by the MI SOS in 2020<sup>viii</sup>, our Secretary of State's goal was to push the voter rolls to 100%; but also, to allow for inactive voters to be on the rolls. For Muskegon County, that would equate to 136,303 voter registrations and 2 or more years of interactive voters, which would be subject to removal from the QVF. **But, it is clear that the MI SOS is more interested in adding to the voter rolls than removing expired registrations.** This is based on their inability to 1) remove people from the QVF who have left the state, and 2) track people that move from precinct to another precinct. Why are they not removing people from the voter rolls?.

#### D-2 2021 Voter Cancellation (MI SOS)

**Unknown number** of registrations not cancelled due to moves out of the state and county.

Federal Law requires Clerks to clean the voter registration rolls on a routine basis.<sup>ix</sup> But it seems that it took a lawsuit to get some old registrations removed from the MI State QVF despite what the MI SOS claimed in this quote. See section G.

"In March 2021, the MI Bureau of Elections cancelled approx. 177,000 MI voter registrations as part of routine, post-election voter list maintenance. The registrations belonged to people who appear to have moved because before the Nov. 2018 election, they surrendered a MI driver's license in another state or had election mail sent to them and returned to an election official as undeliverable. As required by Federal Law, these voters were sent a notice prior to the Nov. 2018 election, did not respond to the notice, and have not voted or had other voting activity in a least the last two federal election cycles (2020 and 2018)." (MI SOS website)

There were over 1,364 Muskegon County registrations cancelled in this purge. But the system still has issues. One of our member's children graduated from college in 2010 and moved to a large city out east. He got a driver's license out east, but he is still listed in the QVF even though he has not voted in MI in more than 10 years (1 example of many).

#### D-3 Fluctuations to the Muskegon County QVF in 2020/2021

##### **3,225 excess registrations entered the MC QVF from 2015 – 2019.**

5,000 registrations –  $355 \times 5 = 5,000$  - 1,775 = 3,225 excess registrations

##### **13,130 excess registrations** above the VAP

**17,100 voter registrations** added between Oct 2019 and Nov 3, 2020

**1,060 voter registrations** added between Nov 3, 2020 and Jan 1, 2021

##### **9,000 to 18,179 records had been removed from the Muskegon County QVF in the first quarter of 2021**

As stated above, the VAP of the County grew at an average rate of about 355 adults each year; yet the QVF added an average of 1,250 registrations per year from 2015 to 2019. At this rate, the number of QVF registrations will surpass the VAP by 2023. In fact, the number of registered voters in Muskegon dramatically increased in 2020 (See Table 2). A total of **9,363** registrations were added to the Muskegon County QVF between October 2019 and October 2020, according to MI SOS reports. This change caused the QVF to surpass the total voting age population (VAP).

Another injection of 7,737 voter registrations was added between October 2020 and November 3, 2020. This brings the total to over 17,000 voter registrations in 12.5 months<sup>x</sup>. This is surprising and not consistent with the historical rise in voter registrations from the previous 4 to 5 years. Discussions to clean the rolls occurred before the 2020 election<sup>xi</sup>. But the MI SOS was apparently not interested in doing it. While the MI SOS is prevented by law from removing names 90 days prior to an election, nevertheless the SOS did allow thousands and thousands of names to be added very close to the election. Interestingly, an advisory committee<sup>xii</sup> to modernize our election process was formed by the MI SOS which met 3 times in 2019 (see Section D. the MC QVF). It seems that these meetings had no positive impact on our elections.





This committee is looking into who may have added such a large volume of registrations to our county QVF in such a short time, apparently many organizations have access to the file and have edit rights. One such organization is the E.R.I.C. system<sup>xiii</sup> (The Electronic Registration Information Center) that was contracted to “help” Clerks in MI. “It is a non-profit organization with the sole mission of assisting states to improve the accuracy of America’s voter rolls and increase access to voter registration for all eligible citizens.” The Gateway Pundit reports<sup>xiv</sup> that this organization was founded through left-leaning activists and may have initially received funding through the Soros organization: “Open Society”.

Be that as it may, this rise in registrations is unprecedented in recent years. The local Clerks in Muskegon County experienced a huge surge in voter registrations in 2020. But, the problem is that this number of new registrations left the total available voter list at 4,333 more voters than the VAP. Moreover, between the MI SOS reported figure in October and the November 3, 2020 election another 7,737 registrations were added to the QVF (see Figure 2, first green triangle).

How are we to understand these changes? As Table 2 and Figures 1 & 2 illustrate; the total number of voter registrations in the QVF on Election Day was 148,373. And a snapshot of the QVF (December 2020) added 1,060 more voter registrations (see Figure 2, second green triangle) to bring the total to 149,433 by year’s end. That brings the MC QVF to 13,130 registrations above the VAP. This is 110% of the VAP.

