

EXHIBIT 4

**“A Deep Dive into Colorado’s Dirty
Voter Roll”**

**Report by Mike O’Donnell June 2026
published by Rocky Mountain Voice**

A Deep Dive into Colorado's Dirty Voter Roll

I've spent the last few months digging deeply into the Colorado voter roll from all sorts of different angles and although politicians of a certain party and their supporters are quick to parrot that Colorado exemplifies the "gold standard" of election integrity, that very definitely does NOT appear to be the case after a close examination of Colorado's voter roll, the rightful starting point for any such assessment of the quality of election integrity in this or any other state.

A closing line from the Eagles' 1976 hit song 'Hotel California' seems to be the most appropriate way to summarize the apparent philosophy behind the approach taken by Colorado's legislature and the current Secretary of State when it comes to the voter roll: *"You can check out any time you like, but you can never leave."*

It is easy to be added to Colorado's voter roll but difficult to be removed. This way of approaching the voter roll seems to have guided all the actions of Colorado's Secretary of State during her term in office: QUANTITY is better than QUALITY.

The Colorado Voter Roll by the Numbers

According to data on the Secretary of State's website, on June 1 2026, there were 4,072,990 "active status" voting age registrants on the Colorado voter roll (an increase of 77,069 so far this calendar year) and 473,999 "inactive status" registrants (a decrease of 27,694 year to date).

The addition of 77,069 new active registrants during the first five months of 2026 is a much higher number than current demographic trends would predict for Colorado. There are approximately 65,000 to 70,000 Coloradans aged 17 so on average this would add around 29,167 new adult registrants to the voter roll over a five month period. In addition, some 44,527 Coloradans die annually (2024 data) and if those numbers remained steady in 2026, around 18,553 deceased registrants would be removed from the voter roll during the same five month period.

This leaves 66,455 net new additions to the voter roll so far this year. Many third party reports suggest that Colorado has been experiencing a net out-migration of residents over the last few years, meaning that more people are moving out of the state than moving into the state, and evidence of this has been the decline in Colorado's labor force: according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, this fell by 33,211 between January and April 2026.

The difference between an active status and inactive status registrant on the Colorado voter roll is that everyone with an active status will automatically receive a ballot in the mail each election cycle (Colorado is an automatic vote-by-mail state) and everyone who has an inactive status, won't.

Anyone on the voter roll with either status can still vote in person at a polling place at any election although only between three and four percent of Colorado registrants have chosen do so in recent federal elections. Most Coloradans vote by either returning their

ballot in the mail or by placing it in one of the conveniently located ballot drop-off boxes around the state.

In addition to adult registrants, the Secretary of State's website indicates that on June 1 2026 there were 111,742 registrants aged fifteen, sixteen or seventeen years of age on the pre-registered Colorado voter roll, all 'on deck' to automatically begin receiving ballots the minute they turn eighteen.

The total numbers provided by the Secretary of State include 16,382 what are known as 'confidential registrants'. These are registrants aged 18 and older who have chosen to redact all of their information from publicly available copies of the Colorado voter roll, for security, safety or privacy reasons.

The number of confidential/redacted registrants can be determined by comparing the total number of active and inactive registrants on a public Colorado voter roll dated June 1 2026 (4,530,607) with the official count of active and inactive registrants (4,546,989) on a Secretary of State's report dated June 1 2026.

Information used in this paper has been gleaned primarily by reviewing and analyzing the public version of the Colorado voter roll, copies of which can be secured from the Secretary of State's office for \$50. (Some larger counties allow you to download regularly updated versions of their county voter rolls for free.) Members of the public who wish to review Colorado's voter roll, will never have access to any potential inconsistencies or anomalies associated with the 16,382 registrants redacted from the public version of the voter roll.

How Do You Register to Vote in Colorado?

Colorado is one of twenty-four states that utilizes a system of automatic voter registration, This means that most people are automatically added to the Colorado vote when they interact with either the Department of Revenue or the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing.

Eighty-nine percent of the 169,642 new voter registrations processed by the state in 2025 (all this data is directly available on the Secretary of State's website) came through interactions with the Department of Revenue's Motor Vehicle (DMV) offices. People are added automatically and then asked by mail, after the fact, if they DIDN'T want to be registered.

It would logically be simpler and definitely more cost effective from a taxpayer's perspective, to ask someone up front if they want to be registered but common sense is not necessarily a flower that grows in the Colorado Secretary of State's garden.

Automatic voter registration means that when a fifteen year old applies for a learner's permit at the DMV, she is automatically added to Colorado's voter roll and then notified of this after the fact.

For the vast number of new registrants on Colorado's voter roll each year, there is thus no excitement around, or personal investment in, the process of registering to vote. It is 'just' something that happens. It isn't a significant or memorable event, as it may have once been for past generations of Colorado residents.

Nonetheless, not every Coloradan is automatically registered to vote. Some proactively register themselves via an online process that requires them to provide either a driver's license number (although they are usually already registered if they have one of these) or the last four digits of a social security number. If an applicant doesn't have either of these, they can provide any of the forms of ID listed at <https://www.coloradosos.gov/pubs/elections/vote/acceptableFormsOfID.html> These include things like a copy of a utility bill dated within 60 days or a current student ID.

Extract - Colorado voter registration form: <https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/vote/VoterRegFormEnglish.pdf>

3. Identification See instructions Required		
CO driver's license or ID card	OR	Last 4 digits of your SSN X X X - X X -
		OR I don't have a CO driver's license, ID card, or SS card

In 2025, some 14,506 Coloradans (8.6%) choose to proactively register online.

Coloradans can also register by mail (1,526 in 2025) by email / fax (131), in person at a county clerk's office (1,014)), by signing up at a voter registration drive (1,648) or via one of the other options available. (While riding on an RTD light rail train one day, an individual approached me to sign me up to vote).

Federal regulations require that military recruiting offices in a state must offer voter registration services but in 2025 not one single Coloradan chose to register to vote at a military recruiting office.

Residency Requirements to Register to Vote in Colorado

To be eligible to register to vote in Colorado, an individual's primary residence must be in Colorado and that individual must have lived there for at least 22 days. Residency is defined by Colorado's Revised Statutes section **1-2-102 (a) (I)** as:

"The residence of a person is the principal or primary home or place of abode of a person. A principal or primary home or place of abode is that home or place in which a person's habitation is fixed and to which that person, whenever absent, has the present intention of returning after a departure or absence, regardless of the duration of the absence. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a residence is a permanent building or part of a building and may include a house, condominium, apartment, room in a house, or mobile home. No vacant lot or business address shall be considered a residence."

