

Ensuring Electoral Integrity: Issues Affecting Michigan's Voter Roll Maintenance

**Analysis of Michigan's
Qualified Voter File
Maintenance and
Confirmation Letter
Campaign**



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Michigan Fair Elections Institute (MFEI) is a nonprofit 501(c)3 educational organization, IRS tax-exempt #92-3943258, P.O. Box 41, Stockbridge, MI 49285. Telephone: 517-299-8002.

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<https://www.mifairelections.org/>

Email: Contact@mifairelections.org



Ensuring Electoral Integrity: Michigan's Voter Roll Maintenance

A Comprehensive Analysis on Michigan's Qualified Voter File
Maintenance and Confirmation Letter Campaign

Prepared by:

Michigan Fair Elections Institute (MFEI)

Contact: contact@mifairelections.org

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Detroit Huntington Place 2024. Source: WZZM 13

Executive Summary

Michigan Fair Elections Institute (MFEI), an independent nonprofit organization (IRS 501(c)(3)), is dedicated to promoting fair and transparent elections. Using Michigan’s official March 1, 2025, voter roll file, called the Qualified Voter File (QVF), MFEI analyzed 542,121 long-inactive voter registrations listed as inactive since 2019 or earlier and also those with birth dates after 1934. The current Michigan QVF totals 8,225,181 voter registrations as of July 10, 2025, per [Michigan SOS Voter Roll Statistics](#).

A random sample of 384 registrations (95% confidence level, 5% margin of error) from the 542,121 reviewed registrations revealed 149,657 scaled statewide exceptions (errors), or 27.60%. Analysis of voting activity showed 73.44% (282/384) of sampled registrations either never voted amounting to 26.04% (100/384) or last voted in 2009 or earlier amounting to 47.40% (182/384), totaling 398,120 registrations scaled statewide, highlighting prolonged inactivity and maintenance gaps. These exceptions included deceased, dual-registered, nonresident, or otherwise ineligible voter registrations—indicating significant voter roll inaccuracies. To confirm the data, MFEI initiated a confirmation letter campaign on May 18, 2025, to a random sampling of 384 voter registrations, classified as “indeterminate residency.”

The mail campaign determined that 35 “indeterminate residency” voter registrations to be inaccurate. By law voters must be able to receive ballots at their stated mailing address.

This campaign yielded 35 undeliverable letters, or 9.11%, thereby reclassifying 18 Indeterminate residency cases and 1 Inactive but Still Resident case as likely nonresident (19 total, 26,811 scaling statewide) for potential cancellation.

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In other words, this mail campaign raised the exceptions (ineligible registrations) rate to 27.60% from 22.40%.

Undeliverable mail that is returned after the publication date of this analysis may further affect results, particularly in high-mobility areas like Wayne County, and its major city, Detroit; and the other major counties of Oakland, Macomb, and Genesee. This is exemplified in the lower rates of return of the initially identified Indeterminate Residency registrations, especially in Stratum 1 to Stratum 3, which are highlighted in yellow in the following table:

Stratum	Confirmation Letters Sent	Confirmation Letters Returned	Confirmation Letters Returned %	Initially Identified as Indeterminate	Confirmation Ltrs Returned vs. Initially Identified as Indeterminate %
Str 1: Wayne - Detroit	49	8	16.33%	33	24.24%
Str 2: Wayne - Excl Detroit	46	0	0.00%	15	0.00%
Str 3: Major Counties	84	4	4.76%	32	12.50%
Str 4: Mid-Tier Counties	74	9	12.16%	23	39.13%
Str 5: Smaller Counties	131	14	10.69%	38	36.84%
Grand Total	384	35	9.11%	141	24.82%

Introduction: The Importance of Voter Roll Maintenance

Accurate voter rolls are the cornerstone of a trusted electoral system, ensuring only eligible voters participate while preventing fraud, disenfranchisement, and inefficiencies. In Michigan, a battleground state with 8,225,181 registered voters as of July 10, 2025, long-inactive voter registrations (inactive since 2019 or earlier) pose a significant risk due to potential ineligibility from death, relocation, or outdated records.

MFEI's analysis reveals that 558,627 long-inactive voter registrations (542,121 reviewed, 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased born before 1935) as of March 1, 2025, contribute to Michigan's high registration rate Voting Age Population (VAP). This high unrealistically high registration rate fuels public distrust and perceptions of fraud, as seen in 2024 social media claims on X and elsewhere about inflated voter rolls. Proper maintenance aligns with the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA, Section 8), Help America Vote Act (HAVA, Section 303), and Michigan Election Law (MCL 168.509), ensuring compliance, integrity, and efficiency.

Why Adequate Voter Roll Maintenance Matters

Consequences of Failure:

- *Fraud Perceptions:* Inaccurate rolls amplify allegations, undermining confidence. As an example, confirmed exceptions (106 of 384, 27.60%, 149,657 scaled) fuel allegations, as seen in 2024 with claims about Michigan's 8.4 million voter registrations versus its 7.9 million VAP.
- *Disenfranchisement Risks:* Erroneous removals, as in the 2008 ACLU lawsuit (*United States v. Michigan*), threaten voter access, particularly in urban areas like Detroit.
- *Distrust:* Michigan's high registration rate, driven by 1.2 million inactive voters (including 558,627 long inactive with a voter status code of active in the QVF), amplifies skepticism, per the 2024 RNC lawsuit.
- *Operational Strain:* Clerks face burdens managing 606,800 pending cancellations (2025–2027).

- *Legal Risks:* Delayed maintenance risks National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Help America Vote Act (HAVA) violations, with 173,399 scaled indeterminate cases exhibiting verification gaps.
 - As an example, in January 2018, the US Supreme Court ruled in favor of Husted in [Husted, Ohio Secretary of State v. Philip Randolph Institute et al.](#) The NVRA addresses the removal of ineligible voters from state voting rolls, 52 U. S. C. §20501(b), including those who are ineligible “by reason of” a change in residence, §20507(a)(4). The Act prescribes requirements that a State must meet in order to remove a name on change-of-residence grounds, §20507(b), (c), (d). The most relevant of these are found in subsection (d), which provides that a State may not remove a name on change-of-residence grounds unless the registrant either (A) confirms in writing that he or she has moved or (B) fails to return a preaddressed, postage prepaid “return card” containing statutorily prescribed content and then fails to vote in any election during the period covering the next two general federal elections.

In addition to these specific change-of-residence requirements, the NVRA also contains a general “Failure-to-Vote Clause,” §20507(b)(2), consisting of two parts. It first provides that a state removal program “shall not result in the removal of the name of any person . . . by reason of the person’s failure to vote.” Second, as added by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), it specifies that “nothing in [this prohibition] may be construed to prohibit a State from using the procedures” described above—sending a return card and removing registrants who fail to return the card and fail to vote for the requisite time.

Since one of the requirements for removal under subsection (d) is the failure to vote, the explanation added by HAVA makes clear that the Failure-to-Vote Clause’s prohibition on removal “by reason of the person’s failure to vote” does not categorically preclude using nonvoting as part of a test for removal. Another provision makes this point even more clearly by providing that “no registrant 2 HUSTED v. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE may be removed solely by reason of a failure to vote.” §21083(a)(4)(A)

The court held that the process that Ohio uses to remove voters on change-of-residence grounds does not violate the Failure-to-Vote Clause or any other part of the NVRA. Pp. 8–21.

