NY Citizens Audit Case Synopsis: Identity Theft at the NYS Board of Elections

NY Citizens Audit is an all-volunteer citizens group researching the NY 2020 general election.

NY Citizens Audit (NYCA) discovered a minimum of 321,131 unique instances of identity theft within the official NYS Board of Elections (NY BOE) records. A legitimate or forged voter registration record was cloned and assigned additional unique NY State Board of Elections ID number(s) (SBOEID), contrary to the law. NYCA also found 30,000-50,000 instances of *likely* identity theft, where the matching records in question appear to represent the married and maiden names of the same individual.

Each instance represents several felonies under federal law, NY penal law, and NY election law, as outlined in the following report.

It is inconceivable that 321,131 NYS residents all intended and succeeded at duplicating their official voter record. It represents an impossible path to individual voter fraud, since voters are verified and given ballots based on name and address, not SBOEID number, so someone setting out to cast multiple votes would be unable to make use of any additional SBOEID numbers. These crimes could only have been perpetrated by someone with official access to the voter rolls. Each instance leaves an innocent citizen vulnerable to prosecution, as their stolen identity was used to cast votes, or could have been.

Research by NYCA also indicates that this pattern of identity fraud within the NY BOE can be linked credibly to evidence of mass disenfranchisement of voters across NY, regardless of political party, age, or any other demographic indicator.

The data source for this study is an official copy of the NYS voter rolls, provided to a member of the NY Citizens Audit group by the NY BOE on October 21, 2021.

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Evidence of Identity Theft within the NY BOE

The NYS Board Of Elections (NY BOE) voter rolls provided to NY Citizens Audit (NYCA) on October 21, 2021 contain a total of 14,590,889 unique name and date of birth combinations. The rolls also contain 14,902,638 unique SBOEID numbers. There is a discrepancy of 311,749 between these two figures. That number represents a minimum of 311,749 excess SBOEID numbers assigned to unique date of birth and name combinations that already possess an SBOEID number. In addition, there are 18,634 SBOEID numbers assigned to 9,252 name + date of birth + address combinations that are near exact matches. In most cases, these records are only different by one character, as in "Anthony Haggart" vs. "Anthony Haagar" but in every other respect the personal information in these records is identical. In combination, there are a minimum of 321,131 excess records that violate voter registration law (§5-204, see below) because each of these excess records meets the conditions specified for refusing a registration request.

New York Election Law

§5-204 Local registration; General Provisions for the Conduct of

- If the applicant's name does not appear on the list of registered voters and if the applicant is not challenged, and he is found by the inspectors of election to be otherwise qualified, they shall complete his registration as provided herein.
- If the person's name appears on the list of registered voters and he is residing at the same address as set forth therein, his registration shall be refused as unnecessary.

From these records, 212,125 votes were cast in the 2020 general election.

Of those votes, 4,804 were recorded as being cast in excess of the one voter-one vote allotted by law. Voters are given a ballot based on name and address; once a vote is recorded from a name and address, an ordinary citizen would not be capable of accessing an additional SBOEID number to vote again. NYCA asserts that illegal voting of this style and magnitude could only be accomplished with official NY BOE access, therefore calling starkly into question the legitimacy of the remaining 207,321 votes cast. Without a complete canvass, it is impossible to know if those votes originated from a voter, or were illegally attached to a cloned registration record.

It is possible that the true number of excess registrations and votes is higher than stated here, provided any of the records are wholly fictitious. For now, NYCA is allowing the presumption that for every set of matching records, one is legitimate and the remainder are fraudulent.

As further evidence of the fraudulent nature of these registrations, 13,193 were assigned on the same day to 6,433 people. In one case, a man was assigned 3 SBOEID numbers on February 19, 2020, and then received 8 more the day after, on February 20, 2020. The number is even larger for registrations granted within 10 days. In that case, 17,645 SBOEID numbers were granted to 8,585 people, for a minimum of 9,060 excess registrations.

> New York State Election Law Chapter 17, Article 5, Title 5, Section 500, paragraph 2: Each voter shall be issued "...a registration serial number which shall be different for each voter."

These state-issued SBOEID numbers cannot be unique if you have more numbers than people. That means there are a minimum 321,131 illegal registration records on the voter rolls. Further in this report NYCA provides research results demonstrating that the total number of fraudulent registrations within the NY BOE voter rolls cannot be less than 1.7 million records. The total number of counts of fraudulent registration is in excess of 5.85 million (see p. 16, "summary of registration violations").

A number of things must occur before an individual voter can have multiple identification numbers and votes assigned to their personal information:

1. An "original record" must be made, likely legitimate and connected to a real voter.
2. The original record must be cloned by someone with official access (§170.10 forgery in the second degree, §190.80 identity theft in the first degree, 18 U.S. Code §1028A Aggravated Identity Theft, and §17-160 Procuring fraudulent documents in order to vote).
3. The cloned record(s) must be entered into the voter roll by someone with official access, and assigned a unique SBOEID (§17-104 False registration, §17-106 Misconduct of election officers).
4. A vote must be assigned to the replicated record(s) by someone with official access (§17-132 Illegal voting).