**Table 2: Historical Muskegon County Voter Totals and Other Data by Date**

Date	M.C. QVF Voter Regis.	Delta	12 month change	Ave. Population change per year	SOS Reported Data	SOS Reported Data	1. Clerk Report Nov. 3, 2. QVF Reported	Muskegon Pop. Based on Census (Adults)
1/27/2018	127,892	(69)			127,892			
7/27/2018	128,380	488			128,380			135,741
10/27/2018	129,496	1,116	1,535	355	129,496			
4/27/2019	129,925	429			129,925			
7/27/2019	130,327	402			130,327			136,022
10/27/2019	131,273	946	1,777	355	131,273			
2/27/2020	133,841	2,568			133,841			
7/26/2020	134,829	988			134,829			136,303
10/26/2020	140,636	5,807	9,363	355	140,636			
11/3/2020	148,373	7,737					148,373	
12/31/2020	149,433	1,060					149,433	
3/30/2021	139,477	(9,956)				139,477		
7/30/2021	140,476	999				140,476		
10/30/2021	141,354		(8,079)	355		141,354		

It is hard to comprehend the possible reasons for this to happen, yet it is clear that registrations are not being deleted; only added. **Here are the some obvious points that seem very reasonable:**

- \*There should be less than **116,000** voters<sup>xv</sup> in the MC QVF. The 2019 QVF was bloated.
- \*It seems very improbable that this rise in registrations is a result of actual voters physically registering.
- \*The election turnout (65%) quoted in the County Clerk’s election report is **INACCURATE** since it is based on a bloated QVF.
- \*The QVF was manipulated during 2020, and no serious attempt was made to remove bogus registrations; in fact, thousands were added instead.



Our team got a snapshot of the MC QVF in May 2021 and it had about 131,254 records compared to the QVF at the end of December 2020 when that snapshot of the QVF had 149,433 entries. So it appears that 18,179 records had been removed from the MC QVF in the first quarter of 2021.

#### **D-4 Data Analysis of QVF Snapshots**

This committee has begun analysis of three different snapshots of the MC QVF. Two QVF snapshots will be discussed here: “149k” and “131k”. One compares the changes of the MC QVF from a January 2021 snapshot and a December 2021 snapshot. This file will be referred to as “149k”. The other MC QVF is from May 2021 and contains about 131,000 voter records. This file will be referred to as “131k”.

Figure 1 shows the rise in the MC adult population (purple line with dots), while the MI SOS data (reported on their website) shows the average rise in MC QVF entries. A rapid rise in registrations occurred in 2020 that resulted in many more voter registrations than the adult voting age population of the county (VAP). The QVF continued to rise (see Figure 2, green triangles) and numbered over 148,000 on Election Day and nearly 150,000 by year end. Then by the end of Q1 2021 the total fell to just under 140,000. It is unclear why such a surge and deletion occurred within a few months around the election.

We decided to compare the QVF from the beginning of January 2021 with the May 2021 QVF. We combined the two files and removed all the records that had identical Voter ID#s. We found the following:

- \*20,854 voter records had apparently been eliminated from the January 2021 QVF.
- \*1,039 of these records had no prior voting history recorded for Muskegon County.
- \*6,294 had recorded votes in the 2020 election.
- \*3,403 of the 6,294 voted in person at the 2020 election.
- \*2,891 of the 6,294 voted by absentee ballot in the 2020 election.
- \*170 of those casting absentee ballots in this group were 90 or more years old.

IF ALL OF THESE RECORDS HAVE BEEN DELETED IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2021, THEN WE MAY ASSUME THAT THE LARGE MAJORITY ARE NOT ELIGIBLE RECORDS.

AND  
THESE NUMBERS OF VOTES ARE SUFFICIENT TO CHANGE THE OUTCOME OF NUMEROUS ELECTIONS WITHIN MUSKEGON COUNTY IN 2020.

Other issues found in the QVF file 149k are under review, and we will be giving records to the local clerks to investigate.

1-Registrations missing an apartment number: 96 registrations; i.e., Columbia Court Apartments have 96 people registered with no apartment number.

2-Transient Locations with Registered Voters; 114 registrations:

- \*Trail Way Campground (not a valid permanent residential address) has 12 .
- \*Roadway Inn has 7 people registered.
- \*Muskegon County Parole Office (rehab) has 18 people registered.
- \*Men’s Rescue Mission (400 W. Laketon) has 64 people registered.
- \*Brookhaven Assisted Living Center (Closed in February 9, 2018) has 13 registered.

