

Different Ways To Rig Elections

This document lists methods of committing voter fraud or election “rigging” which take advantage of various voting system weaknesses established by so called “democratic” governments worldwide. It is NOT a complete list. Thus, it is supplied so that the reader might explore some ways in which “democracies” and “democratic processes” can be exploited in order to elect officials or to establish policies intended to favor a minority of the people rather than the majority of the people; which democracy is claimed to favor.

1. **Ineligible Voting.** Registering to vote even when not qualified (not a citizen, a felon, wrong age, etc.). Thousands of people register to vote by lying during the registration process and nothing is done to verify that the registered voters are registered legally. In other words they register contrary to rules, regulations or laws implemented to prevent them from voting in given elections or for given issues.
2. **Duplicate Voting.** Casting ballots in more than one location for the same candidate or issue. Thousands of people register to vote in more than one place and then vote several times; once given the chance. This usually happens when people move and are then sent “mail in” ballots via the postal system to their old address which is forwarded to them at their new address. However, they may also simply register with fictitious names at the same address or using different addresses in order to cast more than one ballot.
3. **False Registrations.** Registering to vote in an area or at an address which is false. Many people register falsely in order to vote in an area where such voters do not reside contrary to rules, regulations or laws implemented to prevent them from voting there.
4. **Impersonation Fraud at the Polls or Fraudulent Use of Absentee Ballot.** Casting ballots for another voter or a person who has passed away. Thousands of people vote by filling out ballots meant to be completed by someone else and/or when such ballots are not verify that the registered voters completed and submitted them legally. Dead people are often used as fake voters as well. In other words people vote for relatives, friends or others who fail to vote, for whatever reason, for themselves contrary to rules, regulations or laws implemented to prevent them from voting in given elections or for given issues. Mail in ballots are often voted illegally using this method of fraud.
5. **Buying Votes.** Candidates or community organizers often implement schemes to have others cast votes in return for financial incentives or payments contrary to rules, regulations or laws implemented to prevent them from voting that way in given elections or for given issues.
6. **Ballot Harvesting.** Some forms of ballot harvesting are legal in some places. However, many people perform ballot harvesting by going door to door or into retirement facilities, etc. and collect votes illegally, as well by pressuring voters to register illegally or to vote illegally, and then collect the ballots and submit them

illegally contrary to rules, regulations or laws implemented to prevent them from voting in given elections or for given issues.

7. **Forging Signatures.** An example of this scheme was carried out in 2022. XXX was charged by the state in Philadelphia County with two felony counts of criminal solicitation to commit forgery and theft by failure to make a required disposition of funds received after engaging in a ballot petition signature scheme. XXX, a political consultant in Philadelphia, perpetrated a ballot petition fraud scheme to get [their] clients listed on the ballot for the May 2019 [party] primary races. XXX and [their] employees, acting at [their] direction, forged thousands of signatures in an effort to obtain the required number of legal signatures needed for [their] clients to be listed on the ballot. In addition to forging signatures by hand, over 1,000 signatures were photocopied rather than hand-written contrary to rules, regulations or laws implemented to prevent them from performing such activities.
8. **Altering The Vote Count.** An example of this scheme was carried out in 2022. Former U.S. Congressman XXX was charged with over 13 felonies for [their] role in orchestrating a scheme to stuff ballot boxes in favor of [party] candidates [they] either favored or represented as a consultant. XXX, a former [party] congressman who was ousted from office and served time in prison on charges of bribery and corruption due to [their] involvement in the Abscam sting, orchestrated schemes in Philadelphia's 39th Ward, the 36th and 2nd Divisions, to commit ballot fraud. [They] conspired with YYY and ZZZ, Judges of Elections for each ward, by bribing them to add additional fraudulent votes **to voting machines** for candidates [they] represented or supported as a political consultant contrary to rules, regulations or laws implemented to prevent them from performing such activities. The number of ways people can program or alter voting counts using voting machines is difficult to determine, but using voting machines to alter election results on a massive scale is much easier than any other methods where using one in person vote per one paper ballot, in the past, was once standard procedure.
9. **Vote Blocking.** Another method for effecting election results is by rigging election machines to fail on voting day, causing long waits for people voting in person, where the majority of a given area's population is known to vote for a certain party. By preventing them to vote in a timely manner they may give up waiting or leave the voting location to get to work or to attend to other matters thus not cast their ballots. These schemes are rarely charged by the local prosecutors when they also prefer candidates from the less affected party even though such activities are contrary to rules, regulations or laws implemented to prevent them from performing such activities.
10. **Voter Intimidation.** People are often intimidated by others into not voting or into voting for candidates or issues they do not support by officials or others who are hired to carry out various intimidation tactics contrary to rules, regulations or laws implemented to prevent them from performing such activities.