

CONNECTICUT 2026 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.

* Some provisions have been abridged due to space limitations in this guide.

VOTING HOURS

6 a.m. to 8 p.m.

2026 ELECTION DATES

Primary Election: August 11

General Election: November 3

For more information:

[portal.ct.gov/SOTS/Election-Services/
Calendars/Election-Calendars](https://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](https://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.

(a) As used in this section, "election worker" means any municipal clerk, registrar of voters, deputy registrar of voters, election official described in section 9-258, primary official described in section 9-436 or recanvass official described in section 9-311, and "personal identifying information" has the same meaning as provided in section 53a-129a.

(b) 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 other person at a primary, caucus, referendum, convention or election; any person who influences or attempts to influence by force, threat or harassment any election worker in the performance of any duty under the provisions of this title related to election administration at a primary, referendum, election or recanvass; any person who wilfully and fraudulently suppresses or destroys any vote or ballot properly given or cast, whether so given or cast by mail, by deposit in a secure drop box or in person at a polling place or designated early voting or same-day election registration location, 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.

(c) Any person who, with intent to harass, terrorize or alarm any election worker, or to improperly influence any election worker in the performance of any duty under this title related to election administration at a primary, referendum, election or recanvass, publicly discloses the personal identifying information of such election worker shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

(d) Any election worker described in subsection (b) or (c) of this section, as applicable, shall have a civil cause of action against the person who, with respect to such election worker, violated said subsection.

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 or otherwise refrain from voting, whether such voting is by mail, by deposit in a secure drop box or in person at a polling place or designated early voting or same-day election registration location, 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) (1) The registrars of voters shall designate at each polling place an area for curbside voting where any elector who is present at the polling place, but is unable to gain access to the polling place due to an incapacity, may request that the ballot be brought to such elector as provided in subsection (b) of section 9-261.

(2) 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 or referendum, or loiter or peddle or offer any advertising matter, ballot or circular to another person within a marked radius of twenty feet outside the boundary of the area designated for curbside voting.

(d) 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 unofficial checkers; representatives of the news media; and supervised children of an elector; so long as they do not interfere with voting processes.]

(e) 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.

The seventy-five foot distance rule also applies to any locations designated for early voting and any locations designated for same-day election registration balloting, pursuant to § 9-163aa and § 9-19j.

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.