New York Penal Law

§170.10 Forgery in the second degree

A person is guilty of forgery in the second degree when, with intent to defraud, deceive or injure another, he falsely makes, completes or alters a written instrument which is or purports to be, or which is calculated to become or to represent if completed:

1. A public record, or an instrument filed or required or authorized by law to be filed in or with a public office or public servant; or

2. A written instrument officially issued or created by a public office, public servant or governmental instrumentality;

Forgery in the second degree is a class D felony.

§ 190.80 Identity theft in the first degree

A person is guilty of identity theft in the first degree when he or she knowingly and with intent to defraud assumes the identity of another person by presenting himself or herself as that other person, or by acting as that other person or by using personal identifying information of that other person, and thereby:

3. Commits or attempts to commit a class D felony or higher level crime or acts as an accessory in the commission of a class D or higher level felony

Identity theft in the first degree is a class D felony.

§ 17-160. Procuring fraudulent documents in order to vote

Any person who knowingly and willfully procures from any court, judge, clerk or other officer, any document with intent to enable himself or any other person to register for or vote at any election when he or such other person is not entitled to exercise the elective franchise; or

Any person who knowingly and willfully presents to any election officer for the purpose of having himself or any other person placed upon any list or registry of voters or for the purpose of enabling himself or any other person to vote at any election, any false document, is guilty of a felony.

(L.1976, c. 233 , § 1. Amended L.1978 , c. 373, § 108, eff. June 19, 1978 .)

§17-104. False Registration

Any person who:

1. Registers or attempts to register as an elector in more than one election district for the same election, or more than once in the same election district; or,

2. Registers or attempts to register as an elector, knowing that he will not be a qualified voter in the district at the election for which such registration is made; or

3. Registers or attempts to register as an elector under any name but his own; or

4. Knowingly gives a false residence within the election district when registering as an elector; or

5. Knowingly permits, aids, assists, abets, procures, commands or advises another to commit any such act, is guilty of a felony.

(L.1976, C. 233, § 1.)

§ 17-106. Misconduct of election officers

Any election officer who wilfully refuses to accord to any duly accredited watcher or to any voter or candidate any right given him by this chapter, or who wilfully violates any provision of the election law relative to the registration of electors or to the taking, recording, counting, canvassing, tallying or certifying of votes, or who wilfully neglects or refuses to perform any duty imposed on him by law, or is guilty of any fraud in the execution of the duties of his office, or connives in any electoral fraud, or knowingly permits any such fraud to be practiced, is guilty of a felony.
(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 118, eff. Mar. 7, 1978.)

§ 17-132. Illegal voting

Any person who:

1. Knowingly votes or offers or attempts to vote at any election, when not qualified; or,

2. Procures, aids, assists, counsels or advises any person to go or come into any election district, for the purpose of voting at any election, knowing that such person is not qualified; or,

3. Votes or offers or attempts to vote at an election, more than once; or votes or offers or attempts to vote at an election under any other name than his own; or votes or offers or attempts to vote at an election, in an election district or from a place where he does not reside; or,

4. Procures, aids, assists, commands or advises another to vote or offer or attempt to vote at an election, knowing that such person is not qualified to vote thereat; or,

5. Prompts a person, applying to vote, to falsely answer questions put to him by the inspectors concerning his identity or qualifications for voting; or,

6. Being an applicant for an absentee voter's ballot, makes a material false statement in his application, or a person who makes a material false statement in a medical certificate or an affidavit filed in connection with an application for an absentee voter's ballot; or,

7. Not being a qualified absentee voter, and having knowledge or being chargeable with knowledge of that fact, votes or attempts to vote as an absentee voter; or,

8. Fraudulently signs the name of another upon an absentee voter's envelope or aids in doing or attempting to do a fraudulent act in connection with an absentee vote cast or attempted to be cast; or,

9. Falsely pretends or represents to the inspectors of election or any of them that he is incapacitated to mark his ballot, for the purpose of obtaining assistance in voting under the provisions of this chapter, is *guilty of a felony.*

Any offer or attempt under this section shall be deemed to be the doing of any act made necessary by this chapter preliminary to the delivery of a ballot to an elector or the deposit of the ballot in the ballot box or his admission to the booth or voting machine enclosure.

(L.1976, C. 233, § 1.)

Federal Law

18 U.S. Code § 1028A - Aggravated identity theft

(a) Offenses.—

(1) In general.—

Whoever, during and in relation to any felony violation enumerated in subsection (c), knowingly transfers, possesses, or uses, without lawful authority, a means of identification of another person shall, in addition to the punishment provided for such felony, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 2 years.