This section is further expanded in part (d) by stating that: *“A person shall not be considered to have gained a residence in this state, or in any county or municipality in this state, while retaining a home or domicile elsewhere.”*

Thus people with second or third (or eighth) homes in Colorado are prohibited from registering to vote in the state. However, there doesn't seem to be much effort put into enforcing this rule. To illustrate this comment, the Secretary of State permits Oprah Winfrey, who owns homes in at least eight states, including Colorado, to nonetheless remain as an active status registrant in this state. Her Colorado ballot is mailed to her 23,000 square foot mansion in Montecito, CA each election cycle.

Exceptions to the rule prohibiting registering using the address of a *“vacant lot or business address”* as a registrant's primary residence are also allowed.

Specifically, if someone self-identifies as homeless (or for those who struggle with the English language, as “unhoused”) when they register by completing a Colorado voter registration form (<https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/vote/VoterRegFormEnglish.pdf>), they may use ANY address they *“regularly return to”* as their primary residence. This can include a shelter, a homeless services provider, a park, a campground, a vacant lot, an intersection, a business address, or indeed any other imagined location. (One Colorado registrant has a set of GPS coordinate as his primary residence address.)

Extract - Colorado voter registration form: <https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/vote/VoterRegFormEnglish.pdf>

4. The address where you currently live in Colorado No P.O. boxes Required				
Address	Unit #	City or Town	CO County	Zip

☐ I'm unhoused. This is the address I regularly return to. (Provide your mailing address in section 5)

Neither the instructions on the Colorado voter registration form nor the definitions sections of Title 1 of the Colorado Revised Statutes define what is meant by being homeless or unhoused, nor is any independent verification required to confirm that someone is in fact homeless.

This is an obvious vulnerability with the Colorado voter roll that bad actors can and do exploit to register and vote in Colorado.

When I recently queried the Larimer county clerk's office why two active status registrants used a Fort Collins post office branch as their primary residence address, I was informed that both had checked they were homeless on their voter registration forms and that the post office was the location they “regularly returned to”. (They must get a lot of mail!).

When someone self-identifies as homeless on the Colorado voter registration form, they can use ANY address as their primary residence, even one that doesn't exist (the

Secretary of State neither validates nor standardizes addresses on the voter roll), coupled with a mailing address that could technically send a ballot anywhere in the world.

To illustrate my point, there are 1,245 active status registrants using the address of one or other of the four largest homeless shelters in the state as their primary residence address. Seventy of these active status registrants have their Colorado ballots mailed to out-of-state addresses and ten have international mailing addresses (Australia, Canada x 6, France, Norway and the Philippines).

The Australian mailing address points to a million dollar home on the Derwent River in Tasmania. The Norwegian address points to a residence in Tonsberg where a business is also registered and owned by someone with the same last name as the homeless individual in Colorado, essentially suggesting that the homeless individual may be a Norwegian national. The French address points to an eight story apartment building in Lyon although no apartment number was included in her Colorado mailing address. The address in the Philippines points to a small community center in a rural location. One of the Canadian addresses points to a 3-star hotel. Another to a consultancy firm in Vancouver. The third to an engineering firm in British Columbia. The fourth to a home on a beautiful tree-lined street in Ontario. The fifth to a home just across the U.S. border. And the remaining address to the "Little Free Library" in the town of Quesnel

Party Affiliations

Because most new registrants are added automatically without input from the individual being registered, they are initially added without any party affiliation. The individuals themselves are encouraged to chose a party affiliation after the fact, which most choose not to do. Likely because they had no involvement or ownership in the process of registration in the first place.

As at June 1 2026, of the 4,072,990 active status registrants on the full Colorado voter roll 1,005,460 (**24.7%**) were registered **Democrats**, 910,443 (**22.4%**) were registered **Republicans**, and 2,058,133 (**50.5%**) were **unaffiliated** registrants. The balance (2.4%) were affiliated with one or other of eight different minority parties.

The Secretary of State's monthly statistical reports update the number of Colorado registrants in each of the state's 64 counties by age group and party affiliation. The following table summarizes this data for the state as a whole effective June 1 2026.

Registrants	Total Number	% reg'd Unaffiliated	% reg'd Democrat	% reg'd Republican	% reg'd Other
Aged 15, 16 & 17	111,987	87.1%	4.2%	6.5%	2.2%
Aged 18 - 24	446,657	72.6%	12.7%	11.6%	3.1%
Aged 25 - 34	746,064	58.0%	23.6%	14.7%	3.6%

Registrants	Total Number	% reg'd Unaffiliated	% reg'd Democrat	% reg'd Republican	% reg'd Other
Aged 35 - 44	744,351	53.9%	25.3%	17.6%	3.2%
Aged 45 - 54	599,196	49.6%	25.4%	22.6%	2.5%
Aged 55 - 64	579,116	43.0%	25.2%	30.1%	1.8%
Aged 65 - 74	551,458	38.3%	28.7%	30.8%	1.2%
Aged 75 +	406,148	33.8%	31.5%	34.0%	0.7%
TOTAL aged 18 +	4,072,990	50.5%	24.7%	22.4%	2.4%

As registrants grow older, they are less likely to remain unaffiliated and more likely to be aligned with one of the two major political parties.

Centenarian Registrants in Colorado

The 2026 World Population Review estimates that there are 890 centenarians (people aged 100 or older) currently living in Colorado.

According to the public Colorado voter roll, the state is home to 1,569 centenarians.

Different local news sources identify that three 109 year old individuals potentially and currently share the title of the oldest Coloradan alive today. But according to the public Colorado voter roll, there are thirty-four registrants who are older, twenty of whom still have an active status on the voter roll and one of whom, a sprightly 110 y.o. man in Commerce City, managed to successfully vote in the November 2024 election.

The oldest Coloradan on the voter roll is remarkably aged 127.

According to the Guinness Book of World records, the oldest known person EVER verified was Jeanne Louise Calment of France who lived for 122 years and 164 days.

Section **1-2-602** of the Revised Colorado Statutes directs how the Secretary of State deals with deceased electors.

“ (1) As soon as is practicable after the end of each month, the state registrar of vital statistics shall furnish the secretary of state with a report of all persons eighteen years of age or older who have died during the previous month. To the extent possible, persons on the report shall be identified by name, county of residence, date of birth, and social security number.

(2) The secretary of state shall forward to each county clerk and recorder monthly the information received from the state registrar of vital statistics concerning persons registered to vote in the county who have died.

(3) The county clerk and recorder shall cancel the registration of any elector who is deceased and of whose death the county clerk and recorder has received notice pursuant to subsection (2) of this section.

(3.5) The secretary of state may by electronic means cancel the registration of any elector who is deceased and of whose death the secretary has received notice pursuant to subsection (1) of this section.

(4) The county clerk and recorder shall cancel the registration of any elector who is deceased when the county clerk and recorder receives written notice of the fact. The written notice shall be signed by a family member of the deceased. If the county clerk and recorder has sufficient proof that an elector is deceased, cancellation may be made without such written notice.”