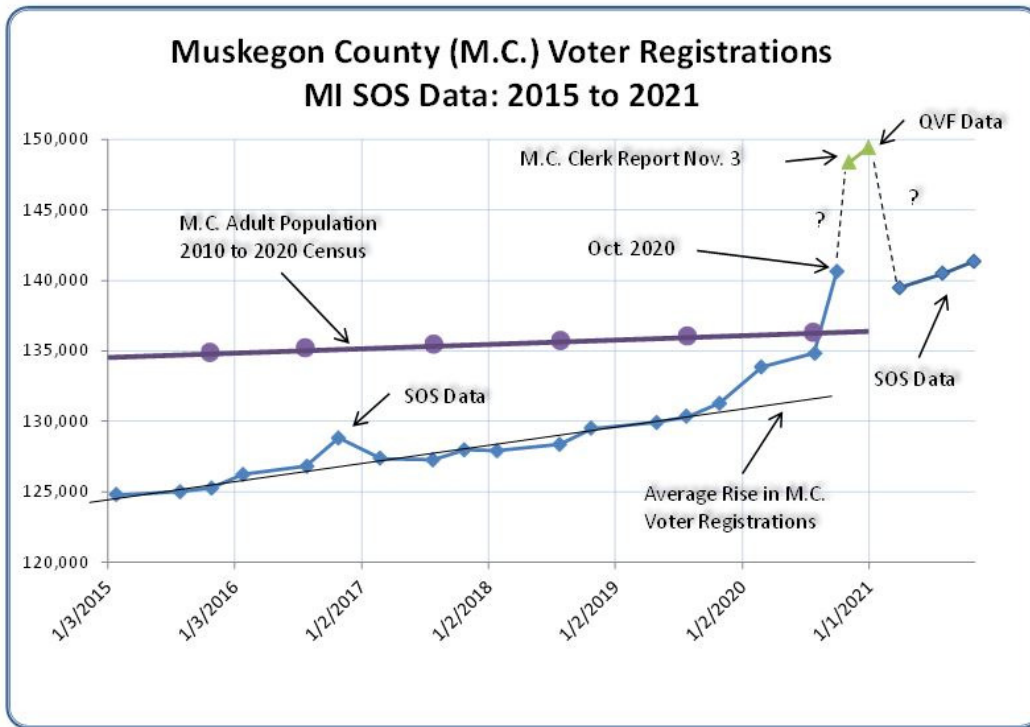
3- Duplicate Registrations by Zip Code

A total of 128 duplicate registrations have been found to date, and large numbers of registrations per household. These informative details are located in Appendix #1.

4-People whose votes were counted, but who registered after Nov. 3:  
This count is incomplete.



**Figure 2: Historical Muskegon County Voter Totals and Other Data by Date per Table 2, MC Clerk, QVF**



**5-Phantom voters:**

These are voter registrations with addresses at vacant lots, commercial properties, abandoned buildings, boat slips, and homeless shelters, etc. This count is incomplete to date, but note the following:

\*\* There are vacant houses with registered voters as of October 12, 2020:

\*\* 2 people are registered at a boat slip on Muskegon Lake. These voters are not recorded as having voted in the November 2020 election.

**6-Registrations of the Oldest Persons in QVF**

**People that are 100+**

There are 247 people who are more than 100 years old at the time of the election. Our initial search found death records for at least 90 of them.

The 3 oldest registered voters were born in 1850 (before Muskegon County was officially founded) and would be 170 years old at 2020 election time.

**People that are 90 to 99**

Voter registrations of residents born 1921 – 1930:

There are 1,726 people on the list that were in their 90's at the time of the 2020 election. A total of 939 of these voted in November 2020.

Our initial search found death records for 163 of them. In Figure 3 is a picture of one of their headstones: G. C. Vanderveen lived more than 93 years and died more than 25 years before the 2020 election, yet was registered to vote in Muskegon County during the November 2020 election.

There are also several people personally known to our volunteers, who have passed away, but are still registered to vote, and no death record could be found.



**Figure 3: Gravestone of a Muskegon County Voter on the Rolls during Nov. 3, 2020 Election**



**7-Nursing Homes**

We estimate that 25% to 33% of the residents of these nursing homes have passed away before Nov.3, 2020. The Brookhaven Facility is closed. But 13 voter registrations are associated with that address. One of our members had a relative in Brookhaven who is recorded as voting, but had never voted before.

**Table 3: Statistics on QVF voter registrations: Residents aged 100 years and older: QVF 149K**

Total registrations	Voted "A" in 20, Yes=1	Voted "I" in 20, Yes=1	Voted "A" in 18, Yes=1	Voted "I" in 18, Yes=1	Voted "A" in 16, Yes=1	Voted "I" in 16, Yes=1	Voted "A" in 12, Yes=1	Voted "I" in 12, Yes=1	Permanent "A" Voter Yes=1
247	15	0	14	1	20	1	33	2	36

**Table 4: Statistics on QVF voter registrations: Residents aged 90 to 99 years and older: QVF 149K**

Total registrations	Voted "A" in 20, Yes=1	Voted "I" in 20, Yes=1	Voted "A" in 18, Yes=1	Voted "I" in 18, Yes=1	Voted "A" in 16, Yes=1	Voted "I" in 16, Yes=1	Voted "A" in 12, Yes=1	Voted "I" in 12, Yes=1	Permanent "A" Voter Yes=1
1726	908	31	755	89	813	148	909	219	1090

**8-Example of an Actual Voter Record:**

A voter in Muskegon Charter Township voted by absentee ballot in 2020 but did not vote in the prior three elections (2018, 2016, 2012). The registration address is not their current address. The last time this person lived at this address was 2007, and a check found that the voter had lived in about 14 locations, including out-of-state. Their current address is on the other side of the county.

**9-Reporting Errors/Discrepancies**

**Up to 99 votes affected**

Municipalities Tapes need to be checked: Dalton Township had a 99 vote count difference compared to the County Clerk's record; in addition, that number is different from what was recorded by the MI SOS.



The City of North Muskegon: A FOIA request response from the City revealed what appears to be a reporting error between the locality and the Secretary of State for the November 2020 election. The total number of votes in North Muskegon is **2,648**, according to the MI SOS poll book totals. However, the machine printout tapes from the two precincts in North Muskegon total 2,468. The difference in numbers suggests the discrepancy might be a “dyslexic” swapping error of the 4 and the 6. However, this discrepancy amounts to 180 votes (7.3%) of the vote in North Muskegon.

The race for County Commissioner between Republican Doug Brown and Democrat Kimon Kotos had candidate vote totals differing by only 303 votes. The error of 180 votes is equivalent to 59% of that difference.

Biden won North Muskegon by 9 votes. The total of the votes for President was 2581, which is more than the number of votes possible according to the machine printouts, but less than the total possible according to the “dyslexic” number from the Secretary of State.

Absentee returns in some municipalities were greater than 100% of what was sent out. See details in Section B (above).

**10-Seth Keshel’s “Heat Map”**

Analysis of voter turnout year after year shows that there were 10 out of 75 Muskegon precincts that had unusually high voting activity compared to the trend of the last several elections.