The Ohio process relies on the failure to vote for two years as a rough way of identifying voters who may have moved. Ohio sends these nonvoters a preaddressed, postage prepaid return card, asking them to verify that they still reside at the same address. Voters who do not return the card and fail to vote in any election for four more years are presumed to have moved and are removed from the rolls.

The court held that “Ohio’s removal process follows subsection (d) to the letter: It does not remove a registrant on change-of-residence grounds unless the registrant is sent and fails to mail back a return card and then fails to vote for an additional four years. See §20507(d)(1)(B). pp. 8–9.

Benefits of Proper Maintenance:

- *Compliance*: Aligns with federal law per the NVRA, HAVA, and Michigan Compiled Law (MCL 168.509) and avoids lawsuits like Ohio’s upheld process (*Husted v. A. Philip Randolph Institute*, 2018).
- *Integrity*: Reduces fraud vulnerabilities in a battleground state.
- *Efficiency*: Streamlines workloads, particularly in Stratum 1, Wayne County (Detroit).
- *Trust*: Counters fraud claims, critical in urban and major counties.

Failure to address long-inactive voter registrations risks legal, operational, and perceptual issues, necessitating action within public data constraints.

Methodology: Analyzing Michigan’s Qualified Voter File

MFEI analyzed a random sample of 384 long-inactive voter registrations from the QVF, representing 542,121 (born 1935 and forward/later) of the 558,627 long-inactive voter registrations (inactive since 2019) with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error. An additional 16,506 long-inactive likely deceased registrants born before 1935 were not reviewed, as public data suggests most are likely deceased (estimated 11,554 to 13,205, or 70% to 80%, based on USPS NCOA records and online obituary searches), and their inclusion could have skewed the sample’s accuracy levels.

In accordance with 501(c)(3) constraints, MFEI relied on public data (voter rolls, USPS, online searches, etc.) without canvassing or access to some non- publicly available government records, including Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) data and the Social Security Death Index (SSDI).

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This analysis stratifies samples across Michigan's 83 counties. The chart below shows the voter registration count and sample size for each stratum:

Stratum	Description	Voter Registrations	Sample Size
Stratum 1	Wayne County (Detroit)	68,484	49
Stratum 2	Wayne County (excl. Detroit)	64,885	46
Stratum 3	Major Counties (Oakland, Macomb, Genesee)	118,491	84
Stratum 4	Mid-Tier Counties (e.g., Kent, Washtenaw)	105,064	74
Stratum 5	Smaller Counties (69 rural counties)	185,197	131
Total		542,121	384

MFEI conducted a letter campaign, mailing confirmation letters to all 384 voter registrants. There were 35 undeliverable letters returned, equating to a 9.11% returned rate, which was used to reclassify some indeterminate cases as likely nonresident, per MCL 168.509bb. Potential USPS handling issues may affect the undeliverable rate, particularly in high-mobility areas like Stratum 1 (Detroit), and Stratum 2 and Stratum 3.

Key Findings: Long-Inactive Voter registrations

Sample Selection and Stratification

The stratification reflects Michigan's diverse urban, suburban, and rural demographics, with Stratum 1 (Detroit) and Stratum 3 (major counties) showing the highest maintenance needs due to population density and mobility.

Pre-Letter Confirmation Campaign Results

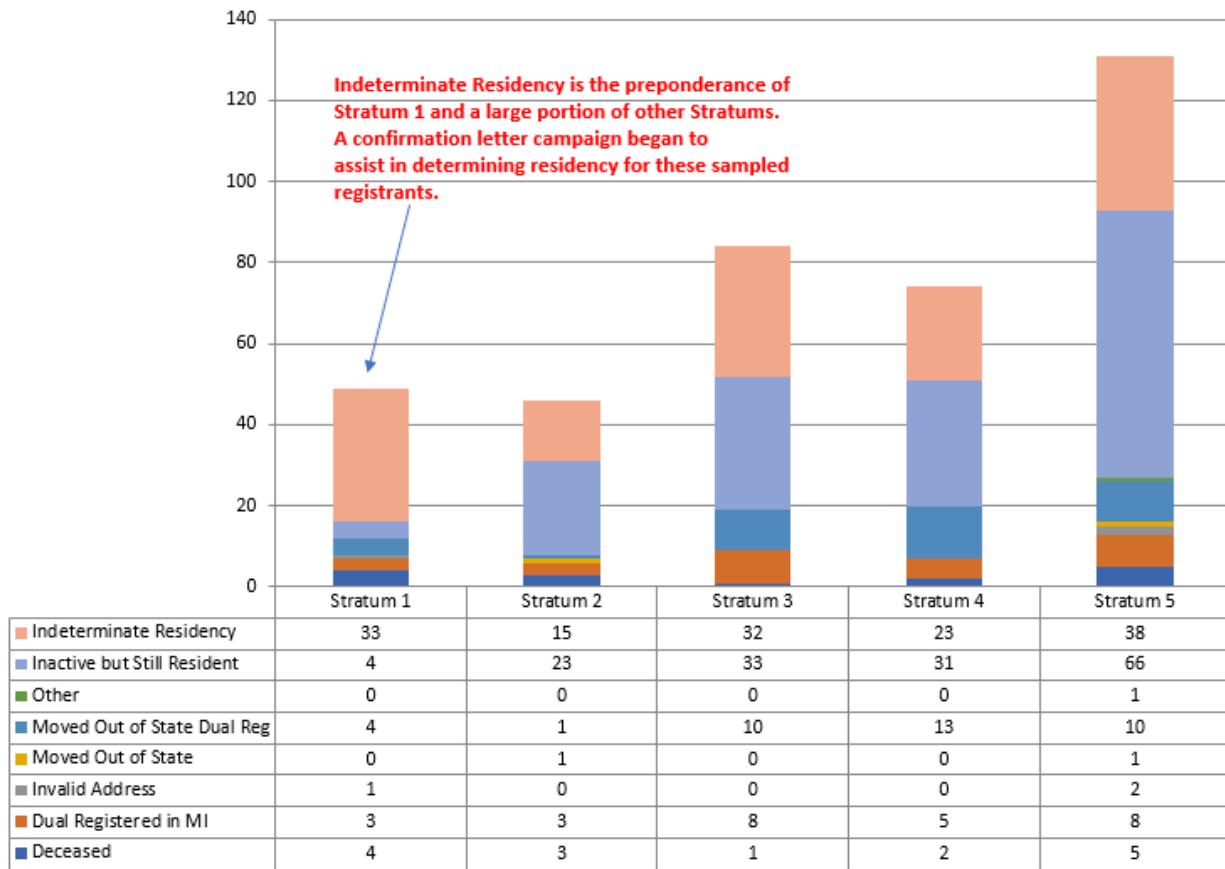
An initial review of the sampled 384 registrations identified:

- Exceptions (86 registrations or 22.40% exception rate): Includes 15 deceased, 27 dual registrations in MI, 38 moved out-of-state dual registrations, 3 invalid addresses, 2 moved out-of-state, and 1 other.
- Indeterminate Residency (141 registrations or 36.72% identified as indeterminate): Indeterminate Residency are cases in which public data cannot confirm eligibility, particularly high in Stratum 1 where 33 of 49 registrations or 67.35% were identified as indeterminate.
- Inactive but Still Resident (157 registrations or 40.89% identified as Inactive but Still Resident): These are voter registrations likely still eligible, highest in Stratum 5 where 65 of 131 registrations or 49.62% were identified as Inactive but Still Resident.