It seems likely that given the potential overabundance of centenarians on Colorado's voter roll, either the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, the Secretary of State or individual county clerks may have fallen behind or missed processing, on a timely basis, cancellations related to some of the 3,711 deaths that occur on average in Colorado each month.

How is Someone Removed from the Colorado Voter Roll?

There are really only THREE ways that someone can be removed from the Colorado voter roll:

1. They remove themselves;
2. Someone at their former Colorado address marks and returns back in the mail a ballot sent to that former occupant as “no longer at this address” or “undeliverable”; or
3. Someone dies and the State Registrar of Vital Statistics informs the Secretary of State and she informs the local county clerk or the local county clerk notices a local obituary. Statutes also allow a relative of the deceased registrant to inform the county clerk that a registrant has passed away.

The very best way to remove yourself from the voter roll is to complete and return a ‘Withdrawal of Colorado Voter Registration’ form downloadable at <https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/vote/withdrawVoterRegEnglish.pdf>

This almost always works although I've heard from several individuals on X that it isn't 100% guaranteed, even with repeat submissions. Accordingly, you may have to be persistent and keep checking to ensure you are removed.

With all the stress and drama usually associated with moving, especially an out of state move, remembering to cancel a Colorado voter registration isn't usually a priority for most registrants.

A default method is to have filed a PERMANENT change of address form (known as a National Change of Address form or NCOA) with the U.S. Postal Service. This is an official notification to everyone who corresponds with you, including the Secretary of State and the local county clerk, that you or your family have permanently moved to a different address.

Colorado Revised Statute 1-2-302.5 requires the Secretary of State to search the NCOA database MONTHLY and let county clerks know MONTHLY if any of the registrants on their respective voter rolls appear in the NCOA database.

If they do and notice that a registrant or their family has moved to a different state, the county clerk is required to immediately change the status of that/those registrant(s) from active to inactive and send a confirmation card to the new address.

The message here is the Secretary of State doesn't 100% trust the U.S. Postal Service so county clerks are required to verify that the NCOA information shared with them is legit.

NCOA data is sold by the U.S. Postal Service to third providers who resell it. *(It costs someone like me \$60 to run the entire public Colorado voter roll through the NCOA database so it isn't expensive information to access.)*

When the registrant(s) who filed the NCOA is/are contacted by the county clerk at their new address and they CONFIRM that they have in fact moved to that new address in a new state, the county clerk is directed to immediately cancel their Colorado registration(s) and remove them from the voter roll.

If they return the confirmation card saying NO, they haven't really moved and it was all just a big mistake and we didn't mean to file that NCOA after all, the county clerk will return those registrant(s) to an active status on the Colorado voter roll.

If the registrant can't be bothered returning the confirmation card that the county clerk sends to them, or it gets lost in the mail on the way there or back (which almost never happens), the registrant will remain on the Colorado voter roll with an inactive status. If they then fail to vote in the next two or three federal elections they will be removed (or should be removed) from the voter roll after that second or third federal election.

Anyone whose status was changed to inactive within 90 days of a federal election, must remain on the Colorado voter roll for the next THREE federal elections before being removed. If this rule is applied to the current public voter roll, anyone who has been inactive since 08/05/2020 and who failed to vote in 2020, 2022 and 2024 should have been removed from the Colorado's voter roll by now although there are still 219 active status registrants on the public voter roll who match that criteria.

The Colorado Secretary of State can easily and inexpensively (*remember, \$60 a month!*) subscribe to a monthly third party report that cross-references every Colorado registrant with the NCOA database but instead she chooses to outsource this process to a partisan nonprofit membership organization known as the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC). Colorado taxpayers pay approximately \$50,000 a year to belong to ERIC.

Comparing the public Colorado voter roll with the NCOA database shows that NCOAs for active status registrants in Colorado are processed on a reasonably timely basis, albeit certainly not monthly, BUT NCOAs for certain months and in certain counties seem to have been completely missed.

It is possible that ERIC either “forgets” to send some monthly reports to the Colorado Secretary of State, or that the Colorado Secretary of State “forgets” to share some of those monthly reports with county clerks but however it happens, there are still currently **25,464** active status registrants on the public Colorado voter roll who’ve filed NCOAs and moved to different states, as far back as 2022, who remain on the voter roll. (Statute 1-2-302.5 allows county clerks to conduct their own NCOA searches if they wish to do so, and receive the information on a more timely basis.)

All 25,464 active status registrants whose out-of-state NCOAs weren’t processed by the time primary ballots were mailed, will have had Colorado ballots sent to their old addresses

(P.S. The cost of mailing a first class letter increases on July 12th to 82 cents, just fyi.)

It is also a regularly observable phenomenon on the public Colorado voter roll that instead of a registrant being removed or a registrant’s status being changed to inactive when an NCOA was processed, occasionally that registrant’s status will remain as active and the new out-of-state address from the NCOA will be added to a registrant’s Colorado record as their new mailing address.

John Larkins is currently an active status registrant on the public Colorado voter roll registered to a single family residence on Tufts Avenue in Aurora. He filed a family NCOA on **05/01/2022** indicating that he and his immediate family were permanently moving to San Antonio, Texas. A review of publicly available information in Texas shows that John Larkins, 61, registered to vote in Texas on **08/05/23** at the same address listed on his NCOA. Tami Larkins, 62, also registered to vote in Texas at that same address on **07/22/2022**. Tami Larkins is no longer on the Colorado voter roll. John Larkins remains on the Colorado voter roll with his San Antonio address now listed as his Colorado mailing address. According to information on the Arapahoe County assessor’s property records, the former Tufts Avenue residence he occupied has been owned by an Arizona-based LLC since 2000, indicating that property is a rental property and was not owner-occupied. Assessor property records in Texas show the Larkins family’s San Antonio address is also a rental property. John Larkins continues to receive Colorado ballots despite apparently no longer residing in the state nor having any obvious ties to his past address in Aurora.

In one other case personally known to me, an individual retired, sold his house in Windsor, and moved to Nebraska. He filed a NCOA in 2016 but “someone” (not him) changed the primary address on his Colorado registration to a non-existent address in Greeley and then added his new Nebraska address as his Colorado record’s mailing address. Knowing my interest in working to clean up Colorado’s voter roll, he reached out to me in early 2022 to ask why he was still receiving Colorado ballots. After I publicized the situation on social media “someone” (not him) changed the primary address on his Colorado record to a real address in Greeley even though he didn’t live there. His Nebraska address remained as his Colorado ballot mailing address. It wasn’t until November 2023, after marking and returning numerous ballots as undeliverable, that his status was finally changed to inactive. He will nevertheless remain on the Colorado voter roll until after the November 2026 election even though he hasn’t lived in the state since 2016.

