MONTANA VOTER ROLL AND HISTORY ANALYSIS (NOVEMBER 2020 ELECTION)
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Summary

This report is based primarily upon the analysis of Montana Voter Roll and History files supplied by the state on or about June 6, 2021. As in other states I have examined, there are numerous significant anomalies in the voter rolls which cast doubt on the trustworthiness of these rolls. It is important to understand that not everything outlined in this report is definitive evidence of wrongdoing, some items are presented as simply difficult to understand and in need of explanation/documentation from the state. Others outline careless or inefficient processes within the voter roll systems.

Statistics

The voter roll file contains the following information on registered Montana voters:

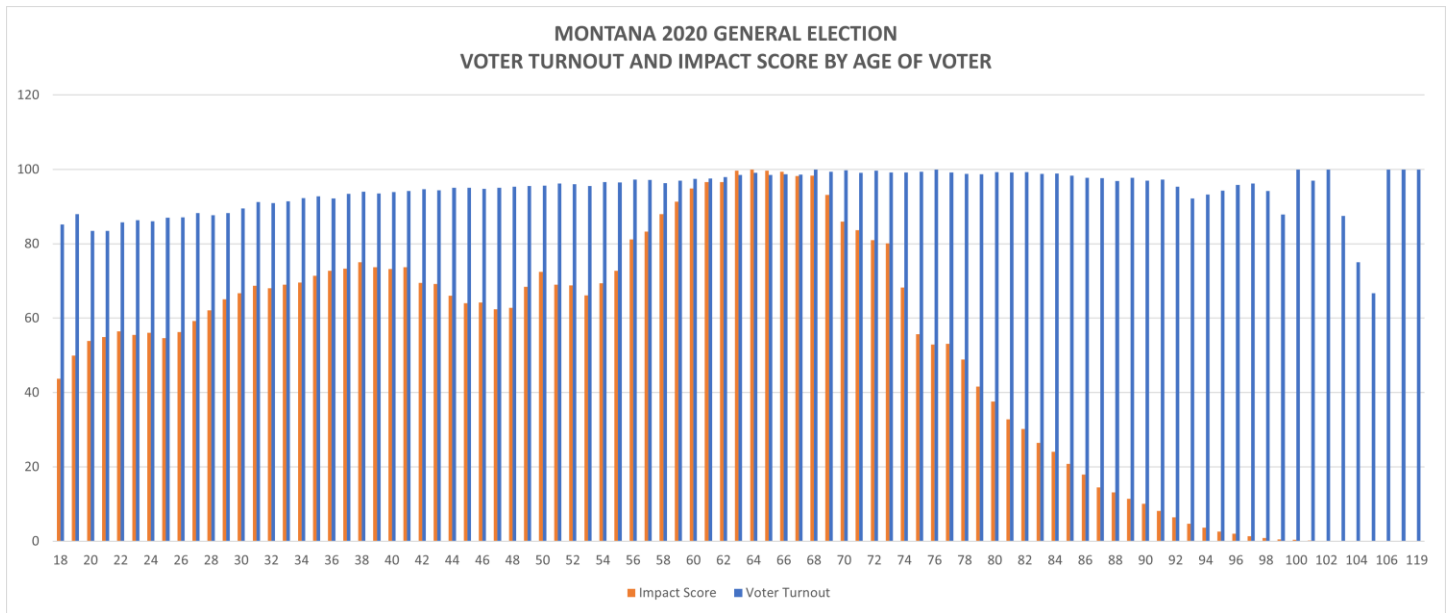|	
Voter Records	727,380
Active Voters	654,053
SoS Reported Registered Voters (as of 6/3/2021)	752,538
Inactive Voters	72,918
Late Registration	22
Provisional	387
2020 Accepted Ballots	597,509
2020 Rejected Ballots	1,550
2020 Ballots Sent/Unreturned	44,049
2020 Ballots Sent/Undeliverable	16,414
2020 Ballot Status Unknown	*9,622*
2020 Voters Per Roll File	597,498
2020 Voters Per SoS Website	612,075

Analysis:

- There was a net addition of 98,485 active voters between the Secretary of State's report after the 2020 general election and June 2021. As this is a 15% increase in active voters in just six months in a non-election year, which does not correlate with normal registration patterns.