The graphic representation below shows the pre-confirmation letter campaign with high level of Indeterminate Residency especially in Stratum 1:

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Pre-Confirmation Letter Campaign Results of Sample of Long-Inactive Registrants



Source: MFEI Audit team original research based on QVF and U.S. Postal National Change of Address data received via FOIA

The 22.40% exception rate indicates significant inaccuracies, e.g., deceased and dual registrations across Strata 1–5, with Stratum 1 (Detroit) and Stratum 3 (major counties) as critical areas due to high indeterminate cases and dual registrations.

Analysis of Long-Inactive Voter Registrations by Last Voted and Voter Registration Period

Below MFEI analyzed the last voting activity of the 384 sampled long-inactive voter registrations (inactive since 2019) from Michigan's Qualified Voter File (QVF) against their voter registration period to assess compliance with NVRA Section 8 and HAVA Section 303. The data shows 73.44% (282/384) of registrations either never voted amounting to 26.04% (100/384) or last voted in 2009 or earlier amounting to 47.40% (182/384). Among the 97 registrations from 1900–1999, 85.57% (83/97) last voted in 2009 or earlier. Only 5.47% (21/384) voted in 2017 or later, indicating prolonged inactivity.

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Sample Results (384 Registrations)

Period of Voter Registration	Never Voted	Last Voted 2009 or Earlier	Last Voted 2010–2016	Last Voted 2017 and Forward	Grand Total
1900–1999	0	83	11	3	97
2000–2009	2	98	26	4	130
2010–2019	98	1	44	14	157
2020–2025	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	100	182	81	21	384

Scaling to the universe of 542,121 long-inactive registrations, approximately 141,178 (26.04%) never voted and 256,943 (47.40%) last voted in 2009 or earlier which amounts to 398,121 (73.44%). About 29,647 (5.47%) voted in 2017 or later. This significant inactivity, especially among older registrations, highlights Michigan’s decentralized system’s failure to timely remove ineligible registrations, contributing to the high registration rate and amplifying fraud perceptions.

Scaled to the Universe (542,122 Registrations)

Period of Voter Registration	Never Voted	Last Voted 2009 or Earlier	Last Voted 2010–2016	Last Voted 2017 and Forward	Grand Total
1900–1999	0	117,177	15,530	4,235	136,942
2000–2009	2,824	138,354	36,706	5,647	183,531
2010–2019	138,354	1,412	62,118	19,765	221,649
2020–2025	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	141,178	256,943	114,354	29,647	542,122

Note: Minor differences due to rounding in the above table (542,122 vs. 542,121).

Confirmation Letter Campaign Outcomes

Campaign Overview

MFEI sent confirmation letters to all 384 registrations, requesting verification within 30 days (email: contact@mifairelections.org or mail to MFEI, P.O. Box 41, Stockbridge, MI 49285), per MCL 168.509bb. Undeliverable letters prompt a second notice, with non-response after two federal election cycles leading to cancellation per MCL 168.509aa. The confirmation letter campaign identified likely nonresident voter registrations, particularly in Stratum 1 and Stratum 3. Potential US Postal Service handling issues, including variations in forwarding or return-to-sender processes, may have affected the undeliverable rate, especially in high-mobility areas like Stratum 1 (Detroit), and Stratum 2 and Stratum 3. Higher undeliverable rates would have increased the exception (error) rate of this QVF analysis.

Results to Date

The campaign, started on May 18, 2025, yielded 35 undeliverable letters (9.11%), reducing Indeterminate Residency from 141 (36.72%) to 123 (32.03%) by reclassifying 18 cases as likely nonresident, with 1 additional Inactive but Still Resident case reclassified as likely nonresident for a total of 19. The tables below detail the results, which include a correction to include 1 in Stratum 4 for "Inactive but Still Resident (No) to Other". This first table shows the sampled results and the second table shows the results scaled to the total universe of 542,121 with minor rounding differences resulting in a total universe of 542,126.

Sampled Results									
Final Determination	Initial Status Determination of Registrant	Confirmation Letter Returned Undeliverable	Final Status Determination of Registrant (after Conf. Ltr.)	STR 1: WAYNE - DETROIT	STR 2: WAYNE - EXCL DETROIT	STR 3: MAJOR COUNTIES	STR 4: MID-TIER COUNTIES	STR 5: SMALLER COUNTIES	Grand Total
Exception	Deceased	No	Deceased	2	3	1	2	3	11
Exception	Deceased	Yes	Deceased	2				2	4
Exception	Dual Registered in MI	No	Dual Registered in MI	3	3	7	3	5	21
Exception	Dual Registered in MI	Yes	Dual Registered in MI			1	2	3	6
Exception	Inactive but Still Resident	No	Other				1		1
Exception	Inactive but Still Resident	Yes	Likely Non-Resident					1	1
Exception	Indeterminate Residency	Yes	Likely Non-Resident	5		2	6	5	18
Exception	Invalid Address	No	Invalid Address	1					1
Exception	Invalid Address	Yes	Invalid Address					2	2
Exception	Moved Out of State	No	Moved Out of State		1			1	2
Exception	Moved Out of State Dual Reg	No	Moved Out of State Dual Reg	3	1	9	12	9	34
Exception	Moved Out of State Dual Reg	Yes	Moved Out of State Dual Reg	1		1	1	1	4
Exception	Other	No	Other					1	1
Exception Total				17	8	21	27	33	106
No Exception	Inactive but Still Resident	No	Inactive but Still Resident	4	23	33	30	65	155
Indeterminate	Indeterminate Residency	No	Indeterminate Residency	28	15	30	17	33	123
Grand Total				49	46	84	74	131	384

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Sample Results Scaled to the Universe									
Final Determination	Initial Status Determination of Registrant	Confirmation Letter Returned Undeliverable	Final Status Determination of Registrant (after Conf. Ltr.)	STR 1: WAYNE - DETROIT	STR 2: WAYNE - EXCL DETROIT	STR 3: MAJOR COUNTIES	STR 4: MID-TIER COUNTIES	STR 5: SMALLER COUNTIES	Grand Total
Exception	Deceased	No	Deceased	2,795	4,232	1,411	2,840	4,241	15,519
Exception	Deceased	Yes	Deceased	2,795				2,827	5,622
Exception	Dual Registered in MI	No	Dual Registered in MI	4,193	4,232	9,874	4,259	7,069	29,627
Exception	Dual Registered in MI	Yes	Dual Registered in MI			1,411	2,840	4,241	8,492
Exception	Inactive but Still Resident	No	Other				1,420		1,420
Exception	Inactive but Still Resident	Yes	Likely Non-Resident					1,414	1,414
Exception	Indeterminate Residency	Yes	Likely Non-Resident	6,988		2,821	8,519	7,069	25,397
Exception	Invalid Address	No	Invalid Address	1,398					1,398
Exception	Invalid Address	Yes	Invalid Address					2,827	2,827
Exception	Moved Out of State	No	Moved Out of State		1,411			1,414	2,825
Exception	Moved Out of State Dual Reg	No	Moved Out of State Dual Reg	4,193	1,411	12,695	17,037	12,723	48,059
Exception	Moved Out of State Dual Reg	Yes	Moved Out of State Dual Reg	1,398		1,411	1,420	1,414	5,643
Exception	Other	No	Other					1,414	1,414
Exception Total				23,760	11,286	29,623	38,335	46,653	149,657
No Exception	Inactive but Still Resident	No	Inactive but Still Resident	5,591	32,443	46,550	42,594	91,892	219,070
Indeterminate	Indeterminate Residency	No	Indeterminate Residency	39,134	21,158	42,318	24,136	46,653	173,399
Grand Total				68,485	64,887	118,491	105,065	185,198	542,126

Note: Minor differences due to rounding in the above tables.

