

CONNECTICUT 2024 LAW ENFORCEMENT QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE



This reference guide contains key penal provisions found within Title 9 and other relevant sections of the Connecticut General Statutes.

- Using force or threat to influence or attempt to influence any person's vote or to cause them to refrain from voting, is a felony.
- Interfering with the orderly process of voting in and near voting places is prohibited.
- Electioneering within a radius of seventy-five feet of any entrance of a polling place is a misdemeanor.

VOTING HOURS

6 a.m. to 8 p.m.

2024 ELECTION DATES

Presidential Preference Primary: April 2

Primary Election: August 13

General Election: November 5

For other election dates:

portal.ct.gov/SOTS/Election-Services/Calendars/Election-Calendars

REPORT SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOR TO

Your local election official:

portal.ct.gov/SOTS/Election-Services/Find-Your-Town-Clerk-Registrar-and-Elected-Officials

Connecticut Secretary of State:

1-866-733-2463 | elections@ct.gov
portal.ct.gov/SOTS

Acts prohibited in elections. Penalties. C.G.S.A. § 9-364a.

Any person who influences or attempts to influence by force or threat the vote, or by force, threat, bribery or corrupt means, the speech, of any person in a primary, caucus, referendum convention or election; or wilfully and fraudulently suppresses or destroys any vote or ballot properly given or cast or, in counting such votes or ballots, wilfully miscounts or misrepresents the number thereof; and any presiding or other officer of a primary, caucus or convention who wilfully announces the result of a ballot or vote of such primary, caucus or convention, untruly and wrongfully, shall be guilty of a class C felony.

Influencing elector to refrain from voting. C.G.S.A. § 9-364.

Any person who, with intent to disenfranchise any elector, influences or attempts to influence by force or threat, bribery or corrupt, fraudulent or deliberately deceitful means any elector to stay away from any election shall be guilty of a class D felony.

Activities prohibited in and near polling place; exceptions. C.G.S.A. § 9-236.

(a) On the day of any primary, referendum or election, no person shall solicit on behalf of or in opposition to the candidacy of another or himself or on behalf of or in opposition to any question being submitted at the

election or referendum, or loiter or peddle or offer any advertising matter, ballot or circular to another person within a radius of seventy-five feet of any outside entrance in use as an entry to any polling place or in any corridor, passageway or other approach leading from any such outside entrance to such polling place or in any room opening upon any such corridor, passageway or approach. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit

(1) parent-teacher associations or parent-teacher organizations from holding bake sales or other fund-raising activities on the day of any primary, referendum or election in any school used as a polling place, provided such sales or activities shall not be held in the room in which the election booths are located,

(2) the registrars of voters from directing the officials at a primary, referendum or election to distribute, within the restricted area, adhesive labels on which are imprinted the words "I Voted Today", or

(3) the registrars of voters in a primary, election or referendum from jointly permitting nonpartisan activities to be conducted in a room other than the room in which the election booths are located. The registrars may jointly impose such conditions and limitations on such nonpartisan activity as deemed necessary to ensure the orderly process of voting. The moderator shall evict any person who in any way interferes with the orderly process of voting.

(b) (1) The selectmen shall provide suitable markers to indicate the seventy-five-foot distance from such entrance. . . .

(c) No person shall be allowed within any polling place for any purpose other than casting his or her vote, except [students and adults involved in educational voting programs; authorized election officials; authorized party checkers; representatives of the news media; and supervised children of an elector; so long as they do not interfere with voting processes.]

(d) Any person who violates any provision of this section or, while the polls are open for voting, removes or injures any such distance marker, shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

Tampering with tabulator by election official.

C.G.S.A. § 9-352.

Any election official who, with intent to cause or permit any voting tabulator to fail to correctly register all votes cast thereon, tampers with or disarranges such tabulator in any way or any part or appliance thereof, or causes such tabulator to be used or consents to its being used for voting at any election with knowledge of the fact that the same is not in order, or not perfectly set and adjusted to correctly register all votes cast thereon, or who, for the purpose of defrauding or deceiving any elector or of causing it to be doubtful for what candidate or candidates or proposition any

vote is cast, or causing it to appear upon such tabulator that votes cast for one candidate or proposition were cast for another candidate or proposition, removes, changes or mutilates any ballot shall be guilty of a class D felony.

Tampering with ballot or voting tabulator.

C.G.S.A. § 9-367.

Any person, not being an election official, who, with intent to cause or permit any ballot, voting tabulator or other appliance used in connection with such tabulator to fail to correctly register any vote cast upon such ballot, tabulator or other appliance, during any election or before any election, tampers with a voting tabulator, disarranges, defaces, injures or impairs the same in any manner, or mutilates, injures or destroys any ballot or any other appliance used in connection with such tabulator, shall be guilty of a class C felony.

False statement, certificate or return.

C.G.S.A. § 9-353.

Any election official who, at the close of the polls, purposely causes the vote registered on the tabulator to be incorrectly taken down as to any candidate or proposition voted on, or who knowingly causes to be made or signed any false statement, certificate or return of any kind, of such vote, or who knowingly consents to any such act, shall be guilty of a class D felony.

Prohibited acts.

C.G.S.A. § 9-360.

Any person not legally qualified who votes in any town meeting, primary, election or referendum in which the person is not qualified to vote, and any legally qualified person who, at such meeting, primary, election or referendum, votes more than once at the same meeting, primary, election or referendum, shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars and shall be imprisoned not less than one year or more than two years and shall be disfranchised. Any person who votes or attempts to vote at any election, primary, referendum or town meeting by assuming the name of another legally qualified person shall be guilty of a class D felony and shall be disfranchised.

Authority of registrars and moderators to prevent or suppress disorder.

C.G.S.A. § 9-230.

The registrars of voters may request the head of the police department of the municipality, or, if none, a constable serving such municipality, to provide police protection at any polling place of any regular or special state or municipal election where they may anticipate disorder. The moderator of such election may, when any disorder arises in such election and the offender refuses to submit to the moderator's lawful authority, order any officer with power of arrest to take the offender into custody and, if necessary, to remove

the offender from such election until the offender conforms to order or, if need be, until such election is closed, and thereupon such officer may command all necessary assistance. Any person refusing to assist when commanded shall be liable to the same penalties as for refusing to assist constables in the execution of their duties, but no person commanded to assist shall be deprived of such person's right to vote at such election, nor shall the offender be so deprived any longer than the offender refuses to conform to order.



Committee for

**SAFE AND SECURE
ELECTIONS**