**D-5 Audits and Canvassing**

**Up to 700 votes affected**

**MI SOS risk-limiting audit**

On March 2, 2021, a “risk-limiting audit” was conducted in Muskegon County by the MI SOS. The audit was conducted to assure the public that the election was properly executed. Five precincts were selected at “random”, but four of the precincts were won by Pres. Trump. And the SOS did not conduct any audit inside the larger cities. The audit was simply a RECOUNT of ballots.

**Note:** Pres. Trump lost MC by only 510 votes out of 92,300 votes cast county-wide. Margin = 0.55%

**Table 5: Muskegon County, MI SOS Random Audits**

MUSKEGON COUNTY MI SOS Random Audits xvi	
FRUITPORT TOWNSHIP	1
MONTAGUE TOWNSHIP	1
MUSKEGON TOWNSHIP	4
NORTON SHORES CITY	1-1
WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP	1



AuditYourVote.com

You can [audit your vote](#) in Michigan: Did your vote count in the November 3, 2020 election? The Qualified Voter File (QVF) “permanently” documents **IF** a person voted and **IF** they voted in-person or absentee. Some Michigan voters have found their Secretary of State voting records is indicating they *DID NOT* participate in the election on November 3, 2020. Records also show that many voters who voted “IN-PERSON” are documented as voting “ABSENTEE”. Michigan voters can now verify their voting status by going to [AuditYourVote.com](#) .

### Canvassing

How can we know if everyone who voted is eligible to vote according to MI law?

A very solid voter ID process and tight chain of custody for one’s ballot and electronic vote would be best; but since the system is weak, there are many ways to cheat. This cheating hurts every voter. The other option is to get the State Legislators and the Governor to enact laws to eliminate cheating so:

***“One real MI Resident gets one real protected VOTE”***

Canvassing the voters is the next best alternative. If everything is as clean and in-place as our MI SOS claims, then we should find very few anomalies in the QVF. So everyone should ask for an honest canvass to clean up any potentially expired voter registrations. In order to start this process, a canvass of a small portion of Muskegon County voters from one County Commission District was initiated. The questions we want to answer are:

1-How many voter registration issues are there in the Muskegon County QVF?

2-How many of these issues actually influenced the outcome of a race in MC?

3-The first canvass will be of voters who cast ballots on Nov. 3, 2020, but had not voted for many years. This is a good place to find problems of expired registrations, etc.

### CANVASS REPORT (as of 3/30/2022)

The canvass is currently underway in a township in Muskegon County. A sampling of 1,600 voters from the Nov. 2020 election is being canvassed. These voters participated in the Nov. 2020 election, but had not voted for many years before that election.

To date, 239 homes have been visited (15%), and a 1-minute interview was attempted.

A total of 159 interviews (66% of doors visited) were completed. Of those contacts, 69 registrations (44% of contacts) from this sample of the Muskegon County QVF appear to have significant problems.

This equates to a total of 44% of the voter registrations to date that have issues. Could there be enough issues that an election could be altered? In a sampling of 1,600 voter registrations, this would equate to about 700 registrations that may be invalid for the 2020 election.

To be fair, not all these voter registrations may be fraudulent. Many of these registrations are from people that lived at that address in the past! Did they vote even though they moved? Did someone else use their identity to vote? Without a mandatory voter ID requirement it will be hard to tell.

**THIS NUMBER OF QUESTIONABLE VOTES IS LARGE ENOUGH TO HAVE CHANGED THE OUTCOME OF SOME ELECTIONS IN THIS COUNTY.**

\*One County Commissioner Seat was decided by less than 300 votes.

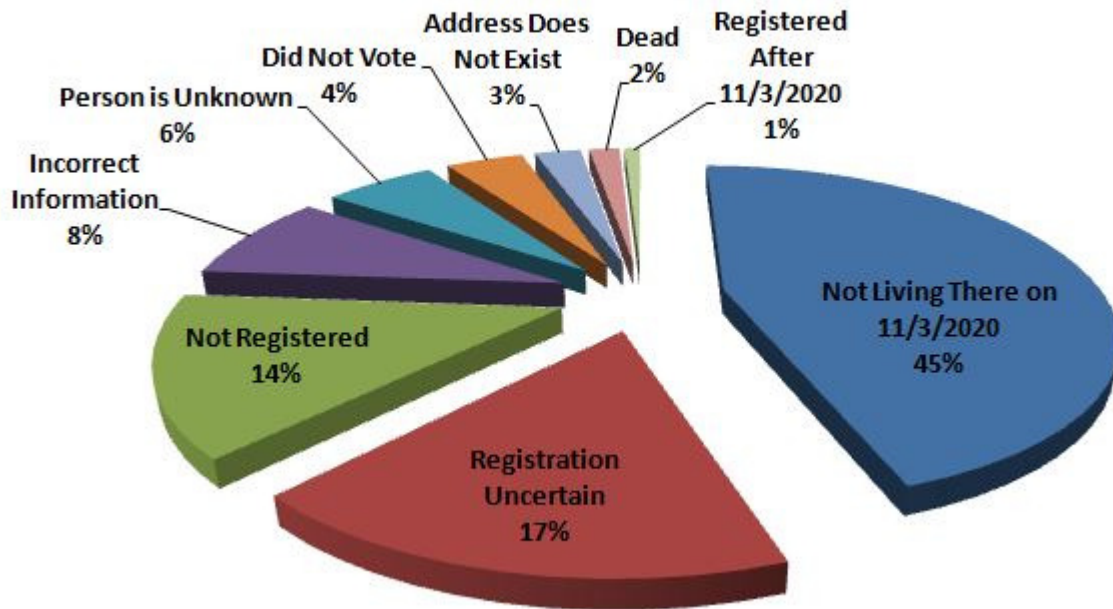
\*The County Drain Commissioner seat was decided by less than 380 votes.