Adjusted Sample Results and Projection to Long-Inactive Population

Sample Results (384 Long-Inactive Voter registrations):

- Exceptions: 106 (27.60%)
 - Deceased: 15 (3.91%)
 - Dual Registered in MI: 27 (7.03%)
 - Invalid Address: 3 (0.78%)
 - Moved Out of State: 2 (0.52%)
 - Moved Out of State Dual Reg: 38 (9.90%)
 - Other: 2 (0.52%)
 - Likely Nonresident: 19 (4.95%)
- Inactive but Still Resident: 155 (40.36%)
- Indeterminate Residency: 123 (32.03%)

Projection to Long-Inactive Population of 542,121 voter registrations: The sample proportions were scaled to the 542,121 long-inactive registrations reviewed to estimate the distribution of exceptions, indeterminate residency, and inactive but still resident categories across Michigan's 83 counties. The following chart presents these projections by stratum, including the total registration count for each stratum and a statewide total:

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Category	Stratum 1: Wayne-Detroit	Stratum 2: Wayne-Excl. Detroit	Stratum 3: Major Counties	Stratum 4: Mid-Tier Counties	Stratum 5: Smaller Counties	Total
Voter registrations	68,484	64,885	118,491	105,064	185,197	542,121
Exceptions (Count)	23,760	11,286	29,623	38,335	46,653	149,657
Exceptions (%)	34.69%	17.39%	25.00%	36.49%	25.19%	
Indeterminate (Count)	39,134	21,158	42,318	24,136	46,653	173,399
Indeterminate (%)	57.14%	32.61%	35.71%	22.97%	25.19%	
Inactive (Count)	5,591	32,443	46,550	42,594	91,892	219,070
Inactive (%)	8.16%	50.00%	39.29%	40.54%	49.62%	

Note: Minor differences due to rounding in the above table.

Analysis:

- **Exception Rate:** The campaign identified 106 exceptions equating to a 27.60% exception rate which scales to 149,657 exceptions statewide. Exceptions include 15 deceased equating to 21,141 statewide, 27 dual registrations in MI equating to 38,119 statewide, 38 moved out-of-state dual registrations equating to 53,702 statewide, 3 invalid addresses to equating 4,225 statewide, 2 moved out-of-state equating to 2,825 statewide, 2 other equating to 2,825 statewide, and 19 likely nonresident equating to 25,397 statewide. Stratum 4's 38,335 scaled exceptions or 36.49% exception rate now shows the highest exception rate on a percentage basis, followed by Stratum 1's 23,760 scaled exceptions or 34.69% exception rate, with Stratum 3's 29,623 scaled exceptions or 25.00% exception rate and Stratum 5's 46,653 scaled exceptions or 25.19% exception rate also contributing significantly.
- **Indeterminate Residency:** Reduced from 141 total identified or 36.72% of the 384 sampled registrations to 123 total identified or 32.03% of the 384 sampled registrations after reclassifying 18 undeliverable cases as likely nonresident. This reclassification resulted in 173,399 scaled statewide Indeterminate Residency registrations. Stratum 1 had the highest indeterminate rate where 28 of 49 sampled registrations or 57.14% which equates to 39,134 scaled to the stratum universe; followed by Stratum 3 where 30 of 84 sampled

registrations or 35.71% which equates to 42,318 scaled to the stratum universe. This indicates significant verification challenges in urban and major counties.

- Undeliverable Letters: Identified 35 of 384 or 9.11% of Confirmation letters sent as undeliverable letters, with Stratum 1 (8 of 49 or 16.33%), Stratum 4 (9 of 74 or 12.16%), and Stratum 5 (14 of 131 or 10.69%) recording the highest numbers of undeliverable letters.
- Stratum-Specific Observations:
 - Stratum 1 (Wayne-Detroit): High indeterminate rate of 57.14% scaling to 39,134 stratum wide and exceptions 34.69% scaling to 23,760 stratum wide, reflecting maintenance challenges in a high-mobility urban area.
 - Stratum 2 (Wayne-Excl. Detroit): Lowest exception rate of 17.39% scaling to 11,286 stratum wide and high Inactive but Still Resident rate of 50.00% scaling to 32,443 stratum wide, indicating better maintenance in suburban areas.
 - Stratum 3 (Major Counties): Moderate exceptions rate of 25.0% scaling to 29,623 stratum wide with notable dual registrations in MI exceptions (8 of 84 or 9.52% scaling to 11,285) and indeterminate cases exceptions (30 of 84 or 35.71% scaling to 42,318), highlighting issues in Oakland, Macomb, and Genesee.
 - Stratum 4 (Mid-Tier Counties): Highest exception rate of 36.49% scaling to 38,335 stratum wide, driven by 12 moved out-of-state dual registrations and 6 likely nonresident, likely due to student turnover in counties like Washtenaw.
 - Stratum 5 (Smaller Counties): Balanced exception rate of 25.19% scaling to 46,653 stratum wide and an indeterminate rate of 25.19% scaling to 46,653 stratum wide, with a high Inactive but Still Resident rate of 49.62% scaling to 91,892 stratum wide.

Note on Potential Additional Exceptions Potential Indeterminate Residency Exceptions

The Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) 2024 Comprehensive Report published June 2025 by the U.S. Election Commission ([Election Administration and Voting Survey \(EAVS\) 2024 Comprehensive Report](#)) found that nearly 70% of the approximately 40 million confirmation notices sent by states were not returned, suggesting that a significant portion of the 123 remaining indeterminate residency cases may include ineligible voter registrations. Initially, 141 indeterminate cases were identified, reduced to 123 after the confirmation letter campaign reclassified 18 as likely nonresident which is 12.77% of the remaining indeterminate pool, plus 1 Inactive but Still Resident case, for 19 total likely nonresidents.

Based on this trend and the EAVS non-return rate, a conservative estimate suggests that 25.00% of the 123 indeterminate cases could be exceptions, adding approximately 31 potential exceptions at the sample level.

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Scaled to the universe of 542,121 reviewed long-inactive voter registrations, this implies approximately 43,350 further scaled exceptions among the 173,399 scaled indeterminate cases, increasing the total likely scaled exceptions from 149,657 to 193,007. Since these figures are pending further verification, they are not included in the current results.

Registrations with a registration date of January 1, 1900

Noted are five of the sampled registrations with a registration date of January 1, 1900. Four of the five sampled registrations were determined to be exceptions for other reasons, and the other was classified as indeterminate residency. Accordingly, these results were not projected as a separate exception category, as they are largely accounted for elsewhere. Notably, four of these five of the sampled registrations were in Stratum 1 (Wayne-Detroit).

The chart below details the distribution of 7,739 total registrations with a January 1, 1900, date across the strata in the universe of 542,121 long-inactive registrations.