It is also worth highlighting that not every registrant who moves to a different state will file a PERMANENT change of address form / NCOA, and if they don’t, the ONLY way the Secretary of State will know if they have moved away from Colorado is if a ballot mailed to their old address is returned through the U.S. Postal System as “no longer at this address” or “undeliverable”.

The statutes specifically mention and require the return of undeliverable ballots through the U.S. Postal Service so if someone marks an unopened ballot as “no longer at this address” or “undeliverable” and drops it in a ballot drop-off box, it seems unlikely that it will be processed or treated in the same way as if it had been returned through the U.S. Postal Service.

If a registrant moves around frequently or simply wants to avoid the flood of ‘welcome to the new neighborhood’ junk mail that arrives at every new NCOA address, they may choose to file a TEMPORARY change of address form with the U.S. Postal Service. This only provides twelve months of mail forwarding (a NCOA is good for forty-eight months) but the U.S. Postal Service NEVER shares temporary change of address information with anyone.

Some Colorado registrants with no real ties to the state, likely many out-of-state or out-of-county students, wouldn’t even bother filing anything with the U.S. Postal Service.

The Colorado Secretary of State won’t take anyone else’s word that someone has moved away from the state other than if that word is passed back through the returned mail mechanism curated by the U.S. Postal Service.

If someone dies and the State Registrar of Vital Statistics misses it, a county clerk may accept a statement signed by a relative that the person has passed away but that seems to be the ONLY exception provided in statutes for a modification to a voter record other than by the registrant themselves.

So a landlord letting the Secretary of State know that a tenant in one of her properties has moved out, means nothing. Even worse, county clerks aren’t allowed to use

information they could easily obtain from the county assessor that usually has an office down the hallway or at least somewhere nearby within walking distance.

This makes as much sense as mud because the county assessor maintains ALL the property ownership records for the county and knows whenever someone sells a home or condominium and moves away from the county.

Thomas and Debra Zinke filed a family NCOA on **06/01/2024** indicating the family was moving to an address in Arkansas. According to public property records on the Jefferson County Assessor's website, they closed on the sale of their single family residence on Independence Court in Wheat Ridge on **06/21/2024**. Public records in Arkansas indicate that both Thomas and Debra Zinke registered to vote in Arkansas on 07/24/2024 at the address listed on their NCOA. They both voted in Arkansas in November 2024. The new owners of the Independence Court property were both added to the Colorado voter roll in 2024, one in July and the other in August. Despite filing a NCOA and no longer being residents of Colorado, Thomas and Debra Zinke continue to have Colorado ballots mailed to their old Independence Court property, which the new owners obviously discard. Neither ERIC, the Secretary of State nor the local county clerk seems to be aware of the NCOA the family filed. County clerks may not use property sales data that the county assessor collects, to see if a registrant may have moved.

Because county clerks aren't allowed to act on information they might accidentally overhear from a county assessor at a county water cooler, the Colorado voter roll is sadly and unnecessarily littered with numerous instances where both current and past owners of a home, condominium or unit are listed as active status registrants on the public Colorado voter roll. (Ditto tenants.)

In many cases, when a current Colorado resident receives a ballot addressed to a previous resident, that current resident might choose to simply discard that ballot rather than do the right thing and mark it "not at this address" or "undeliverable" and put back in the mail.

If a NCOA was never filed or was never noticed, and a ballot is never returned through the U.S. Postal Service, a registrant could theoretically remain on the Colorado voter roll FOREVER as an active status registrant EVEN if they never, ever vote.

As an aside, it appears that 15, 16 and 17 aged registrants on the hidden Colorado voter roll can only ever have an active status. In one instance I shared with a county clerk, despite a family NCOA being filed and processed in 2022 when the family moved from Loveland to Arkansas, the status of their sixteen year old daughter registrant apparently wasn't changed because when she turned 18 in mid 2024 she appeared on the public Colorado voter roll as an active status registrant at the family's old Colorado address, and was sent a ballot at this old address for the November 2024 election that the new occupants obviously discarded,. ERIC missed that she was already registered to vote in Arkansas, where she did in fact vote in November 2024.

When the U.S. Postal Service returns ballots marked “not at this address” or ‘undeliverable”, they charge for this service and this information is publicly trackable. For the November 2024 election, **323,216** ballots were returned “not at this address” or ‘undeliverable”, costing Colorado taxpayers approximately \$1.6 million.

For every mis-directed ballot that a responsible Colorado resident takes the time to mark as “not at this address” or “undeliverable” and put back in the mail, there is probably at least one other that ends up in the trash or a recycle bin. This means that possibly well over 650,000 ballots were mis-directed for the November 2024 election.

If an elected Secretary of State’s only personal measure of success is how many active status registrants are on the voter roll (quantity rather than quality), there is no incentive to be proactive in trying to remove registrants who no longer live in the state. This seems to be how the current Secretary of State views her role. I doubt that even once in the last almost eight years, she has ever even closely looked at the Colorado voter roll let alone devoted any time or attention to how to better maintain the voter roll so that fewer ballots were printed and mailed to former residents, and fewer taxpayer dollars wasted, each election cycle.

The Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC)

ERIC is a nonprofit membership based organization currently supported by twenty-six states, including Colorado. Member states share detailed voter rolls and DMV information with ERIC.

Colorado taxpayers pay around \$50,000 a year for their membership in ERIC and the (alleged) primary benefit to the state is that ERIC monitors NCOAs that they share with the Colorado Secretary of State although, as noted above, apparently not always consistently.

ERIC is also charged with identifying any Colorado registrants who are registered and voting in other states.

Because ERIC is a 501(C)3 entity, copies of their tax returns are publicly available.

Their 2023 tax return (they don’t file returns on a very timely basis) highlights that membership states paid a total of \$1,605,480 to ERIC for their services that year, and ERIC spent \$502,212 for salaries (three senior personnel and a junior), \$93,389 (only!) on technology, \$339,505 on legal fees (with a fancy DC law firm), and \$220,322 on lobbying activities in 2022 (who do they lobby and why?).

ERIC made a profit of \$152,379 in 2023 and held \$1,350,744 in cash at the end of that year.

Colorado Registrants with Out-of-State or Out-of-County Mailing Addresses

As a vote-by-mail state, everyone with an active status on the voter roll will automatically receive a ballot in the mail each election cycle. Everyone is required to register using the street address of their primary, permanent residence in Colorado but because the U.S. Postal Service no longer delivers mail to physical addresses in many rural and mountain communities, registrants have the option of adding a mailing address to their record in case they prefer or are forced to receive their ballot at some other address.

The public Colorado voter roll shows that **327,090** active status registrants (around 8.0%) receive a ballot at a mailing address they have chosen for themselves.

The vast majority of Colorado ballots stay within Colorado but **30,306** are sent to **out-of-state** addresses and **21,259** have **international** mailing addresses.