(b) Consecutive Sentence.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) a court shall not place on probation any person convicted of a violation of this section;

(2) except as provided in paragraph (4), no term of imprisonment imposed on a person under this section shall run concurrently with any other term of imprisonment imposed on the person under any other provision of law, including any term of imprisonment imposed for the felony during which the means of identification was transferred, possessed, or used;

(3) in determining any term of imprisonment to be imposed for the felony during which the means of identification was transferred, possessed, or used, a court shall not in any way reduce the term to be imposed for such crime so as to compensate for, or otherwise take into account, any separate term of imprisonment imposed or to be imposed for a violation of this section; and

(4) a term of imprisonment imposed on a person for a violation of this section may, in the discretion of the court, run concurrently, in whole or in part, only with another term of imprisonment that is imposed by the court at the same time on that person for an additional violation of this section, provided that such discretion shall be exercised in accordance with any applicable guidelines and policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to section 994 of title 28.

(c) Definition.—For purposes of this section, the term "felony violation enumerated in subsection (c)" means any offense that is a felony violation of—

(2) section 911 (relating to false personation of citizenship);

(4) any provision contained in this chapter (relating to fraud and false statements), other than this section or section 1028(a)(7);

(6) any provision contained in chapter 69 (relating to nationality and citizenship);

(Added Pub. L. 108–275, § 2(a), July 15, 2004, 118 Stat. 831.)

Based on data contained within NY BOE voter rolls, NYCA believes that at least 321,131 records contained therein constitute identity theft. The records in question utilize personal information from legitimate voters to create additional (forged) registration records that can be and were used for illegitimate purposes. This act creates the appearance of a crime committed by the voter whose identity was stolen for this purpose. By falsely and maliciously implicating innocent voters in the crime of voter fraud, they are exposed to financial, legal, and personal risk that would not otherwise be the case. Thus, they have suffered reputational and actual harm.

In the 2020 general election, a minimum of 4,804 illegal votes originate from these registrations, with a maximum of 212,125 illegal votes. However, when the entire voter history for each of these records is inspected, tens of thousands of additional illegal votes were cast over many election cycles.

Early canvass results indicate that the voter history for each registration assigned a unique SBOEID, within a set of otherwise identical records, contains numerous fallacies. When no voter history is accurate, then all of the records represent identity theft, because even the "legitimate" SBOEID number is being used by the Board of Elections for assigning and deleting votes, *as well as* being used by the voter.

For these reasons, NYCA believes that persons with access to NY BOE voter rolls have committed at least 321,131 acts of second degree forgery, at least 321,131 acts of identity theft, and at least 4,804 acts of illegal voting in the 2020 general election. The presence of those records implies one of the following, 1) materially false or fictitious voter registration applications were submitted and used to create fictitious records, or, 2) fictitious records were inserted into the voter roll database without a valid registration application. Either way, multiple felonies were committed in relation to each false record. All told, this indicates that the minimum number of felonies exceeds 1,000,000.

U.S. Code § 20511 Criminal Penalties

> A person, including an election official, who in any election for Federal office—
>
> (2) knowingly and willfully deprives, defrauds, or attempts to deprive or defraud the residents of a State of a fair and impartially conducted election process, by—
>
> (A) the procurement or submission of voter registration applications that are known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent under the laws of the State in which the election is held; or
>
> (B) the procurement, casting, or tabulation of ballots that are known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent under the laws of the State in which the election is held,
>
> shall be fined in accordance with title 18 (which fines shall be paid into the general fund of the Treasury, miscellaneous receipts (pursuant to section 3302 of title 31), notwithstanding any other law), or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.
>
> (Pub. L. 103–31, § 12, May 20, 1993, 107 Stat. 88.)

Tacit admission of guilt in Herkimer County

NYCA found 487 cloned registrations in Herkimer County. Each record was assigned unique SBOEID numbers, 70 of which were assigned on the same day. A citizen made a FOIL request for the registration applications for these 70 records, representing 33 individuals. The results were startling. For every set of multiple records sharing exact name, address, and date of birth, but bearing unique SBOEID numbers, NYCA found that one signature, so exact as to be a pixel for pixel match, served as the affidavit signature attesting that the information in all documents was accurate, for 59 out of 71 records returned. In another instance the two signatures differed so greatly it would be impossible for the same person to have written both. Both outcomes evidence NYCA's assertion of forgery, because even if the matching signatures were taken from a signature file on record, attaching identical signatures to multiple records each bearing a unique SBOEID is a violation of law that could only have been done, again, by someone *inside* the board of elections.