\*President Trump lost Muskegon County by 510 votes.



**Figure 4: Types of Voter Registration Problems Found during the Canvass**

**TYPES OF VOTER REGISTRATION PROBLEMS BY PERCENTAGE**



**Table 6: Canvass Progress and Issues Counts**

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Interview completed with	Is this a bad Reg?	Total Homes	Not Registered	Do not live there on Nov 3 2020	Information wrong	Did not vote	Dead	Person is unknown	Registered after 11/3	Address doesn't exist	Address is not residential	Question if Registered
158	69	239	17	53	10	5	2	7	1	3	0	20
239	158	1,600	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0
66%	44%	15%	14%	45%	8%	4%	2%	6%	0%	3%	0%	17%
% Interviews	% bad Registrations	1st Pass % Homes visited	% of all the Issues	% of all the Issues	% of all the Issues	% of all the Issues	% of all the Issues	% of all the Issues	% of all the Issues	% of all the Issues	% of all the Issues	% of all the Issues

**E. Third Parties/Non-Profits' Influence**

A significant amount of money from the Zuckerberg-Chan Foundation affected the Muskegon County election results<sup>xvii</sup>. The State of Michigan received \$16,862,654. The following entities in Muskegon County received a total of \$578,076 in grant money.



**Table 7: CTCL Grant Money<sup>xviii</sup> to Muskegon County Entities**

	CTCL Grant
Muskegon County	
Muskegon City of	\$433,580
Dalton Township	\$5,000
Egelston Township	\$5,000
Muskegon County (Clerk?)	\$42,531
Muskegon Heights	\$26,110
Muskegon C. Township	\$9,464
Cedar Creek Township	\$5,000
Fruitport C. Township	\$5,000
Montague	\$5,000
Moorland Township	\$5,000
North Muskegon	\$5,000
Norton Shores	\$11,391
Ravenna Township	\$5,000
Roosevelt Park	\$5,000
Township of Montague	\$5,000
Whitehall	\$5,000
Total	\$578,076

The amount of \$433,580 was accepted by the City of Muskegon from the CTCL<sup>1</sup> (“Center for Tech and Civic Life”). This amount was greater than the funding for Pontiac (\$405,000) and the City of Saginaw (\$402,000).

The “ZuckerBucks” in the City of Muskegon seem to have paid for:

- \*Media campaign for voters to mail in ballots
- \*A \$100,000 high-speed vote tabulator machine
- \*A mobile “Get-out-The Vote” trailer for the Clerk’s office
- \*New election booths at every precinct
- \*A one-time pay increase for poll workers
- \*Additional ballot drop boxes
- \*A drive-thru voting program

Money for the trailer rig pictured in Figure 5 came from “Zuckerbucks” and voter registration drives were being done by city employees. It should be noted that the north half of the city voted about 80% for President Biden, while the south portion of the city voted about 60% for President Biden

**Figure 5: Privately funded, mobile “Get-out-The Vote” / “Drop Box” trailer – City of Muskegon**



**F. BALLOT MACHINES; Hardware and Software Issues**

Questions about the accuracy of Ballot Machines that are connected to the Internet are currently being investigated. Antrim County in MI, Green Bay, WI, and Denver, CO are examples of Precincts looking into Internet issues with the 2020 Election.

**G. LAWSUITS DIRECTED AT MI SOS FOR EXCESSIVE VOTER REGISTRATIONS**





On June 10, 2020, reporters for TV news 9&10 filed this report<sup>xi</sup>: Lawsuit Filed against MI Secretary of State, County Clerks over Voter Registration Rates by David Lyden, Jeremy Erickson. It states, in part:

“A lawsuit filed Tuesday against MI Secretary of State and more than a dozen MI county clerks claims they all violated the National Voter Registration Act. The lawsuit accuses them of not keeping clean and accurate voting records, and that some counties have ‘abnormally high’ voter registration records. A 17-page document outlines accusations against MI SOS and more than a dozen county clerks, including several in northern MI. The documents cite data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2014-2018 American Community Survey and the most up-to-date counts of registered voters from the SOS’s Office.”

The suit was dismissed in 2021 after the MI SOS agree to remove 177,000 voter registrations related to 16 counties. Those registrations account for about 8% of the average total population or about 10.6%<sup>xx</sup> of the adult age population of those counties.

**Table 8: Breakdown of 16 counties involved in the Daunt v. Benson Law Suit.**

Counties	Population <sup>xxi</sup>	Percent change since 2010	Ave. Pop. Removed if 8.2% each
Leelanau	21,855	0.63%	1,787
Antrim	23,326	-0.70%	1,907
Benzie	17,776	1.55%	1,454
Charlevoix	26,055	0.46%	2,131
Cheboygan	24,820	-4.77%	2,030
Emmett	33,795	3.51%	2,764
Grand Traverse	94,204	8.32%	7,704
Iosco	25,175	-2.57%	2,059
Kalkaska	18,502	7.91%	1,513
Keweenaw	2,168	-0.05%	177
Livingston	193,605	6.92%	15,832
Mackinac	10,835	-2.46%	886
Oakland	1,259,360	4.68%	102,985
Otsego	24,722	2.36%	2,022
Roscommon	24,433	-0.04%	1,998
Washtenaw	363,837	5.24%	29,753
Total population as of 2021	2,164,468		177,000
Registrations removed in 2020	177,000		
Average Percent of total population removed	8.2%		

As stated in section D-2 (p. 8) Federal Law requires Clerks to clean the voter registration rolls on a routine basis.<sup>xxii</sup> But it seems that it took a lawsuit to get these registrations removed from the MI State QVF despite what the MI SOS claimed in this quote.