Numerically, most out-of-state ballots go to Colorado registrants apparently temporarily residing in California (3,582), Texas (3,089), New York (1,629), Arizona (1,580), Virginia (1,453), Florida (1,438) and North Carolina (1,020). No other state receives more than a thousand Colorado ballots.

To verify if all the ballots being mailed out of Colorado were truly going to temporarily absent registrants and because I could see public voter roll information for Alabama, the first state geographically on my list, I set myself the task of manually checking to see if any of the **335** active status Colorado registrants getting ballots mailed to Alabama, were also registered to vote in Alabama at those same addresses. Using publicly available data in Alabama, I found that **91 (27%)** of the Colorado registrants were also registered to vote in Alabama. While this is not illegal, it could be an indication to the Colorado Secretary of State that these registrants may no longer have their primary residences in Colorado.

I was also able to check the voting records of those 91 registrants and found that **31 (9%)** had chosen to vote in person in Alabama in November 2024 rather than by mail in Colorado. This could be an even stronger indicator to the Colorado Secretary of State that these registrants may no longer have their primary residence in Colorado.

One Colorado registrant appears to have voted in BOTH states in November 2024, which IS a federal crime. The registrant in question was a 27 y.o. (at the time) unaffiliated male attached to an apartment complex in Colorado Springs. (I have reported my finding to both the Colorado Attorney General's office and the DOJ, although don't anticipate ever hearing anything back from either agency)

If this 9% rate carries across to all 30,306 active status Colorado registrants getting their ballots mailed to addresses in other state, it seems possible that at least **2,728** Colorado ballots are being mailed to people (like Oprah Winfrey) who don't appear to be permanently resident in Colorado.

Colorado registrants with international mailing addresses are covered under the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA).

Anyone who adds an international mailing address to their registration record on the Colorado voter roll immediately becomes subject to UOCAVA. The Colorado Secretary of State is required to *“establish an electronic transmission through which a covered voter may apply for and receive voter registration materials, ballots, and other information”*.

UOCAVA was originally created to allow military personnel and their families who were temporarily absent from a home state, to vote electronically in home state elections. However, the vast majority of the 21,259 active status registrants in Colorado with international mailing addresses don't appear to have any military connections whatsoever. They are mostly U.S. citizens who are temporarily living, working or studying abroad although some are certainly U.S. citizens who have chosen to permanently reside in a foreign country.

Just as with the self-designation of being homeless, this is another major vulnerability with the Colorado voter roll because ANY registrant can add a real or imagined international mailing address to their registration record, and gain access to e-voting.

Because the U.S. Postal Service doesn't serve as an intermediary for UOCAVA registrants, and nothing is ever physically transmitted to these registrants, they could potentially remain on the Colorado voter roll FOREVER with an international mailing address, irrespective of whether the international mailing address they are using is real and irrespective of wherever they may currently be living.

The Colorado Secretary of State doesn't seem interested in collecting any sort of information about a registrant who chooses to have an international mailing address although it would be a relatively simple process to require someone to periodically reaffirm that the international mailing address attached to their registration record is still current. It would also be useful (and interesting) to know which Colorado registrants have permanently moved to a foreign nation. But no. Too much trouble. Too much work.

At the very minimum, requiring some sort of verification that an international mailing address is a legitimate address (utility bill, student ID, lease, beer coaster, etc.), seems a reasonable thing to ask for but I suppose doing so is analogous to requiring a form of voter ID, which would be a nonstarter for the Colorado Secretary of State because she has no real interest in ensuring that elections in Colorado operate fairly as well as freely.

A registrant with an international mailing address doesn't even ever have to have lived in Colorado. They just need to establish some sort of tie to the state.

According to statute **1-8.3-106**: *“an overseas voter who is eligible to vote in this state shall use and shall be assigned to the voting precinct of the address of the last place of*

residence of the voter in this state, or, in the case of ... an overseas voter who was born outside the United States ... the address of the last place of residence in this state of the parent or legal guardian of the voter."

In randomly reviewing and checking international addresses used by active status Colorado registrants, it appears that more than a few of the addresses seem to be either unlikely or nonexistent.

Ironically, although the Secretary of State won't consider county assessor records or pretty much any other source other than the U.S. Postal Service to begin the process of verifying that someone is still a resident of Colorado, when it comes to someone claiming that they are temporarily or permanently living overseas, just like someone claiming to be homeless, the Secretary of State believes everything anyone says. No questions asked.

Some of the more obvious anomalies evident when quickly scanning some of the international mailing addresses attached to active status Colorado registrants, ignoring for a moment all those listing backpacker hotels and other short term stay facilities, are as follows:

- Four active status registrants have identified as their international mailing country the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) rather than the Republic of Korea (South Korea). If these four registrants don't know the difference between these two nations, do those registrants even exist?
- Two active status registrants have mailing addresses in Sudan, one at the U.S. embassy in Juba and another in Khartoum. This notwithstanding the fact that the U.S. embassy was abandoned in April 2023 and all U.S. citizens reportedly evacuated at that time.
- One active status registrant has a mailing address in Mali even though Mali has banned all U.S. citizens from entering the country in response to the U.S. banning all Mali nationals from entering the U.S.
- Two active status registrants have mailing addresses in Iran, one in Syria, one in Afghanistan, and one in Havana, Cuba. These all seem unlikely given current geopolitical tensions between the U.S. and these nations.
- One active status registrant has as their full international mailing address "Sydney, Australia." (Sydney's population is only about 5.6 million.)
- Seven active status registrants have mailing addresses in Russia and one in Belarus despite the U.S. State Department's strict "Do Not Travel" advisories for both nations.

Let me put paid to the rumor that Colorado registrants of a particular political party are taking advantage of the international mailing address vulnerability associated with the Colorado voter roll.

It is purely a coincidence that 53.1% of all the active status Colorado registrants with international mailing addresses are registered Democrats.

Ballot Chain of Custody

Because Colorado is a vote-by-mail state, the U.S. Postal Service, as a (mostly) trusted agency of the federal government, is the primary delivery mechanism used to ensure that ballots are delivered to all active status registrants.

Colorado ballots are, for the most part, delivered by U.S. Postal Service workers directly into the home mailboxes or secure mail boxes at local post offices for active status registrants in Colorado. Because mailboxes are considered federal property and protected under U.S. law, bad actors who risk interfering with ballots U.S. Postal Service workers deliver, can be and are charged with serious crimes.

But the U.S. Postal Service isn't the sole mechanism used to deliver ballots in Colorado. UOCAVA ballots are 'delivered' electronically and a large number of ballots are delivered *en masse* to intermediaries by the U.S. Postal Service, and that intermediary is then officially or unofficially responsible for delivering individual ballots to the appropriate registrants.

Statutes highlight two situations where supervised intermediaries must be involved in delivering ballots one step removed from the U.S. Postal Service.