Chart: Registrations with January 1, 1900 Registration Date by Stratum:

Stratum	Registration Date of 1/1/1900
STR 1: WAYNE - DETROIT	6,063
STR 2: WAYNE - EXCL DETROIT	49
STR 3: MAJOR COUNTIES	136
STR 4: MID-TIER COUNTIES	255
STR 5: SMALLER COUNTIES	1,236
Grand Total	7,739

The chart above shows 7,739 voter registrations in the universe of 542,121 long-inactive registrations with a registration date of January 1, 1900, likely indicating placeholder or erroneous data due to system defaults or data entry issues. Stratum 1 (Wayne-Detroit) has the highest count at 6,063 or 78.34% of the total, reflecting significant data quality issues in this urban area.

Stratum 5 (Smaller Counties) follows with 1,236, while Strata 2, 3, and 4 have notably fewer such registrations, 49, 136, and 255, respectively. These registrations, particularly in Stratum 1, may

contribute to the high indeterminate residency (39,134 scaled) and exception rates (23,760 scaled), underscoring the need for targeted data cleanup in Detroit.

Legal Implications

- MCL 168.509t: 123 indeterminate cases scaled to 173,399 statewide, suggest verification gaps. This is particularly of note in Stratum 1 where there are 39,134 indeterminate cases scaled Stratum wide.
- MCL 168.509aa: Delayed cancellations risk non-compliance for 106 exceptions scaled to 149,657 statewide.
- MCL 168.509bb: Campaign aligns, but 35 undeliverable notices indicate ongoing verification needs.
- NVRA Section 8: 15 deceased exceptions equating to 21,141 scaled statewide and 59 nonresidents (moved/likely nonresident) exceptions equating to 83,338 scaled statewide both indicate removal gaps.
- HAVA Section 303(a): Data coordination issues for both in-state and out-of-state dual registrations exceptions, especially in Stratum 3 scaling to 25,391 stratum wide, Stratum 4 scaling to 25,556 stratum wide, and Stratum 5 scaling to 25,447 stratum wide.

Potential Violations of Michigan and Federal Law

Michigan Election Law:

- MCL 168.509t: 173,399 scaled Indeterminate cases among 542,121 reviewed voter registrations, particularly Stratum 1 with 39,134 scaled instances, suggest verification gaps.
- MCL 168.509aa: Delayed cancellations risk non-compliance for 149,657 scaled exceptions.
- MCL 168.509bb: Campaign aligns, but 35 undeliverable notices risk issues in Stratum 1 and Stratum 3.
- NVRA Section 8: Deceased and nonresidents (moved/likely nonresident) among reviewed voter registrations indicate gaps, particularly Stratum 1.

Federal Law:

- NVRA Section 8(c)(2): Michigan complies with the quiet period, but past violations (2008 ACLU) highlight risks.

- HAVA Section 303(a): Data coordination issues (in-state and out-of-state dual registrations), especially in Stratum 3 with 25,391 scaled exceptions, Stratum 4 with 25,556 scaled exceptions, and Stratum 5 with 25,447 scaled exceptions.
- HAVA Section 303(b): Decentralized system risks errors, as in Waterford Township (Stratum 3 in 2023).

Implications:

Litigation risks (2008 ACLU, 2024 RNC) persist, with Stratum 1 and Stratum 3 and the 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased registrations as focal points.

Impact of Not Maintaining Long-Inactive Voter Rolls

Fraud Perceptions:

- 149,657 scaled exceptions and 173,399 scaled indeterminate cases among 542,121 reviewed voter registrations, plus 16,506 long inactive who were unreviewed and likely deceased due to being born before 1935—all of these fuel claims, particularly in Stratum 1 with 23,760 scaled exceptions, Stratum 3 with 29,623 scaled exceptions, and Stratum 4 with 38,335 scaled exceptions. Additionally, of the 542,121 total universe, there are 141,178 registrations who have never voted and 256,943 registrations who last voted 2009 or before which amounts 398,121 registrations who have been long-inactive or never active.

Disenfranchisement:

- In 2022, approximately 22,000 erroneous voter challenges in Stratum 3 (major counties: Oakland, Macomb, Genesee) risk disenfranchising minority voters in Stratum 1 (Wayne County-Detroit, with 68,484 long-inactive registrations). These challenges, primarily targeting Stratum 3's 118,491 long-inactive registrations, could disproportionately impact Detroit's minority communities due to its high inactive voter population.

Inefficiencies:

- Clerks managing 558,627 long-inactive voter registrations strain resources, especially in Stratum 1 and 5. (This analysis reviewed 542,121 and did not review 16,506, likely deceased due to birth before 1935.)

Distrust:

- 104.3% registration rate and indeterminate cases drive skepticism, particularly due to exception rates in Stratum 1 and Stratum 3, compounded by likely deceased voter registrations.

Legal Cost:

- Litigation and mailer costs burden Stratum 1 and Stratum 3, with potential additional costs for the 16,506 unreviewed and likely deceased.

Recommended Legislative and Administrative Reforms

Legislative Reforms:

- Amend MCL 168.509aa to mandate expeditious verification and cancellation processes, effective Q2 2026 and articulate current Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) to mandate expeditious verification and cancellation processes. Address the current 149,657 scaled exceptions in Stratum 1 with 23,760 scaled exceptions; Stratum 3 with 29,623 scaled exceptions, and Stratum 4 with 38,335 scaled exceptions. Address the 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased registrations.
- Centralize QVF oversight for Stratum 1 and Stratum 5.
- Fund public data tools (e.g., USPS NCOA) and advocate clerk access to DMV/SSDI for Stratum 3 with 11,285 dual registrations in Michigan scaled exceptions and the 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased.
- Mandate annual mailings, targeting Stratum 1's 39,134 scaled indeterminate cases.
- Strengthen MCL 168.512 to protect Stratum 1 voters.

Enhanced Maintenance Practices:

- Expedite 606,800 cancellations, prioritizing Stratum 1 with 23,760 scaled exceptions and Stratum 3 with 29,623 scaled exceptions, and investigate the 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased registrations.
- Verify 21,141 scaled deceased and 83,338 scaled nonresidents with public data.
- Audit 38,119 scaled dual registrations in Michigan using online tools.
- Expand mailings for 173,399 scaled indeterminate cases, particularly Stratum 1.

Clerk Support and Training:

- Fund notices for Stratum 1 and Stratum 5 undeliverable notices.
- Train clerks on public data tools, prioritizing training in Stratum 5 and Stratum 3.
- Upgrade QVF for Stratum 3 and Stratum 1 by 2027.
- Hire staff: 50% of hired staff should be for Stratum 1, for notice processing and addressing unreviewed voter registrations

Public Transparency and Engagement:

- Publish QVF metrics, highlighting Stratum 1's 23,760 scaled exceptions and the 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased registrations.
- Engage Stratum 1 and Stratum 3 minorities.
- Promote citizen and clerk usage of <https://mvic.sos.state.mi.us/Voter> throughout the state. Remove the consent to data-sharing notice that currently appears and requires viewer consent in order to view. This form is unnecessary and discourages citizen participation.
- Report on 606,800 cancellations, 35 undeliverable outcomes, and plans for the 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased registrations.

Monitoring and Accountability:

- Conduct biennial audits for Stratum 1 39,134 scaled indeterminate and Stratum 3 11,285 scaled dual registrations in Michigan exceptions, including the 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased registrations.
- Establish bipartisan oversight for Stratum 1 and Stratum 3.
- Track clerk performance, incentivizing Stratum 5.
- Create hotline for Stratum 1 and Stratum 4 feedback and assistance.