“In March 2021, the MI Bureau of Elections cancelled approx. 177,000 MI voter registrations as part of routine, post-election voter list maintenance. The registrations belonged to people who appear to have moved because before the Nov. 2018 election, they surrendered a MI driver’s license in another state or had election mail sent to them and returned to an election official as undeliverable. As required by Federal Law, these voters were sent a notice prior to the Nov. 2018 election, did not respond to the notice, and have not voted or had other voting activity in a least the last two federal election cycles (2020 and 2018).” (MI SOS website)



### III. CONCLUSIONS

There are many issues and questions about the Nov. 3, 2020 Presidential Election in Muskegon County that need to be addressed. These issues involve a wide range of election activities such as: Absentee Ballots, QVF access, ERIC System involvement, third party and Non-profits organization influence, Vote Tally Machines, SOS adding registrations, and many more.

1. Numerous issues have been uncovered related to the November 2020 Election in Muskegon County (MC) creating the real possibility that the outcome of several races could have been altered.
2. Late additions of voter records pushed the Muskegon County (MC) voter rolls (QVF) to 109% of the total adult population of the county.
3. The County turnout calculation of 65.19% was based on an inflated QVF. Actual turnout was between 71% and 84% based on the actual voting age population (VAP) of Muskegon County (MC).
4. The data shows that the QVF was being manipulated. This could seriously hinder future canvassing efforts.
5. The MI SOS data show a huge spike in voter registrations in 2020. Many of these were hidden by reporting and many disappeared after the election. There was also a small spike before the 2016 November election.
6. Based on normal voter registration rates, about 32,500 of the voter registrations in the MC QVF in Nov. 2020 did NOT represent the actual voting public in the County.
7. Preliminary canvass of select QVF data showed anomalies of up to 44%, and may have affected 500 to 700 votes.
8. Other anomalies (deceased voters, transient locations, and abandon properties) were found indicating that many expired and inaccurate registrations exist in the overall QVF affecting over 600 other registrations.
9. Vote-counts in one township do not agree with either the County or the State recorded numbers.
10. Election records show that more absentee ballots can be returned than were sent out. How is that not a problem?
11. Approximately 6,000 voter registrations (that showed a vote was cast) in the “149k” QVF were removed in Q1 2021.
12. Over 7,000 QVF entries were added then deleted between October 2020 and March 2021; moreover these were not reported by the MI SOS.
13. The MC 2020 Election was influenced by private funds from billionaires. The influence of large amounts of money came through 3rd party CTCL grants given to government groups in our County.
14. Ballot drop boxes and the mobile get-out-the-vote trailer created a possibility for “chain-of-custody” problems and ballot harvesting.
15. A lack of Republican election workers and analysts contributed to problems and the real possibility that election results were affected, and this perception eroded confidence in the election result.
16. Inability to finalize the election result in a timely manner eroded confidence in election outcomes.
17. If ineligible votes were cast, then MC resident’s votes and voice were not reflected as wins in some of the races.



Recommendations:

1. Residents who voted the President Trump and other conservative candidates need to mobilize and become involved in future elections as Election Inspectors, Challengers, Poll Watchers and Data analysts to ensure fair elections in the future.
2. Increase funding and the priority of local clerks to keep the voter rolls clean per Federal statutes.
3. The MC QVF needs to be completely vetted to remove excess and inaccurate registrations to properly reflect the actual voting adult population of the county.
4. Identify who has access to MC QVF data and how excess and questionable registrations were inserted in 2020.
5. Expand the current canvass efforts in the county to support local clerks in removing expired registrations from the QVF.
6. Continually remove registrations of dead people from the QVF.
7. Improve procedures for updating registrations of residents who have moved from their precinct.
8. Ban private and non-profit funds from influencing election activities in MC.
9. Eliminate Ballot drop boxes and other procedures that do not follow strict chain of custody requirements and that encourage ballot harvesting.
10. Determine why the election results were not finalized in a timely manner and develop a better plan.
11. Conduct a 3rd party forensic audit (not a recount) of all elements of the November 2020 MC Election, including vote counts, machine operation and software issues.

End



**Appendix 1: Duplicates** (continued from section D-4, 3\*\* )

**Total Duplicate registrations found to date is 128**

In zip code **49415**, on 3 streets (Spruceway Dr, Walker Rd, Wilson Rd) we found 3 duplicate registrations.

In zip code **49437**, on 10 streets (Anderson, Fruitvale, Grace, McKinley, Staples, US Highway 31, Weesies, Whitney, W Roosevelt, W Webster), we found 11 duplicates.