Statute **1-7.5-113** requires that where seven or more active status registrants share a mailbox at a group residential facility, a representative of the county clerk and representatives of both of the Democrat and Republican parties are charged with both delivering and collecting ballots. "*Colorado defines a group residential facility as a state-licensed dwelling where groups of unrelated individuals, such as persons with intellectual/developmental disabilities, mental health conditions, or older adults, live together as a single housekeeping unit while receiving care, supervision, or protective oversight by professional staff.*"

Statute **1-7.5-113.5** requires that ballots for registrants at a county jail or detention center are both delivered and coordinated by the county clerk and a trained designee of the sheriff who is charged with collecting and securely storing completed ballots until a team of bipartisan election judges, acting at the direction of the county clerk, retrieves them. (Only individuals detained or incarcerated for a felony conviction are prohibited from voting in Colorado.)

While guard rails are in place for group homes and county prisons, the Secretary of State has no qualms whatsoever about the hundreds upon hundreds of ballots delivered to other drop-off points where an unsupervised intermediary takes over the delivery process from the U.S. Postal Service worker.

For example, even though there is the possibility that some of the state's homeless population might be experiencing the same sort of challenges associated with mental

acuity or the ingestion of medications that some residents of licensed group homes may be experiencing, there is no oversight of ballots delivered in large numbers to shelters, mental health facilities and food banks where many homeless Coloradans receive ballots.

The St. Francis Center on Curtis Street is one of the largest homeless shelters in the state and received 365 ballots to distribute for the current primary election. It remains the sole responsibility of the St. Francis Center staff to handle the logistics of ensuring ballots are delivered to each individual registrant on a timely basis.

College residence halls, dorms, large boarding schools, dude ranches, spiritual centers and all sorts of other types of unlicensed group homes or businesses where seven or more registrants share a single mail receptacle, are located all across the state of Colorado. Many receive a significantly large number of ballots to distribute, all one step removed from the chain of custody provided by the U.S. Postal Service.

Additionally, because the U.S. Postal Service doesn't always offer home mail delivery, if local residents don't have access to or can't afford a post office box, they may choose to collect their mail at other commercial mail distribution locations. In the town of Breckenridge, for example, of the 927 individual ballots mailed to the local UPS store, only 166 registrants list a private mail box number on their Colorado record mailing address. This means that the other 761 registrants have collect their ballots from a staff member at the front counter of the UPS store during regular office hours.

The Colorado Secretary of State doesn't seem to have any chain of custody qualms, concerns or issues associated with large quantities of ballots being distributed by unsupervised intermediaries, although there is certainly the potential for issues to arise.

Chain of custody concerns could also arise as a completed ballot makes its way back to the election center.

Colorado's legislature recently enacted House Bill 26-1113 to increase the number of and expand the hours of ballot drop-off box locations around the state for the federal election later this year. There have been instances in the past where ballots weren't collected from drop-off boxes (famously in Mesa County in 2020, when 574 ballots were found unopened and uncounted three months after an election) and standalone ballot drop-off boxes seem to be increasingly targeted and damaged by violent left-leaning agitators in states like California.

Depositing a ballot in an unguarded, standalone drop-off box isn't as secure as returning it in person to a polling place or voting in person at a polling place. (Then again, returning it in the mail isn't 100% guaranteed either.)

Ballot Harvesting

Colorado statutes allow for a limited form of ballot harvesting, also known as ballot gathering, providing that no one other than "*a duly authorized agent of the county*

clerk's office or a designated election official, may receive more than ten mail ballots in any election for mailing or delivery."

However, in this world of conveniently located ballot drop-off boxes, there is no effective way to monitor potential instances where someone violates Colorado's ten ballot limit.

Because the Secretary of State is a big advocate of encouraging out-of-state students at Colorado institutions of higher learning to register to vote in the state (knowing that most will vote for Democrat candidates), many of those students will remain as active status registrants on the Colorado voter roll LONG after finishing their studies and returning to their home state. (They will rarely withdraw their Colorado registrations and almost never file a NCOA). This means that dumpsters at colleges all around the state fill up with discarded Colorado ballots each election cycle.

From what I'm led to understand happens, it is potentially an easy matter for a bad actor to dumpster-dive hundreds of discarded ballots from trash bins located behind college residence halls or dorms during election season, illegally complete those ballots on behalf of long absent registrants, scribble a signature on the back of the return envelope (most college students haven't learnt cursive so their signatures aren't very distinctive), fill up a backpack with sealed ballots, don an Antifa mask, charge up their e-scooter or e-bike (they are usually fat and have trouble getting around under their own power), and zip around depositing ballots in various drop-off boxes.

Ballot drop-off boxes make Colorado's existing limit of gathering no than ten ballots both irrelevant and unenforceable.

Duplicated Voter Registrations

The vast number of new registrants added to the Colorado voter roll each year are added automatically. The Department of Revenue is required to electronically report information on *"each unregistered elector or person eligible to preregister who applies for the issuance, renewal, or correction of a Colorado driver's license or identification card and who provides documentation of citizenship"* and the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing is required to electronically report *"records of electors who apply for medicaid, subject to compliance with all federal laws and regulations."*

By the by, no one in Colorado is ever asked to provide documentation of citizenship so that reference in the Department of Revenue's requirement is conveniently ignored.

Because there two different agencies can add new registrants to the voter roll, and because the Secretary of State doesn't have any effective checks or balances in place to prevent a registrant being accidentally added a second time, it DOES very occasionally happen that an individual Coloradan is inadvertently allocated a second Colorado voter identification number and will then begin to receive two ballots each election cycle.

Although these instances are few and far between they DO sometimes happen and seem to be triggered when someone uses a slightly different name or combination of names with one agency compared to the other, or checks the box for a different gender, or mis-writes a birth date or the last four digits of a social security number, or any of this information is mis-transcribed or incorrectly entered into Colorado's voter roll by someone.

When someone is automatically added to the voter roll, they are given a heads-up of this when the county clerk writes to them and gives them 20 days to respond if they DON'T want to be on the voter roll. But if someone was already on the voter roll or had previously received a 20 day notice, and then receives a new 20 day notice, they will likely assume that it was sent in error and not respond to it, nor catch that their Colorado voter registration is potential being duplicated when it happens.

In reviewing different aspects of the public Colorado voter roll, I noticed a number of obviously duplicate registrations so I began to more methodically check for them to assess how big of an issue this is on the Colorado voter roll.

I set myself the task of manually checking every registrant on the public Colorado voter roll who had a first name starting with the letter "a". (Not realizing how popular "a" names are.)

I grouped these names by residential addresses and birth year in an attempt to sort duplicated registrations together. (There was no way for me to check names across different addresses and given that around 3% of Coloradans move each year, it is likely that there were more duplicated registrations in my sample than I could manually find.)

Over many weeks I manually and tediously checked 412,430 records, approximately 9% of everyone on the public Colorado voter roll, and found 102 potentially duplicated registrants.