Adding obstruction to the list of violations indicated in the fulfillment of this FOIL request, many of the cloned voter records provided in answer (not the applications as requested) showed that the records had been purged on May 11, 2022, several weeks following submission of the original request and 3 days before satisfying the request. Purging these records is not a substitute for a full investigation of why, how, and by whom they were created in the first place, nor does it explain the fact that forged registrations were active in the voter rolls for a minimum of two years. It is a tacit admission of guilt. Put another way, covering up the presence of felonious voting records *after* citizens bring them to your attention is not a trustworthy act.

NYCA has made significant discoveries that demonstrate there can be no innocent explanation for these activities. Our researchers have discovered deep level programming within the state and county voter rolls that is designed to hide and extract these fraudulent records with the flip of a switch. This would only be present if there was intent to keep track of all cloned and otherwise false records for the purpose of using them to manipulate the outcome of elections.

The next section of this report provides statistical evidence that the outcome of the NY 2020 general election was, in fact, algorithmically controlled.

Dr. Frank Replication - Statistical inference that unlawful records were used to effectuate statewide voter disenfranchisement

The first analysis made by the Statistics team was a replication of the Dr. Frank analysis (described separately in NY Citizens Audit report #001). The purpose of the analysis was to determine whether voter turnout by age could be predicted in every county with a statistically improbable degree of accuracy. To do this, the team created two polynomial equations based on voter registrations, one for New York City counties (n=5), the other for all remaining counties (n=57). Queens County was the "base" county for NYC counties. Albany County was the base county for all other counties in NY State. The equations were used to generate "prediction curves" or "keys". The keys were applied to county registrations to predict voter turnout by age in 60 counties other than the two used to generate the keys (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2).

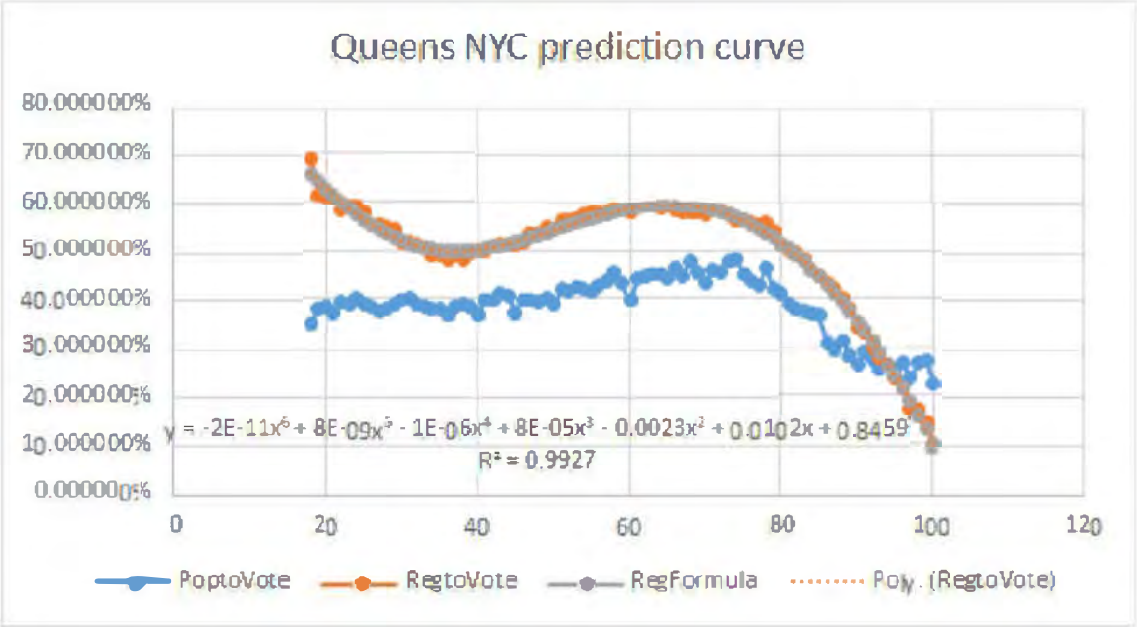


Figure 1 Queens county prediction "key" used to predict voter turnout by age in all remaining NYC counties