In zip code **49441**, on six streets (4th, 5th, 7th, Airport Rd., Arborway, Belton), we found 8 clear duplicate registrations. Additionally we also found many addresses with what seem to have excessive numbers of different last names at the same address:

There are 2 addresses with 7 different last names at the same address,

There is 1 address with 6 different last names at the same address

In zip code **49442**, on five streets (Ada, Albert, Allen, Amity, Adams), we found 3 duplicate registrations with trivial variations of the same name. We also found many addresses with what seem to have an excessive number of different last names at the same address:

There are 2 addresses with 6 different last names at the same address

There are 3 addresses with 5 different last names at the same address

There are 17 addresses with 4 different last names at the same address

There are 8 addresses with 3 different last names at the same address

In zip code **49444**, we found 86 clear duplicate registrations. There were 1,939 registered voters in this zip code in 2020. As many as 4.4% of the entire voter registration list for this area could be duplicates. These are registrations with the same address, birth year, and the same name with some small variation such as including a middle name or not, spelling with a "y" versus an "i," or with similar typographical differences. Also, we found 6 houses on 3 streets with

There are 6 addresses on 3 streets with 10 registered voters

In zip code **49445**, on 11 streets (Fleming, Moulton, Oak, Ruddiman, Nottingham Ct, W Bard Rd, Williamson, River, Tyler, N Green Creek, Duck Lake), we found 15 duplicate registrations. Additionally, we found 7 people (known personally to our volunteers) who continued to show on the registration list despite having moved out of the county.

In zip code **49451**, on two streets (Laketon Ave, Munger Rd), we found 2 duplicates.

There are a total of about 8,500 voter registrations in this zip code (49444), which means our cursory examination indicates that \*at minimum\* 1 percent of the votes from this zip code are fraudulent.



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### Appendix 3: This Report by the numbers: QVF / Canvassing Highlights to date:

Reference

- 234 dead voters / 90 death certificates found QVF dated 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr 2021
  - 3 dead voters born in 1850
  - 1 dead voter born in 1892
  - 247 voters age 100 to 170 years old, 15 voted
  - 1,726 voters age 90 to 99, 163 death records found, and 939 voted
  - 126 incorrect registrations found to date
  - 2,051 people registered on a single day (October 9, 2020)
  - There are many names of people that never existed in Muskegon County
  - 114 registrations at transient locations / addresses QVF dated Dec 2020
  - 128 duplicates to date (Zip Code List)
  - Registrations at Vacant lots, vacant homes, and boat slips exist
  - 13 voter registrations are associated with the Brookhaven Facility. It closed before Nov. 3, 2020
  
  - 1,775 new residents moved into Muskegon County from 2015 to 2019 2010 US Census
  - 3,225 excess registrations (voter records) were added to the MC QVF from 2015 – 2019
  - 17,100 voter registrations were added between Oct 2019 and Nov 3, 2020 MI SOS Data
  - 1,060 voter registrations were added between Nov 3, 2020 and Jan 1, 2021
  - 13,130 excess registrations were in the QVF above the adult population (9.6% more than pop.)
  - about 32,500 voter registrations in the Muskegon County QVF in Nov. 2020 did NOT represent the actual voting public
  
  - 9,000 to 20,854 voter records were apparently deleted in Q1 2021 from the Dec 2020 QVF
  - 1,039 of the 20,854 records had no prior voting history recorded for Muskegon County.
  - 6,294 of the 20,854 records had recorded votes in the 2020 election.
  - 3,403 of the 6,294 voted in person at the 2020 election.
  - 2,891 of the 6,294 voted by absentee ballot in the 2020 election.
  - 170 of the 2,891 records casting absentee ballots in this group were 90 or more years old.
  
  - To date, 239 homes have been canvassed (15%) in a small study
  - 159 interviews (66% of doors visited) were completed.
  - 69 contacts of the 159 (43%) appear to have some problem
  - 55 voters of the 159 addresses did not live at that address at the time of the election (34.6%)
  - 500 to 700 registrations may be affected in this small canvass
- For perspective:
- One County Commissioner seat was decided by **less than 300 votes** (3.5%)
  - The County Drain Commissioner seat was decided by **less than 380 votes** (0.43%)
  - **President Trump lost Muskegon County by 510 votes** (0.55%)



#### IV. REFERENCES (End Notes)

<sup>i</sup> See LetsFixStuff.org for a comprehensive description of chain of custody and the legal process of voting.

<sup>ii</sup> News article / video report has early MC results showing Trump won by 19 votes in a heavy turnout.

<https://www.wqad.com/article/news/muskegon-county-voter-turnout-trump-biden-19-votes/69-351c88da-af34-4b37-b0b8-d168210c9b77>

<sup>iii</sup> The County Clerk was part of a work group setup by the MI SOS to make plans for a different election with large numbers of absentee ballots. The Election Modernization Advisory Committee included the Muskegon County Clerk, Nancy Waters. See MI SOS web page at [https://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,4670,7-127-1633\\_94982---,00.html](https://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,4670,7-127-1633_94982---,00.html)

<sup>iv</sup> The goal is to achieve 100% voter registration, according to the MI SOS office.

<https://www.9and10news.com/2020/06/10/lawsuit-filed-against-michigan-secretary-of-state-county-clerks-over-voter-registration-rates/>

“The Leelanau County clerk wasn’t able to comment on the lawsuit **but the Secretary of State’s office sent us this statement:**

“The goal is 100% registration among those who are eligible, as higher registration is a sign of a more robust and representative democracy.

The suit seeks to gain media attention using debunked claims and bad statistics to delegitimize our elections. It compares old census data and registration numbers that make no attempt to distinguish between active and inactive registration, and asserts the false notion that voter registration rates should be low.