This equates to just **0.025%** of the registrants I reviewed. Not a high percentage but when you apply this ratio to the overall count of active status registrants, this translates to **1014** individuals potentially being allowed to vote twice in Colorado elections. That is still 1014 too many! Some registrants do take advantage of the situation, knowingly or (in the case of one 87 y.o. widow living alone) likely unknowingly, and return both ballots they receive. Most don't.

If there is any fault or blame to be apportioned when legally registered individuals are sent two ballots, it lies squarely at the feet of Colorado's Secretary of State. If the appropriate checks and balances were in place, NO Coloradan should ever be registered twice nor should anyone ever be able to cast two votes in a single federal election.

Some registrations looked to me like slam dunk duplications although when I highlighted several to the appropriate county clerk's office, they explained that where there was a one-to-one match, those records could be easily and speedily merged. If

there were differences in the last four digits of a social security number or date of birth the two records, nothing could be done unless the registrant responded to requests to clarify the correct information. If the registrant fails or refuses to cooperate with the county clerk's office to confirm the correct information, they will continue receiving two sets of ballots each election cycle.

Some observed examples of potentially duplicated registrants ...

VOTER_ID	FIRST_NAME	MIDDLE_NAME	LAST_NAME	BIRTH YEAR	YEAR REG'D
770905	ALBERT	V	GONZALES	1953	1983
4210471	ALBERTO	V	GONZALES	1953	2026

This individual's legal first name may be Alberto but he has probably gone by Albert most of his life. When he recently used Alberto on a form, he was added to the voter roll a second time.

VOTER_ID	FIRST_NAME	MIDDLE_NAME	LAST_NAME	BIRTH YEAR	YEAR REG'D
03778511	ANITA	NA	REYNOSO JR	1999	2024
01381525	ANITA		REYNOSO	1999	2016

If you put "NA" for not applicable on a form in a middle name field because you don't have a middle name (and 75% of people don't), you could end up with a second registration.

VOTER_ID	FIRST_NAME	MIDDLE_NAME	LAST_NAME	BIRTH YEAR	YEAR REG'D
3250552	ALYSON		WARE	1998	2022
2966817	ALYSON	ELIZABETH	WARE	1998	2022

Using a middle name on a form requiring your full legal name when you haven't always used that name, can get you a second registration too.

VOTER_ID	FIRST_NAME	MIDDLE_NAME	LAST_NAME	BIRTH YEAR	YEAR REG'D
90262	ALTA JEAN	P	MARTELLARO	1956	1998
754337	ALTA	JEAN	PHILIPPE MARTELLARO	1956	2018

Sometime names or initials get rearranged between the first, middle and last name fields.

VOTER_ID	FIRST_NAME	MIDDLE_NAME	LAST_NAME	BIRTH YEAR	YEAR REG'D
1824176	AHMAN	MALIK	LOGGINS	2002	2018
3064265	AHMAN	MALIK	LOGGINS	2003	2021

This individual may have accidentally mis-written his year of birth on a form he completed in 2022. Or perhaps there are two people at this address with the exact same name?

Would it really be too hard for someone to check the address of a new registrant before physically adding them to the Colorado voter roll to see if anyone with a similar or identical name is already registered there?

Once someone has been added to the Colorado voter roll, even if they are added in error or didn't exist, it is incredibly hard to remove them. Common sense is definitely NOT a flower that grows in the Colorado Secretary of State's garden.

Non Citizen Registrants

The very first question on the Colorado Voter Registration Form asks whether an application is a U.S. citizen or not.

Colorado Voter Registration Form

Page 1/2

1. Eligibility Required

Are you a US citizen? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answer no, do not complete this form

AND

Birthdate (Not today's date)

Month	Day	Year
-------	-----	------

The answer to this first question is required although if someone “forgets” to answer it, then because they also sign the declaration at the bottom of page 1, they are nonetheless presumed to be a U.S. citizen.

7. Declaration If you are unable to sign, make a mark and have a witness sign page 2 Required

WARNING: It is a Class 1 misdemeanor to swear or affirm falsely to your qualifications to register to vote.

I affirm that

- I am a citizen of the United States
- I have been a resident of Colorado for at least twenty-two days immediately before an election I intend to vote in
- I am at least 15 years old; and I understand that I must be at least 18 to be eligible to vote in any election.

I further affirm that the residence address I provided is my sole legal place of residence. I certify under penalty of perjury that the information I have provided on this application is true to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that I have not, nor will I, cast more than one ballot in any election.

An AI search reveals that no one in Colorado's recent past appears to have ever been prosecuted or convicted for falsely claiming to be a U.S. citizen on a voter registration application. Several convictions were found relating to falsifying signatures but the only false citizenship related conviction I was able to find dates back to 2005 when one Ajmal Shah was convicted on two counts of voter fraud after attempting to register to

vote by providing fabricated information regarding U.S. citizenship. Mr. Shah was fined \$200 and sentenced to time served plus supervised release.

Apparently no one ever attempts to pull the wool over the Secretary of State's eyes when it comes to falsely claiming to be a U.S. citizen.

According to the Migration Policy Institute's Data Hub, Colorado is home to an estimated 230,000 unauthorized immigrants. This population primarily consists of individuals from Mexico and Central America, with many living here for more a decade.

There are also an estimated 110,000 lawful permanent residents / Green Card holders in Colorado and according to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, 14,340 new Green Cards were issued in Colorado in 2023 (latest data year) and 11,411 Green Card holders became U.S. citizens.

On average between 11,000 and 12,000 lawful permanent residents in Colorado become U.S. citizens each year. To start the citizen process they must complete and submit a Form N-400, "Application for Naturalization", the official form used by lawful permanent residents (Green Card holders) to apply for U.S. citizenship. (This form costs \$710 to file online.)

On **January 31 2022**, I filed a freedom of information request (FOIA) with the Department of Homeland Security to ask how many Colorado applicants submitted the N-400 between 2016 and 2019 and how many had positively answered the following two questions:

Part 12, Question 2: "Have you EVER registered to vote in any Federal, state, or local election in the United States?"

Part 12, Question 3: "Have you EVER voted in any Federal, state, or local election in the United States?"

On **April 12, 2024** I finally received a response to my FOIA request. I was informed that 15 Colorado applicants has positively answered question 2 affirming that they had previously registered to vote in Colorado. No data was shared related to how many N-400 applications had been submitted in Colorado during the specified time frame nor how many, if any applicants had positively answers question 3.

The FOIA team did voluntarily share that between 2016 and 2020, there were 4,640,671 N-400 applications processed nationwide and 7,205 (0.16%) had answered "yes" to part 12, question 2, and 3,628 had answered "yes" to part 2, question 3 (0.08%).

it is highly possible that the count of positive answers to both question 2 and 3 of part 12 may underestimate the true situation as some applicants completing the N-400 form may have feared that if they had provided positive responses to either question, it might have jeopardized their citizenship application.