Assessment of Projected Outcomes

Pre-Campaign:

- Indeterminate Residency (141 registrations of 384 sampled or 36.72% identified as indeterminate): Stratum 1 where 33 of 49 registrations sampled or 67.35% and Stratum 3 where 30 of 84 registrations sampled or 35.71% need verification.
- Exceptions (86 of 384 registrations sampled or 22.40% identified as exceptions): Includes 15 deceased, 27 dual registrations in MI, 38 moved out-of-state dual registrations, 3 invalid addresses, 2 moved out-of-state, and 1 other.
- Inactive but Still Resident (155 out of 384 registrations sampled or 40.36% identified as Inactive but Still Resident): Registrations likely still eligible, highest in Stratum 5 where 65 of 131 registrations or 49.62% fit this category.

Post-Campaign:

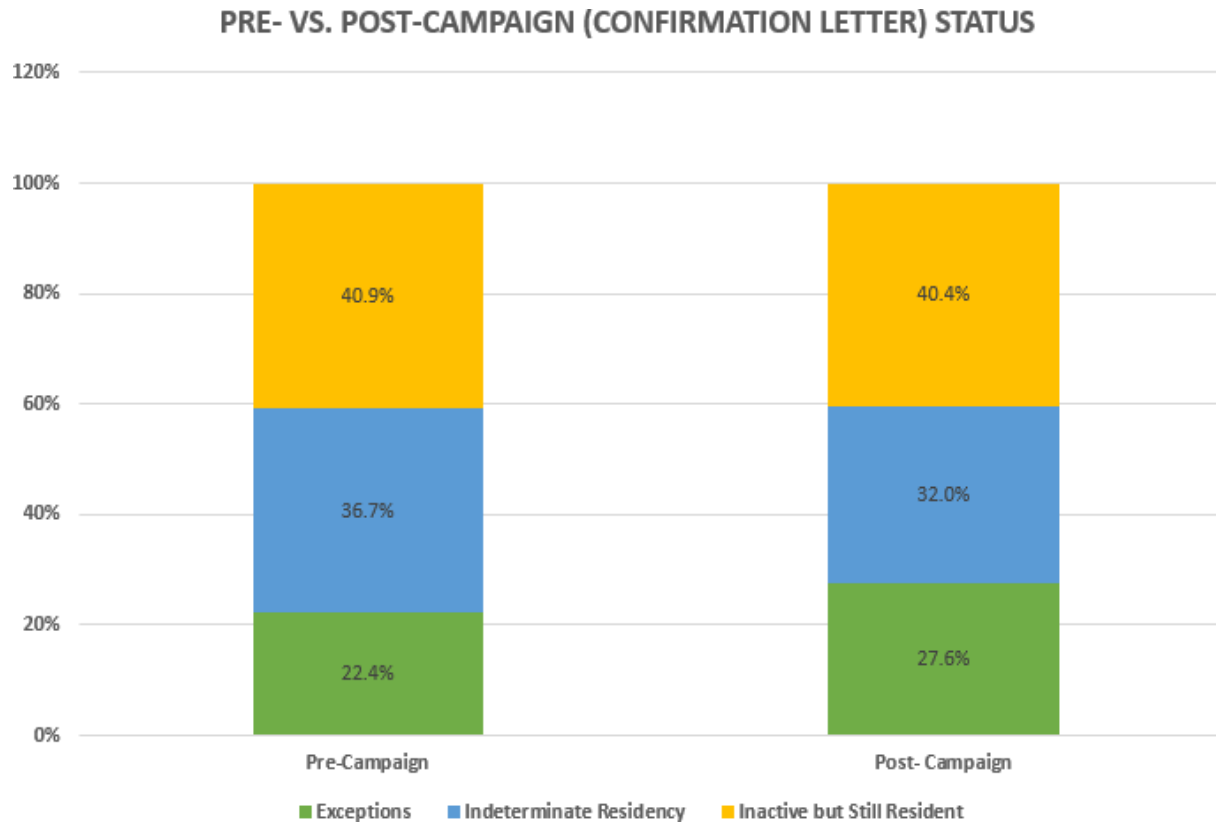
- Indeterminate Residency (123 registrations of 384 sampled or 32.03%, 173,399 scaled statewide): Includes Stratum 1 where 28 of 49 registrations sampled or 57.14% amounting

to 39,134 scaled stratum wide and Stratum 3 where 30 of 84 registrations sampled or 35.71% amounting to 42,318 scaled stratum wide have the highest rates indeterminate Residency.

- Exceptions (106 registrations of 384 sample or 27.60% identified as exceptions, 149,657 scaled statewide): Includes 19 likely nonresident (with 18 from Indeterminate Residency and 1 from Inactive but Still Resident) scaling to 26,811 exceptions statewide. Notable likely nonresident exceptions were in Stratum 1 where 17 of 49 registrations sampled or 34.69% amounting to 23,760 scaled stratum wide, Stratum 3 where 21 of 84 registrations sampled or 25.00% amounting to 29,623 scaled stratum wide, and Stratum 4 where 27 of 74 registrations sampled or 36.49% amounting to 38,335 scaled stratum wide.
- Inactive but Still Resident (155 registrations of 384 sampled or 40.36%, 219,070 scaled statewide): High rates are shown in Stratum 2 where 23 of 46 registrations sampled or 50.00% amounting to 32,443 scaled stratum wide and Stratum 5 where 65 of 131 registrations sampled or 49.62% amounting to 91,892 scaled stratum wide.
- Note: The 16,506 unreviewed registrations, likely deceased, were not included in projections but, once verified, are likely to increase the number and percentage of exceptions.

The Pre-Campaign vs. Post-Campaign graph below highlights the reduction in indeterminate residency and increase in exceptions due to the confirmation letter campaign. We expect to receive at least a few more undeliverable letters in the next few weeks. Additional returned undeliverable letters will probably increase the exception rate and reduce the Indeterminate Residency and Inactive but Still Resident categories. MFEI will revise this analysis if a significant increase is determined to impact the results.

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Long-Term Impact:

- Compliance: 35 undeliverable notices align with MCL 168.509bb, reducing Stratum 1 risks.
- Fraud Mitigation: 149,657 scaled statewide exceptions addressed, particularly in Stratum 1 with 23,760 scaled stratum wide exceptions, Stratum 3 with 29,623 scaled stratum wide exceptions, and Stratum 4 with 38,335 scaled stratum wide exceptions, with potential additional exceptions among the 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased.
- Trust: Progress in addressing voter roll inaccuracies in Stratum 1 (Wayne County-Detroit) helps rebuild public trust by reducing perceptions of fraud. By resolving the 23,760 exceptions and 39,134 indeterminate residency cases among its 68,484 long-inactive registrations, Stratum 1 demonstrates a commitment to electoral integrity. This targeted maintenance counters skepticism about inflated voter rolls, particularly in Detroit's urban communities. Transparent updates to the QVF further strengthen voter confidence in the electoral process.
- Efficiency: Clarifying 19 voter registrations as likely nonresident (26,811 scaled statewide) eases Stratum 1 and Stratum 5 workloads.