Michigan has had one of the best motor-voter systems in the country for decades, whereby nearly all eligible citizens who get a driver’s license or state ID also register to vote. As with other states, there is a federally mandated delay before some registration records are cancelled to ensure responsible list maintenance and this has never been credibly linked to illegal voting on any substantial scale.” The lawsuit is connected to a group called Honest Elections Project.

<sup>iv</sup> Mailing of applications for absentee ballots by the MI SOS as stated on the MI SOS website:

“Applications to vote absentee went to all registered voters in Michigan

The Bureau of Elections mailed applications to vote absentee to all Michiganders registered to vote who were not already going to receive one from their county, city or township clerk. Some clerks had already decided to mail applications to their voters, and some voters had already placed themselves on permanent absentee lists, which ensures they are mailed an application ahead of every election. Because many Michiganders had never voted absentee before, the mailing from the state included instructions on how to do so. “

“The mailing went to both active and inactive registered voters. In accordance with federal law, inactive registered voters include those who have not voted recently, and those who may have moved, but have not been confirmed by their local election clerk as having moved out of their jurisdiction. By mailing the application to inactive voters, the state guaranteed equal access to voters who may have simply chosen not to vote in recent elections. It also advanced the process to clean up the Michigan voter registration list, as many applications were returned undeliverable, providing notice that the voter may have died or moved for local clerks to confirm before cancelling their registrations.”

From “Election Security / Fact Checks” MI SOS at:

[https://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,4670,7-127-1633\\_100423\\_102534\\_102535---,00.html](https://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,4670,7-127-1633_100423_102534_102535---,00.html)

<sup>v</sup> <https://www.TrueTheVote.org>

<sup>vi</sup> A documentary on ballot harvesting and the use of ballot drop boxes is due to premier in May. See [www.2000Mules.com](http://www.2000Mules.com)

<sup>vii</sup> See Judicial Watch. <https://www.judicialwatch.org/>

<sup>viii</sup> The goal is to achieve 100% voter registration, according to the MI SOS office. Discussions to clean the rolls before the Nov. 3, 2020 election did occur. The MI SOS was not interested in doing it.

<https://www.detroitnews.com/story/news/local/michigan/2020/09/09/benson-500000-could-removed-michigan-voting-rolls-not-before-nov-3/5759559002/>



<sup>ix</sup> Discussions to clean the rolls before the Nov. 3, 2020 election did occur. The MI SOS was not interested in doing it.  
<https://www.detroitnews.com/story/news/local/michigan/2020/09/09/benson-500000-could-removed-michigan-voting-rolls-not-before-nov-3/5759559002/>

<sup>x</sup> 2021 Voter Cancellation by MI SOS:  
[https://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,4670,7-127-1633\\_8716-550697--,00.html](https://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,4670,7-127-1633_8716-550697--,00.html)

<sup>xi</sup> See agenda item on AV Ballot Issues at 2:15 PM on the June 11, 2019 meeting of the Election Modernization Advisory Committee formed to advise the MI SOS on future election practices. Agenda:  
EMAC\_Agenda\_6\_11\_19\_665090\_7.pdf

<sup>xii</sup> Sept 13, 2019 Advisory committee meeting Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=weYO-ojz2kl>  
[https://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,4670,7-127-1633\\_94982---,00.html](https://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,4670,7-127-1633_94982---,00.html)

<sup>xiii</sup> E.R.I.C. stands for The Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) is a non-profit organization with the sole mission of assisting states to improve the accuracy of America's voter rolls and increase access to voter registration for all eligible citizens.  
<https://ericstates.org/>

<sup>xiv</sup> <https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/01/eric-investigation-part-3-soros-open-society-founding-nations-largest-voter-roll-clean-operation/>

<sup>xv</sup> According to Judicial Watch; normal voter registration rates are about 80% to 85%.  
<https://www.judicialwatch.org/email/thank-you/>

<sup>xvi</sup> The data was taken from the MI SOS document entitled: 2020\_General\_Election\_Audit\_List\_710121\_7.pdf

<sup>xvii</sup> Grant money given to the City of Muskegon Came from the Zuckerberg's.  
<https://www.abc10.com/amp/article/news/mobile-voting-trailer-muskegon-norton-shores/69-001e19b9-e874-4253-9f2e-03c33bcbdc88>

<sup>xviii</sup> [https://ballotpedia.org/Center\\_for\\_Tech\\_and\\_Civic\\_Life%27s\\_\(CTCL\)\\_grants\\_to\\_election\\_agencies,\\_2020](https://ballotpedia.org/Center_for_Tech_and_Civic_Life%27s_(CTCL)_grants_to_election_agencies,_2020) , go to the pull down box for Michigan.

<sup>xix</sup> News article for Channel 9 and 10 news, "Lawsuit Filed Against Michigan Secretary of State, County Clerks Over Voter Registration Rates" June 10, 2020 by David Lyden, Jeremy Erickson  
<https://www.9and10news.com/2020/06/10/lawsuit-filed-against-michigan-secretary-of-state-county-clerks-over-voter-registration-rates/>

<sup>xx</sup> Based on an adult population of 77%

<sup>xxi</sup> See World population review.com  
<https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-counties/states/mi>

<sup>xxii</sup> Discussions to clean the rolls before the Nov. 3, 2020 election did occur. The MI SOS was not interested in doing it.  
<https://www.detroitnews.com/story/news/local/michigan/2020/09/09/benson-500000-could-removed-michigan-voting-rolls-not-before-nov-3/5759559002/>