Irrespective,. based on the results of this FOIA request, it would be reasonable to assume that some number of lawful permanent residents in Colorado are currently registered to vote and possibly voting in Colorado elections. And if this is the case for lawful permanent residents then, by extension, it is likely also the case for illegal alien residents.

Most curiously, the N-400 Application for Naturalization form was updated and revised on 01/20/2025, the exact same day President Trump was sworn into office, and BOTH question 2 and question 3 from Part 12 were removed from the N-400 form.

There is no real way for a citizen auditor like myself to check whether an active status registrant is a U.S. citizen or not. Occasionally a news report might mention the name of an illegal alien detained by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency (ICE) in Colorado, which can be compared against names on the public Colorado voter roll although as a general rule, names of ICE detainees aren't publicly published due to privacy laws.

A 2008 press release from ICE (<https://www.ice.gov/news/releases/colorado-ice-fugitive-operations-teams-arrest-59-aliens-during-5-day-initiative>) named five detained individuals as part of a 59 person sweep across the state of Colorado. There is an exact name match and city of residence match on the voter roll for one of the five individuals deported in 2008. The matched individual was originally registered in Colorado in 2005 and still remains an active status registrant to this day. (He may be back in Colorado by now?)

The Department of Justice could check for illegal alien registrants on the Colorado voter roll and is currently suing the Secretary of State to do just that. The Secretary of State had no concerns about sharing confidential voter roll information with ERIC but continues to refuse to share it with the Department of Justice.

The Curious Case of 1090 S Parker Road, Apartment A503

In many respects, the public Colorado voter roll is a window into the world of everyday Coloradans. When you sort registrants by addresses, patterns emerge that make it easier to identify and catch potential issues. One county clerk regularly sorts her voter roll by addresses to look for unusual concentrations of registrants or addresses where there are two groups of registrants with different last names, a strong indication that one family has moved out and another moved in.

I doubt that the Colorado Secretary of State has ever looked at the Colorado voter roll this way but if she had, she may have watched the story of apartment A503, 1090 S. Parker Road, unfold in real time, and communicate what she found with the state attorney general's office, before it was too late.

That apartment complex on Parker Road contains one and two bedroom apartments and A503 appears to be a one bedroom unit. According to the public Colorado voter roll, there are no active status registrants attached to that address presently, only inactive status registrants, all with Middle Eastern names. But there were, or may have been, 104 men and (mostly) women living in that apartment between 2021 and 2023 and the voter roll tells that story.

Originally the unit was occupied by a male born in 1971. Based on his registration date, he moved in there in 2016. In October and November of 2021, four female registrants apparently moved into the unit with him. All four had as a ballot mailing address, a suite number 272 at an address in Aurora that interestingly enough housed a plethora of different types of businesses; a security firm; insurance agency; transportation company; crash investigator; search engine optimization firm; mental health and

substance use disorder group; academic evaluations company; online counseling firm, and, tellingly, the secondary practice address of a local health care provider.

Twelve more registrants apparently joined the original occupant and his four other associates in unit A503 on Parker Road in 2022; three males and nine females. Two of the females had the same suite 275 Aurora mailing address as the four that allegedly moved in the previous year.

Things began to get really crowded in 2023 when 94 new registrants, thirteen males and eighty-one females apparently arrived.

The year started off slowly with only eight new registrants arriving that first half of the year although between July and the end of October, eight-two new registrants arrived, in many cases in groups of four, five or six on the same day, and mostly during October.

No one noticed. Especially the Secretary of State, who should have.

As of today, all 104 original registrants have an inactive status on the public Colorado voter. Most had the ballots mailed to them for the state's November 2023 election returned undeliverable through the U.S. Postal Service and the original occupant, potentially the only real person to ever live in that unit, had his ballot returned undeliverable effective November 2025.

Voter history files show that only the original occupant ever voted in Colorado.

It is highly unlikely that the other 103 registrants, even if they ever existed, lived there. It is more likely that those were names used in a Medicare / Medicaid scam. But because of the way Colorado's voter roll works, 101 of them will remain on the Colorado voter roll with an inactive status until after the 2026 federal election and the remaining 3 until after the 2028 federal election.

If there had simply been any basic checks in place at the front end of Colorado's voter registration process, perhaps the system flagging an impossible number of new additions to one residential address, those registrants may never have been added to the voter roll. But no, nothing like that under the current Colorado Secretary of State.

Errata

By wandering through the public Colorado voter roll and grouping registrants by addresses OR by accessing the powerful (and free) ELLY program to identify potential anomalies, there are plenty of things that need to be fixed or cleaned up on Colorado's voter roll.

And although the Secretary of State makes it more than challenging than it need to be to clean up the voter roll, it doesn't hurt to ask questions of county clerks or publicize things that seem just a little 'off'.

That is what I have been attempting to do with this paper.

Here are some other random observations about the public Colorado voter roll, in no particular order, and there are many more that could be added to this list:

- Eight active status registrants have identified their primary residential address as the the Weld County DMV. Seven get their ballots mailed elsewhere and one has his ballot mailed to the DMV. Presumably all are homeless and frequently return there.
- Fifteen registrants have a middle name and a last name but no first name. (?)
- Fifty-four active status registrants have as a primary residence address a business address, the FedEx Mail Box Express location on Chambers Road in Denver. Two get their ballots mailed elsewhere (one to Arizona). The rest collect their mail there.
- Two hundred and seventeen registrants have a first name that is identical to their middle name. (?)
- Twenty-one centenarian registrants self-identity as non-binary.
- Seventy-four registrants have no first or middle name, just a last name. (You can legally change your name to a single name, removing superfluous first and middle name monikers, following in the footsteps of rich and famous role models like Prince, Madonna, Cher, Beyoncé, Shakira, and Frankenstein.)
- Eight active status registrants have as their primary address the nation's premier family friendly nudist resort in Littleton, Colorado. Based on the addresses, one appears to be the on-site manager. The other seven, several in their 70s, must live year round in the campground area. (Such fortitude! My hat, etc., is off to them!)

FINIS

Election integrity starts with a clean voter roll and, sadly, Colorado's voter roll is both bloated and poorly maintained, seemingly purposely so. The current Colorado Secretary of State and others in her party, continually parrot that Colorado exemplifies the "gold standard" of election integrity. It does not, and repeating that lie over and over again doesn't make it true.

Keeping the voter roll free of non-resident or otherwise ineligible registrants doesn't seem to have been a priority for a Secretary of State consumed by such a fierce hatred of President Trump that it has prevented her from doing the job she was elected to do.

The legacy she is leaving behind as her term in office concludes is one marked by a bloated and dirty voter roll, taxpayer waste, and exploitable vulnerabilities that have made elections in Colorado even less secure than they were when she first came into office.