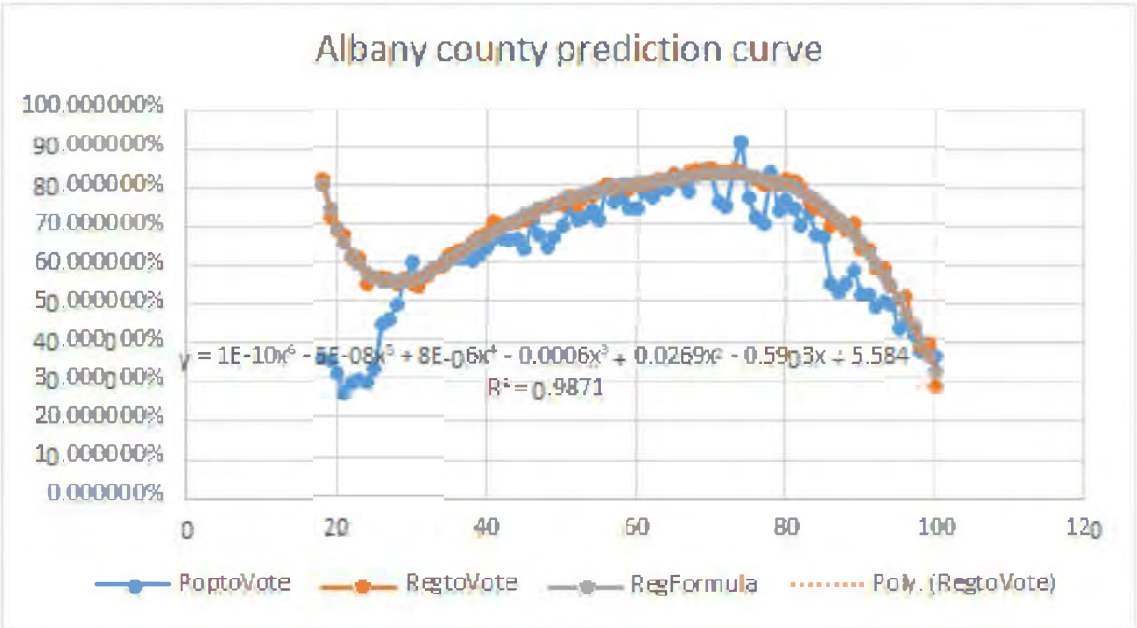


Figure 2 Albany county prediction "key" used to predict voter turnout by age in all counties outside of NYC

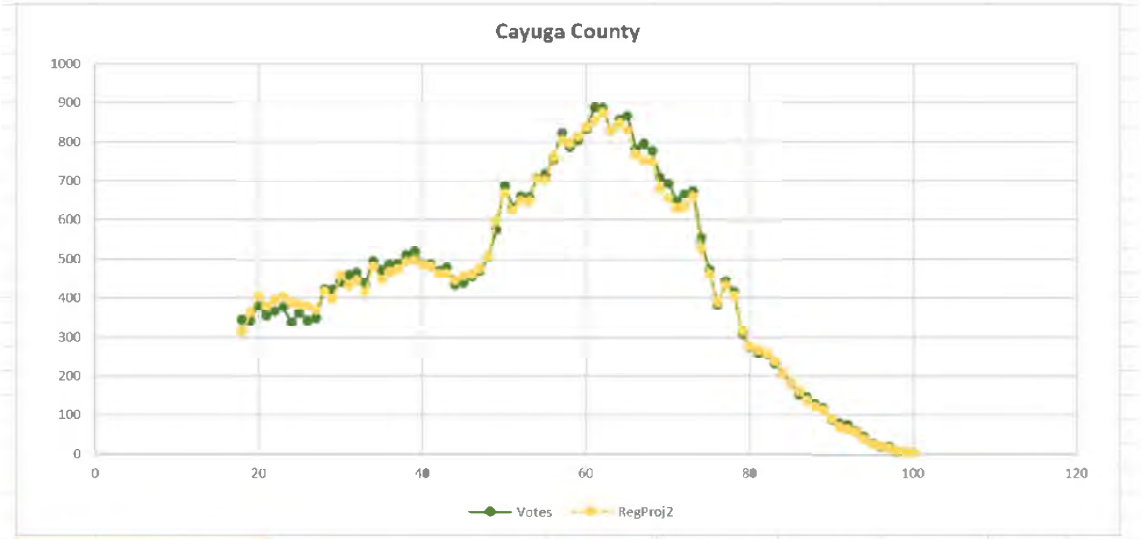
The product of the keys was a table of predictions that was applied to all other counties. The table consisted of a list of registered voter ages between 18-100, in one year increments, and a percentage of those registered voters predicted to vote by the prediction key (Fig. 3).

Age	Queens predicted turnout by age	Albany Predicted turnout by age	Difference Albany to Queens

30	51.87%	55.74%	3.87%
31	51.29%	56.46%	5.17%
32	50.80%	57.34%	6.54%
33	50.41%	58.35%	7.94%
34	50.11%	59.46%	9.35%
35	49.90%	60.63%	10.73%
36	49.77%	61.84%	12.07%
37	49.72%	63.06%	13.35%
38	49.74%	64.29%	14.55%
39	49.84%	65.51%	15.67%
40	50.00%	66.70%	16.70%

Figure 3 predicted voter turnout by age extracted from two base keys for Albany and Queens

To determine correlation between predicted turnout and actual turnout, charts were generated with curves representing predicted and actual turnout (Fig. 4). The curves were compared for similarity, expressed as an "r-value". An r-value of 1.00 (100%) denotes full agreement between the curves. A value of 0.00 (0%) denotes no similarity between the curves. An r-value of -1.00 (-100%) is an exact reverse match. Across all counties, the average correlation is .993 (99.3%). The range of values for all 60 non-key counties is between r=.934 to r=.999. These are very high r-values for a prediction involving human behavior.