Broader Context: National and State Trends

National Trends:

- 19 million removals (2020-2022) underscore issues with inactive voter registrations. Michigan's 558,627 long-inactive registrations (542,121 reviewed, 16,506 unreviewed) serve as an example.
- Automatic Voter Registration (AVR) can inflate voter rolls by automatically adding eligible individuals during state ID transactions, sometimes leading to errors if eligibility is not properly verified, as seen in Minnesota's 2024 implementation. In Minnesota, the AVR system, launched on April 29, 2024, registered 65,339 voters and pre-registered 25,572 16- and 17-year-olds by September 12, 2024, but a glitch resulted in approximately 1,000 potentially problematic registrations due to unverified citizenship or misclassified documentation. These registrations were inactivated pending further confirmation, highlighting how AVR can inadvertently add ineligible or questionable records if verification processes are not robust. This issue is relevant to Michigan, where there are 1.2 million inactive voter records, including the 558,627 long-inactive registrations (542,121 reviewed, 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased), contribute to a high registration rate, suggesting that Michigan's AVR system may similarly inflate rolls without adequate maintenance to address ineligible registrations promptly. (<https://www.sos.mn.gov/about-us/newsroom/update-automatic-voter-registration-system>)(<https://sos.minnesota.gov/about-the-office/news-room/update-on-automatic-voter-registration-system/>).
- Public data limitations significantly hinder outside groups, such as nonprofits like the MFEI), in verifying voter roll accuracy in Michigan, as they lack access to comprehensive government databases like DMV or SSDI, restricting them to less reliable public sources (e.g., voter rolls, USPS NCOA records, online obituary searches). This constraint, rooted in Michigan's decentralized election system and strict data access policies, limits the ability to confirm voter eligibility, particularly for the 173,399 scaled indeterminate residency cases and 149,657 scaled exceptions among the 542,121 reviewed long-inactive registrations, potentially undermining efforts to reduce Michigan's high registration rate and address fraud perceptions. In contrast, Ohio's Data Analysis Transparency Archive (DATA) Act, enacted in July 2023, provides public access to daily voter registration snapshots, enabling groups to independently verify voter roll changes across its 88 counties, enhancing transparency and trust. Similarly, Florida's robust public records law, reinforced by Article I, Section 24(a) of its state constitution, allows voter registration data, including names, addresses, and voting history, to be freely accessed by the public, facilitating verification by outside groups despite some privacy exemptions. These states' open data policies enable more effective voter roll maintenance, offering a model for Michigan to improve electoral integrity and reduce distrust.

Michigan Context:

- AVR drives 8,225,181 voter registrations, with 558,627 long inactive (68,484 in Stratum 1) lagging maintenance.
- 2024's 3.2 million early votes strain clerks, especially Stratum 1 and Stratum 3.
- Decentralized system (Stratum 5) contrasts Ohio's uniformity.

Lessons:

- Ohio's centralized voter roll purge system, implemented under the [Husted v. A. Philip Randolph](#) Institute (2018) framework, provides a model for addressing Stratum 1's 39,134 scaled indeterminate residency cases in Wayne County-Detroit by systematically removing ineligible registrations using National Change of Address (NCOA) data and standardized processes across its 88 counties. This approach, supported by Ohio's Data Analysis Transparency Archive (DATA) Act of July 2023, ensures consistent maintenance, and enhances public trust by minimizing fraud perceptions through transparent, data-driven purges. Florida's model, enabled by its public records law (Article I, Section 24(a), Florida Constitution) and interstate data-sharing agreements, removed 1.2 million ineligible voters from 2019–2023, and offering a framework for verifying Stratum 1's high indeterminate cases through access to comprehensive voter data. The significance lies in these states' ability to leverage centralized systems and accessible data to streamline maintenance, reduce inactive registrations, and bolster electoral integrity, unlike Michigan's decentralized system, which struggles with 558,627 long-inactive registrations (542,121 reviewed). Lessons for Michigan include adopting centralized oversight for consistent purges across Stratum 1 and advocating for public data access to verify indeterminate cases, reducing the risk of disenfranchisement and distrust. These models should be applied to improve Stratum 1's maintenance, ensuring accurate voter rolls and compliance with federal laws like the NVRA and HAVA.
- Florida's voter roll verification process, enabled by its robust public records law ([Article I, Section 24\(a\), Florida Constitution](#)) and participation in interstate data-sharing agreements, removed 1.2 million ineligible registrations from 2019–2023 by cross-referencing voter records with DMV and SSDI data. This approach is critical for addressing Stratum 3's approximately 11,285 scaled in-state dual registrations in major Michigan counties (Oakland, Macomb, Genesee), where decentralized systems and limited data access hinder clerks' ability to identify and resolve duplicate registrations. The significance lies in Florida's ability to leverage government data for efficient, accurate verification, reducing fraud perceptions and ensuring compliance with federal laws like the Help America Vote Act (HAVA, Section 303(a)), which mandates coordinated voter registration systems. Michigan should emulate Florida by advocating for clerk access to DMV and SSDI

databases to verify Stratum 3's dual registrations, streamlining cancellations and enhancing electoral integrity. Lessons include implementing interstate data-sharing to detect out-of-state duplicates and adopting centralized data access protocols to support clerks, reducing Stratum 3's 29,623 exceptions and 42,318 indeterminate cases, and aligning Michigan's voter rolls with best practices to bolster public trust.

Future Directions

To enhance Michigan's voter rolls, organizations should consider pursuing these initiatives:

- Conduct a statistical sampling of active voter registrations statewide:
 - Use the five-strata approach to conduct a statewide sampling of active registrations that voted or registered 2019 through 2025.
 - Assess dual registrations and validity of addresses.
 - Use confirmation mailings and public data.
 - Goal: Prevent future inactivity, especially in Stratum 1 (Detroit) and Stratum 3 (Oakland, Macomb).
- Focus on high-risk areas for further sampling:
 - Detroit (Stratum 1): Sample active registrations that voted or registered 2019 through 2025 to address high indeterminate rates, currently at 67.3%.
 - Washtenaw County (Stratum 4): Sample active voter registrations of those who voted or registered 2019–2025, targeting college student turnover at the University of Michigan.
 - Use confirmation mailings and public data.
 - Goal: Tailor local interventions.
- Pilot Canvassing Program:
 - Launch a canvassing pilot in Stratum 1 (Detroit) and Stratum 4 (Washtenaw) to verify indeterminate voter registration cases.
 - Partner with nonprofits to train volunteers, per MCL 168.509bb.
 - Goal: Reduce reliance on mailings.
- Advocate for Data Access:
 - Lobby for clerk access to DMV and SSDI data for Stratum 3 (11,285 scaled dual registrations in MI) and Stratum 1 (5,590 scaled deceased), and the 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased registrations.

- Goal: Improve verification within NVRA constraints.
- Annual Voter Roll Health Report:
 - Publish a report card grading strata on exception rates and cancellation progress, benchmarking against Ohio and Florida, including the 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased.
 - Goal: Increase transparency.
- Educational Outreach:
 - Host workshops in Stratum 1 (Detroit) and Stratum 4 (Washtenaw) to promote registration updates via <https://mVIC.sos.state.mi.us/Voter>.
 - Goal: Reduce indeterminate cases and boost trust.

These initiatives will strengthen MFEI's impact in ensuring comprehensive voter roll maintenance.

Implementation Plan

Phase 1: Immediate Actions (August 2025 – December 2025):

- Amend MCL 168.509aa, fund public data tools for Stratum 3 (11,285 scaled dual registrations in MI).
- Process 35 undeliverable notices, prioritizing Stratum 1 (23,760 scaled exceptions).
- Allocate Funding for improvements in especially for Stratum 1 and Stratum 5, and investigate the 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased registrations.
- Publish QVF reports, focusing on Stratum 1.