- 27 Voter Ids have multiple records in the history file for the November 2020 election. Ten of these are registered as having two separate ballots accepted. If this is not an error in the history files, that this was permitted this to happen at all is unacceptable. Please see accompanying spreadsheet for more information on these records so that each case can be criminally investigated. Further analysis encountered 5 voter ids with 2 accepted ballots in the November 2016 election, 3 in the November 2018 midterm election, and 8 in the November 2012 election, indicating that this has been an undetected issue for quite some time.
- There are 14,577 less voters accounted for in the June 2021 history than the number reported by the Secretary of State. The voter roll purge history needs to be examined to see if these voter registrations were deleted (they were not simply inactivated).
- There are 4,295 voters in the rolls who are inactive but voted in November 2020. 2,471 were inactivated because of "Undeliverable Ballot", while 1,824 were "NVRA" (presumably the National Voting Rights Act). The specific reasons that these voters were set to inactive within eight months of voting in an election should be investigated, as should why 2,145 of the 2,471 "Undeliverable ballot" show as having been sent a ballot before the November 2020 election which was subsequently voted.
- 111 voters have two registration records, both of which are indicated as active in the rolls. This should not be permitted to occur in any numbers, and the parameters used to locate them find only a subset of the actual number of occurrences. This indicates that the system is not properly programmed or configured to prevent this unacceptable outcome. At least two of these voters are indicated as voting twice in November 2020.
- 72 voters with multiple registrations are recorded as having voted with their *earlier* registration record. These votes may be fraudulent. Again, the parameters used t locate them find only a subset of the actual number of occurrences. As above, this is unacceptable.
- 1,889 voters who are recorded as voting in November 2020 have a voter eligible date after November 3, 2020 – some many months into 2021. These records must be investigated to determine the reason for this seeming anomaly. Under what circumstances would an existing voter registration record have its vote eligible date changed?
- The June 2021 history has record of 95 voters who voted in November 2020 that are *not* so recorded in the May 2021 history. There does not seem to be any explanation as to why additional November 2020 voters would be added between May and June 2021, and this is another indication of potentially serious data issues within the Montana voter rolls.
- The May 2021 history has record of 7,032 voters who voted in November 2020 that are *not* so recorded in the June 2021 history. If these voters had their history deleted

between May and June 2021 there should be record of it. If there is not, then this is another indication of potentially serious data issues within the Montana voter rolls.

- 98 Voters have birthdates which are *after* their vote eligible date.

Voter Age Turnout and Impact Analysis

MONTANA 2020 GENERAL ELECTION
VOTER TURNOUT AND IMPACT SCORE BY AGE OF VOTER

Analysis:

The above chart shows the voter turnout in the 2020 general election by age of the voter on the date of the election (in blue), and the relative impact of that age group upon the overall turnout (in orange). The higher the orange bar, the more impact that age had.

The impace scores show that voters in their 60s have the best combination of numbers and turnout. The dip in this score in voters in their 40s is interesting, as this indicates that less voters in that age range are registered compared to the 60s age range.

The turnout of all age ranges from 18 to 102 falls within a narrow band – between 83 and 99%. There are two issues with this – the first being that this similar turnout percentages within all age ranges is not a pattern which is observed in other elections. The second is the 18 to 21 year old turnout. According to the United States Census Bureau, the turnout for the 18–24-year-old demographic in the 2020 general election was 51.4%[1].

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[1] https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/2020-presidential-election-voting-and-registration-tables-now-available.html

The takeaway is that the records in the voter rolls produce turnout results which are not statistically probable, indicating that the records are incorrect. This has deep implications for the entire election process in Montana and must be immediately investigated and addressed.