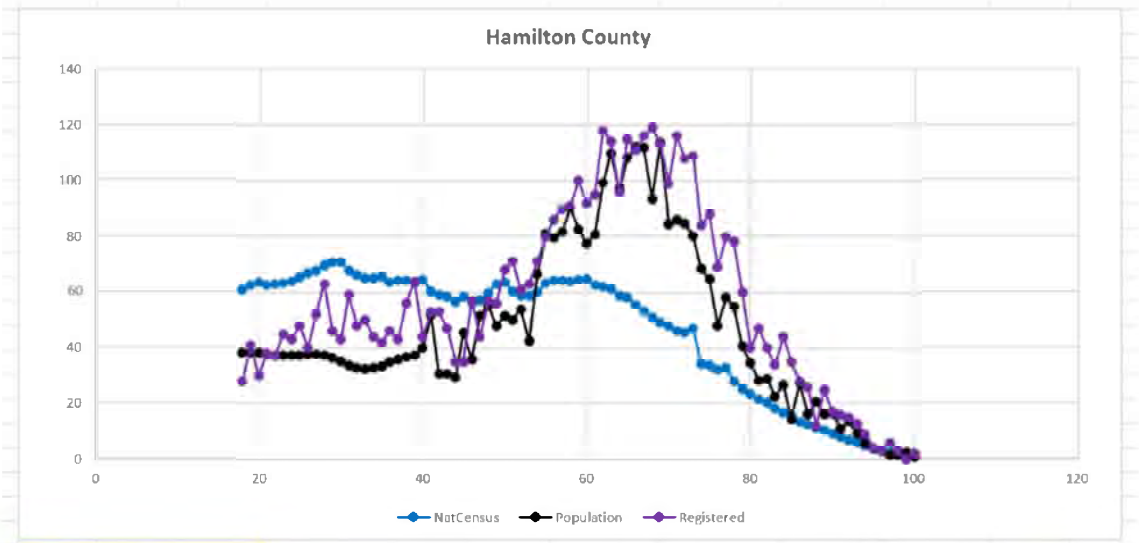
County Number =	6	Population Key, votes by age		R value	0.983	R value 40+	0.993
		Registrant Key, votes by age		R value	0.998	R value 40+	0.999
		Pop Estimate, distribution by age		KL-Divergence	0.0100	KL-Div 40+	0.0032 bits
		Reg Estimate, distribution by age		KL-Divergence	0.0011	KL-Div 40+	0.0006 bits

	Amplitude	StdDev	R Value	StdDev 40+	R 40+
Population to Registrants	1.000		0.974		0.992
Registrants to Votes	1.000		0.958		0.993
Population to Votes projection 1	1.000	72.40	0.983	67.08	0.993
Registrants to Votes projection 2	1.000	18.19	0.998	14.99	0.999

Figure 4 Correlation graph for Cayuga County; yellow is predicted turnout, green is actual turnout

This analysis showed that voter turnout by age could be predicted with a statistically high degree of correlation in all 60 counties compared. This finding is true for every age from 18-100. The agreement of predicted and actual turnout for each of the 83 ages compared amounts to an 83 number combination lock, where every county has the same combination.

Critics have claimed that the Dr. Frank analysis is flawed because there is a natural explanation for his findings. That is, just as office workers may be expected to visit delicatessens more often at the lunch hour, voter behavior is also governed by such a constraint(s). The most visible and likely of such constraints is voter registration by age. If registration can be used to estimate the enthusiasm of voters, actual turnout should be similar. To an extent, this is true. However, NY Citizens Audit found that registrations did not follow the population curve for each specific county. This is due to registration numbers that deviate significantly from county specific population counts. Because actual turnout follows percentages derived from false population numbers, the natural explanation argument fails.



County Number =	21	Population Key, votes by age		R value	0.957	R value 40+	0.959
		Registrant Key, votes by age		R value	0.993	R value 40+	0.995
		Pop Estimate, distribution by age		KL-Divergence	0.0411	KL-Div 40+	0.0321 bits
		Reg Estimate, distribution by age		KL-Divergence	0.0063	KL-Div 40+	0.0030 bits

	Amplitude	StdDev	R Value	StdDev 40+	R 40+
Population to Registrants	1.000		0.955		0.965
Registrants to Votes	1.000		0.978		0.995
Population to Votes projection 1	1.000	13.04	0.957	13.62	0.959
Registrants to Votes projection 2	1.000	3.45	0.993	3.11	0.995

Figure 5 Hamilton county registrations compared to national and county census population shows 121% registration rate

The Dr. Frank replication is significant because the results are inconsistent with natural human behavior. The alternative is that the high level of correlation is artificial. There is considerable evidence in the voter rolls and elsewhere to indicate that the rolls were intentionally inflated with false registrations, and those registrations were used to cast votes illegally.