Phase 2: Short-Term Reforms (January 2026 – December 2026):

- Centralize oversight for Stratum 3 and Stratum 1.
- Verify 21,141 scaled deceased (Stratum 1, scaled 5,590) with public data and assess the 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased registrations.
- Train clerks on public tools for Stratum 5 and Stratum 3.
- Outreach in Stratum 1 and Stratum 4 for 173,399 scaled indeterminate cases.

Phase 3: Long-Term Sustainability (2027 – 2030):

- Deploy QVF upgrades for Stratum 3 and Stratum 1.

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- Institutionalize mailings for Stratum 1 and the 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased registrations.
- Conduct audits for Stratum 1 and Stratum 3.
- Require legislative reports on 606,800 cancellations and the 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased registrations.

Resources:

- Fund maintenance and upkeep annually.
- Increase staff for Stratum 1 notice processing and addressing unreviewed registrations and likely deceased registrations.
- Fund outreach in Stratum 1 and Stratum 4.

Expected Outcomes by 2027:

- Complete 606,800 cancellations, addressing 149,657 scaled exceptions and the 16,506 unreviewed likely deceased registrations.
- Lower exception (ineligible) registration rate to 90%.
- Reduce fraud allegations to 50% or less.
- Achieve NVRA and HAVA compliance.

Conclusion

Michigan's 558,627 long-inactive voter registrations (542,121 reviewed, 16,506 unreviewed), with a 27.60% exception rate or 149,657 scaled statewide exceptions and 173,399 indeterminate cases scaled statewide or 32.03% among the reviewed, contribute to the high registration rate, fueling distrust. The analysis of voting activity reveals that 73.44% (398,121 scaled) of these registrations either never voted (141,178 scaled) or last voted in 2009 or earlier (256,943 scaled), underscoring prolonged inactivity and exacerbating maintenance challenges in Michigan's decentralized system.

The confirmation letter campaign, with 35 of 384 of sampled registrations identified as undeliverable letters or 9.11%, reduced indeterminate residency statewide percentage from 36.72% to 32.03%, aligning with MCL 168.509bb. Potential USPS handling issues may affect undeliverable rates, particularly in Stratum 1 to Stratum 3. Public data limitations and no canvassing necessitate verification, particularly in Stratum 1 where there were 39,134 indeterminate scaled cases and 23,760 total scaled exceptions, and Stratum 3 11,285 dual registrations in MI scaled exceptions and 29,623 total scaled exceptions. The 16,506 unreviewed but likely deceased registrations, estimated to include 11,554–13,205 deceased, highlight

additional maintenance needs. Recommendations leverage public tools and advocate government data access to align Michigan with Ohio and Florida, reducing the registration rate and ensuring electoral integrity.

Sources

- Michigan Secretary of State, Voter Roll Statistics: Website: <https://mvic.sos.state.mi.us/VoterCount/Index>
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 Voting-Age Population Estimates, Website: <https://www.census.gov/topics/public-sector/voting/data/tables.html>. Navigation: From the homepage, navigate to “Data” > “Tables” or use the search bar and enter “2023 Voting and Registration.” Select the “Voting and Registration” section to find the 2023 Voting-Age Population Estimates under the Current Population Survey (CPS) or American Community Survey (ACS) datasets. Look for tables or reports specific to 2023 population estimates.

Note: The exact 2023 estimates may be found in reports like “Voting and Registration in the Election of November 2022” or similar, updated for 2023.

- USPS Annual Report, FY 2023. Website: <https://about.usps.com/what/financials/annual-reports/fy2023.pdf>

Note: The U.S. Postal Service’s official website hosts annual reports under the “Financials” section. The FY 2023 report is directly accessible via this link, as it is a standard location for USPS financial and operational reports.

- Oregon Secretary of State, Voter Mail Studies. Website: <https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/>

Note: The Oregon Secretary of State’s Elections Division website includes a section on research and statistics, where voter mail studies, such as those related to vote-by-mail processes, are typically published. Specific studies may be found under this section, though exact titles may vary.

- Michigan Compiled Laws, Act 195 of 1954: Sections MCL [168.509](#), MCL [168.509t](#), [MCL 168.509aa](#), [MCL 168.509bb](#), [MCL 168.512](#). Website: <https://www.legislature.mi.gov/>

Note: The Michigan Legislature’s official website provides access to the Michigan Compiled Laws, including Act 195 of 1954 (Michigan Election Law). Specific sections (168.509, 168.509t, 168.509aa, 168.509bb, 168.512) can be accessed by navigating to the relevant chapter and section numbers on this site.

- National Voter Registration Act of 1993, [52 U.S.C. § 20507](#). Website: <https://www.govinfo.gov>. Navigation: From the homepage, select “United States Code” > “Title 52 – Voting and Elections.” Scroll to or search for “Section 20507” to access the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 provisions.

- Help America Vote Act of 2002, [52 U.S.C. § 21083](#). Website: <https://www.govinfo.gov>. Navigation: From the homepage, select “United States Code” > “Title 52 – Voting and Elections.” Scroll to or search for “Section 21083” under Subtitle II, Chapter 209, Subchapter III to access the Help America Vote Act provisions.

- Husted v. A. Philip Randolph Institute, 138 S. Ct. 1833 (2018). Website: https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/17pdf/16-980_f2q3.pdf

- United States v. Michigan, No. 06-13505 (E.D. Mich. 2008). Website: <https://www.mied.uscourts.gov/>

Navigation: From the homepage, select “Case Information” > “CM/ECF” or “PACER.” Use a PACER account to search for case number 06-13505 in the Eastern District of Michigan. Alternatively, check “Court Records” for any publicly available summaries.

Note: Full case documents may require a PACER account due to restricted access. Summaries may be available on secondary legal research sites like <https://www.justia.com/> by searching “United States v. Michigan 2008.”

- [2024 RNC Lawsuit](#) (ongoing litigation). Base URL: <https://www.mied.uscourts.gov/> or <https://www.courthousenews.com/>

Navigation: For court filings, visit the Eastern District of Michigan website, select “Case Information” > “CM/ECF” or “PACER,” and search for 2024 cases involving the Republican National Committee (RNC). Alternatively, visit Courthouse News, use the search bar, and enter “RNC Michigan 2024 lawsuit” for news updates or filings.

Note: As ongoing litigation, specific documents may not be publicly available without a PACER account. Check news outlets or court dockets for updates.

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- Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) 2024 Comprehensive Report, published June 2025 by the U.S. Election Commission

Website: https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/2025-07/2024_EAVS_Report_508.pdf

- Husted v. A. Philip Randolph Institute, 138 S. Ct. 1833 (2018). Website: https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/17pdf/16-980_f2q3.pdf

- Ohio Secretary of State, DATA Act, July 2023. Website: <https://www.ohiosos.gov/>

Navigation: From the homepage, select “Legislation & Ballots” > “Legislation.” Search for “DATA Act” or “Data Analysis Transparency Archive Act” to find details on the July 2023 legislation.

Note: The DATA Act page (<https://www.ohiosos.gov/elections/election-results-and-data/>) [provides](#) information on Ohio’s voter registration data transparency requirements.

- Florida Constitution, Article I, Section 24(a): Website: <https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Constitution>

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