This chart, for instance, shows that the turnout peaks with voters in their low 70s, while the voters with the most overall impact are in their late 50s to early 60s.
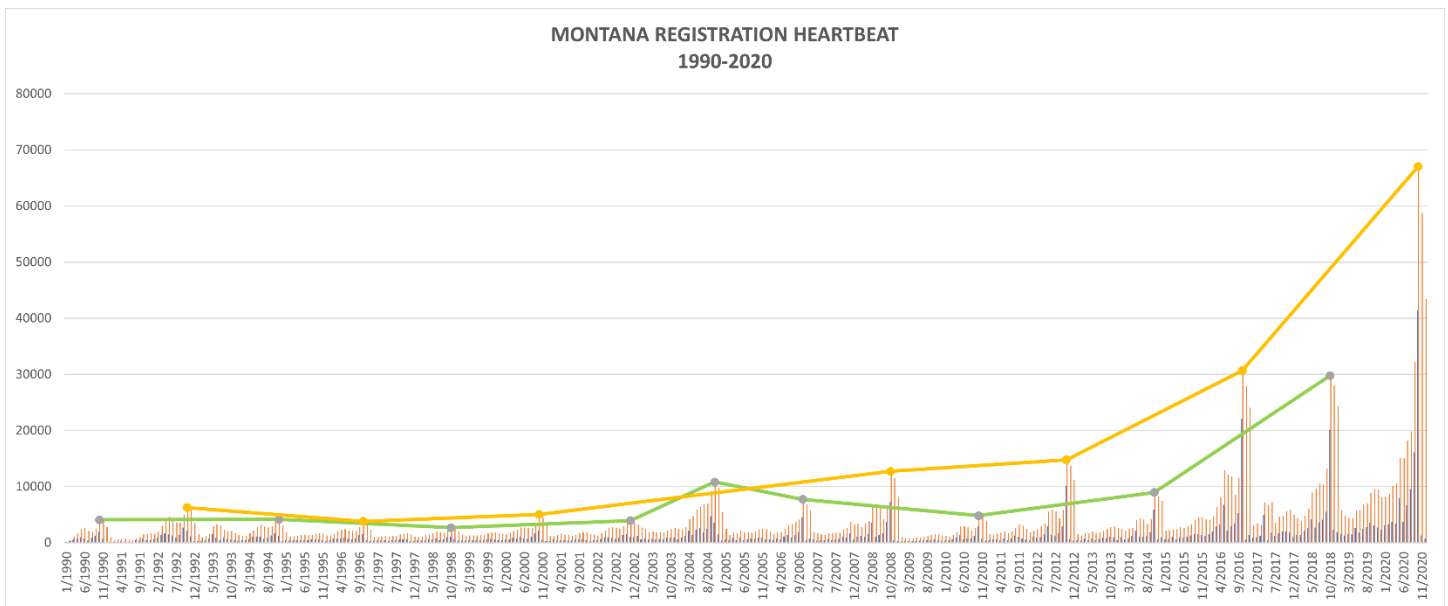
Voter Activity Analysis

An analysis was done to detect voters who have been registered for many years but cast their first ballot in 2020. This indicates that the methods used to purge inactive voters may be failing, and that these registrations may be being used to cast fraudulent ballots.

Registered before	Voters
2016 General	20,687
2012 General	12,509
2008 General	9,310
2004 General	6,627

Additionally, there are 6,460 active voters who according to the voter roll and history registered before the 2016 election but have never voted (had a ballot listed as accepted).

Registration Heartbeat

The following chart shows the monthly and three-month rolling sum of registrations in Montana.