In order for an election outcome to be controlled by an algorithm, certain conditions must exist to mask the illegal assignment and deletion of votes:

1. There would need to be significant numbers of voter registrations that are not likely to be used or *could not otherwise be used*, but appear legitimate.
2. These registrations would have to be hidden from the naked eye in the voter rolls, and excusable as mere errors, assuming their true purpose remained undetected.
3. Those who did want to use them would have to be able to pull them up at will, and just as easily obscure them once again.

That the conditions for this scenario existed during the NY 2020 general election has been amply demonstrated by NYCA in this report. The accuracy of the Dr. Frank analysis performed by NYCA is evidence that the stolen identity registrations were deliberately created with intent to defraud voters on a mass scale.

Additional registration violations in the NY BOE voter rolls

In addition to the hundreds of thousands of false registrations created by outright identity theft, there exists a treasure trove of other illegal registrations that remain on the voter rolls. Again, in light of the discovery of the algorithms being used to surreptitiously utilize orphaned or phantom registrations, these can no longer be excused as clerical error or programming glitches. Phantom registrations are voter records that do not correspond to legal voters. They are further evidence of a pattern of deliberate malfeasance within the NY BOE. Excess ballots may be assigned to them without hindrance to a legal voter, even those voters whose personal information was used to create the cloned records. The existence of phantom voters in other states have been verified via canvassing and other methods. Cloned records create opportunities to control deceptively election results. Each cloned record represents the commission of at least 2 felonies. If votes are connected to those registrations, the number of felonies increases to 5 for each instance.

The NY state and county voter rolls contain many records that are on their face fraudulent. Although some may argue that these records are the product of negligence or incompetence, any honest investigation will show willful intent to deceive in many of the suspect records.

According to §17-160 of New York election law, it is a felony to:

- Knowingly procure any document for the purpose of registering to vote where that person or any other person does not have a right to vote
- Present a false document to have himself or any other person placed on the voter rolls

Additionally, under §17-132 it is a felony to:

- Vote or attempt to vote more than once
- Vote or attempt to vote using a name not their own
- Vote or attempt to vote in a place he does not reside

If a vote cast by a fictitious or ineligible voter is accepted and counted by an official who knows it is false, another felony is committed under 52 US Code §20511. It is likely that at least some NY BOE officials knowingly accepted or allowed fraudulent votes to be counted.

Irregular voter roll records fall into several categories. Some of those categories are:

Excess state voter IDs

A State Board of Elections voter ID (SBOEID) is distinct from a county-specific voter ID (CID). "Excess" SBOEIDs are SBOEID numbers assigned to a person in excess of the one they are allowed to have. For instance, if one person, identified by first name, last name, and date of

birth, has two unique SBOEIDs, that person has one legitimate SBOEID and one excess SBOEID. Voter records that contain excess SBOEIDs tend to have the same registration date (Fig. 6).

County	SBOEID	MatchDOBFullNam e	Reg Date	Reg Source	Reg Type	Residence Address	Voter Age	VoterDob	Voter Sex
New York	NY0000000000051431504	19910702FAREENISL	6/16/2020	MAIL	ACTIVE	251 FORT W	29	19910702	F
New York	NY0000000000058951253	19910702FAREENISL	6/16/2020	MAIL	ACTIVE	251 FORT W	29	19910702	F
New York	NY0000000000058969006	19910702FAREENISL	6/16/2020	MAIL	ACTIVE	251 FORT W	29	19910702	F

Figure 6 Example of excess SBOEIDs

Excess county voter IDs

County-provided voter IDs (CIDs) are assigned by some counties in addition to the SBOEID assigned by the state. Records for voters who have excess CIDs will display one SBOEID and multiple CIDs (Fig. 7). Unlike excess SBOEIDs, it is possible that an innocent explanation for excess CIDs exists. In the example below, the voter record shows the voter moving back and forth between two counties 6 times in one 12 month period. Every time he switches counties, he picks up another CID. When he returns to his original county, he is not reassigned to his previous CID, even when he is moving to the same address. There are approximately 1,300,000 records with excess CID numbers. NYCA considers these innocent for now, though it is troubling that the same voter can get different CID numbers when moving back and forth between the same two counties and even to the same 2 addresses, within a limited span of time.