MONTANA REGISTRATION HEARTBEAT
1990-2020

Viewing the registrations in this way is a valuable tool to spot unnatural changes in registration patterns. This shows the new-registration spikes before each mid-term (green) and general (orange) election. As far as general election registration spikes, apparent padding of the Montana rolls began before the 2018 midterm election (seen as the large spike in 2018 vs. 2014). The increase in registrations (taken from the "Vote Eligible Date") between the 2014 and 2018 spikes is 232%. The increase between the spikes before the 2016 and 2020 general elections was 119%. As a point of comparison, Montana population increased by 5.6% from 2014 to 2020 (Census Bureau figures).
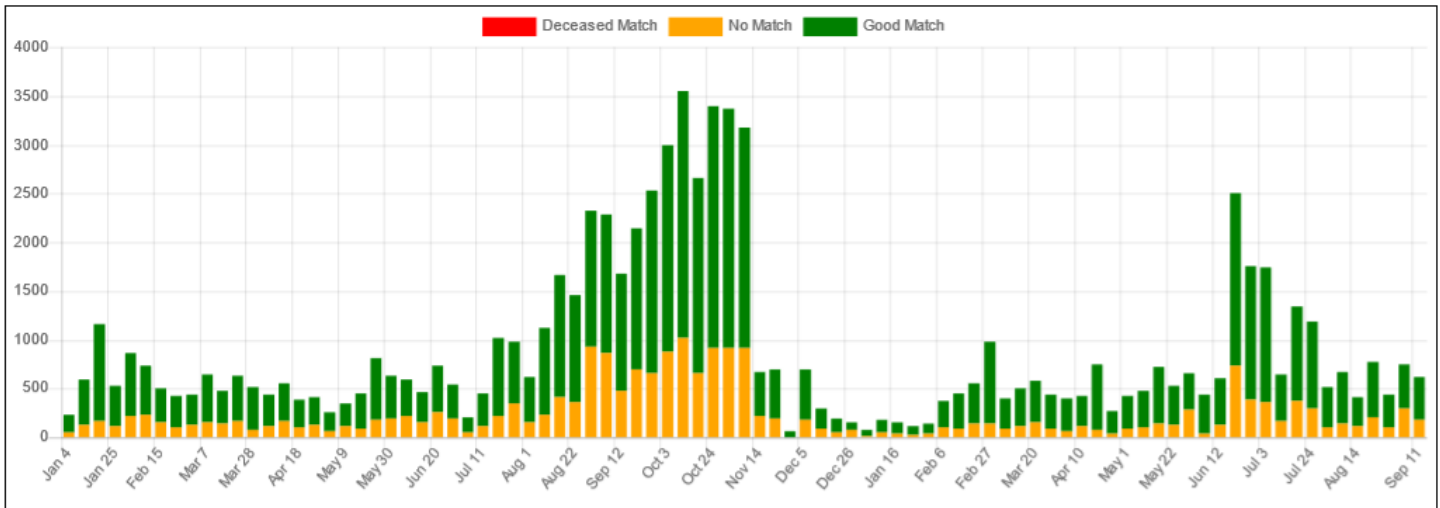
High Number of HAVV Registrations and Failures

"Section 303 of Public Law 107-252 (known as the "Help America Vote Act of 2002") requires states and localities to develop centralized computerized voter databases to verify voter registration information. To register to vote, individuals must provide their driver's license number to the state election agency. If the registrant has no driver's license, they must supply the last four digits of their social security number (SSN). The statute requires the chief state election official and state motor vehicle agency (MVA) officials to enter into agreements to match voter registration information with MVA information. The statute also mandates that MVA officials and the commissioner of social security reach agreements to verify the name, date of birth, last four SSN digits, and any information recorded in the Social Security Administration's records regarding the death of an individual."[2]

The Social Security Administration provides weekly reports of HAVV lookups by state, and like many other states Montana shows an alarming number of searches and failures. This chart shows the number of Montana 2020 HAVV lookups and failures for each month in 2020 in comparison with the number of voters added to the rolls in Montana during those months.

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[2] https://www.aamva.org/technology/systems/verification-systems/havv

From the beginning of 2020 up to election week, 51,994 HAVV lookups were performed from the state of Montana, and 14,683 were returned as a non-match. The number of searches peaked just before the election, then immediately dropped. Of note is another rise in lookups in June/July 2021.

In the *2016 Survey of the Performance of American Elections[3]*, it was stated that "About 96.6 percent had at least one photo ID in the form of a driver's license, passport, public assistance ID, military ID, Native American ID, ID from an in-state college, firearm license, or an ID from a federal, state or local agency, while 3.4 percent either did not have one of those forms of ID, did not provide a response or did not know."

Given that similar trends are seen in many other states, it is possible that the HAVV system is being abused to attempt to push fraudulent registrations into the system..
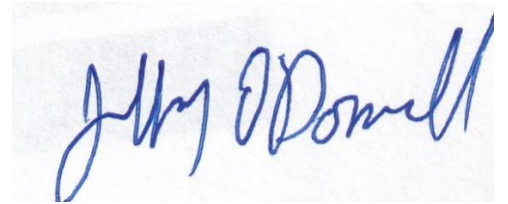
Conclusion

It should be noted that some election data normally used in the analysis of a state election was not made available by the state. Cast vote records and other types of data from the various counties in Montana could have been used in concert with the voter rolls to perform an even deeper analysis; however, the state has prevented the public release of this valuable information.

This report has outlined many serious issues with the information taken from the Montana voter rolls, all of which can potentially be utilized to perpetrate fraud. Every fraudulent vote disenfranchises another legal voter, and acts to further distrust in our entire election system. Swift, firm action by Legislative and Judicial agencies to identify the actions and people who

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[3] https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/Y38VIQ

allowed these findings to happen, and a general transparent overhaul of how we perform elections can begin to restore the public trust.

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