ResidenceAddress	VoterDob	RegDate	RegSource	Reg Type	PurgeDate	Last Vote	SBOEID	CID	Registered	Voted
1987 1/2 MILLS RD , WATERL	10/8/1976	10/13/2016	DMV	PURGED	10/17/2019	11/8/2016	NY0000000000056015574	2096122	0	0
5603 WAGNER HILL RD , AVO	10/8/1976	10/16/2019	DMV	PURGED	12/10/2020	11/3/2020	NY0000000000056015574	9540862	1	1
2929 LOWER LAKE RD , SENE	10/8/1976	11/16/2020	DMV	PURGED	12/21/2020	11/3/2020	NY0000000000056015574	2103214	1	1
5603 WAGNER HILL RD , AVO	10/8/1976	12/11/2020	CBOE	PURGED	4/6/2021	11/3/2020	NY0000000000056015574	9547582	1	1
2924 LOWER LAKE RD , SENE	10/8/1976	3/29/2021	DMV	PURGED	5/19/2021	11/3/2020	NY0000000000056015574	2103968	1	1
5603 WAGNER HILL RD , AVO	10/8/1976	5/8/2021	CBOE	PURGED	9/8/2021	11/3/2020	NY0000000000056015574	9549341	1	1
2924 LOWER LAKE RD , SENE	10/8/1976	9/2/2021	DMV	PURGED	9/28/2021	11/3/2020	NY0000000000056015574	2104705	1	1
5603 WAGNER HILL RD , AVO	10/8/1976	9/21/2021	CBOE	ACTIVE		11/3/2020	NY0000000000056015574	9550749	1	1

Table 1 Excess CIDs, Seneca and Steuben counties

Age discrepancies

Voters that are too young to legally vote or too old to be alive are “age discrepancies”. An underage voter is defined as under the age of 18, based on birth date. Some “underage” voters cannot possibly have been born yet because their birth dates are as far in the future as the years 9182 and 4950. The majority of age discrepancies are “overage” voters, defined as people whose age exceeds the oldest living man and woman known to be alive in the United States. The majority of these records exceed the oldest living person in the world by decades, with ages over 170 years old.

The explanation given for some of these records, those that share the birth date of January 1st, 1850, is that they are “default entries”. The idea is that if a birth date is unknown at the time of registration, it can be confirmed later. In the meantime, a default value is used to complete the registration. By using a birth date that cannot be genuine, they can be easily segregated from other records. However, if this practice is real, it purposely introduces false information into the voter rolls and creates (or should create) confusion if any of these voters turn up to vote before the information is corrected. If voters are allowed to vote on the basis of a false record of their

birth date, and we know they have, one significant prong of the state's test of valid identity is corrupted and meaningless.

Other overage discrepancies exist, with a variety of birth dates that make them older than any known living human but not as old as those that share the January 1st, 1850 birth date. The "default value" explanation does not apply to those records.

County	VoterTow	VoterParty	Residence	VoterDob	VoterAge	VoterSex	RegDate	RegSource	RegType
Monroe	IRONDEQ	DEM	1504 N	18500101	170	M	19921011	CBOE	ACTIVE
Monroe	ROCHESTE	BLK	285 FLA	18500101	170	F	19920928	CBOE	ACTIVE
Monroe	BRIGHTON	DEM	360 ALL	18500101	170	F	19911007	CBOE	ACTIVE
Monroe	PERINTON	BLK	3 CEDA	18500101	170	F	19901004	CBOE	ACTIVE
Monroe	PENFIELD	BLK	2592 AT	18500101	170	M	19890928	CBOE	ACTIVE
Monroe	WEBSTER	BLK	672 BIS	18500101	170	M	19881010	CBOE	ACTIVE

Table 2 Example overage voters from Monroe county

Excess registrations

These are registrations that exceed the population of their respective counties. The numbers provided for this category are estimates rather than fixed values for two reasons. First, population figures published by the census are estimates themselves. Second, the "actual" registration rate is unknown. "Actual registration" is the number of genuine legal voters who have registered in a county, as opposed to recorded registrations that may not reflect the true number. We know that the recorded number cannot be true when registrations exceed population, thus casting doubt on remaining registrations.

In a county where overall registration exceeds 100% of the population, all registrants over 100% are counted as "excess". Similarly, even if overall county registration does not exceed total population, in many counties, registration by age does exceed population figures for that age. The amount by which registrations exceed 100% in this category is also counted as "excess" (Fig. 7).

It is unlikely that a registration rate of 100% represents a true picture of legal registrations in any county for any age. However, the actual value cannot be determined without a canvass. For that reason, while high registration rates at or slightly below 100% of population are suspicious, they are not counted as irregular until further investigation has taken place.

Age	NatCensus	Population	Population	Registered	Votes	Registered percent population	Excess registrations
39	12181.007	10954.1	10,954	17,282	6,800	157.77%	6,328
40	12398.207	11077.53	11,078	17,131	6,783	154.65%	6,053
41	11614.438	10005.05	10,005	16,753	6,531	167.45%	6,748
42	11373.795	10044.17	10,044	16,675	6,201	166.02%	6,631
43	11245.033	9360.117	9,360	16,879	6,419	180.33%	7,519
44	10903.555	9382.183	9,382	15,765	5,945	168.03%	6,383
45	11223.911	9812.475	9,812	16,182	6,174	164.91%	6,370
46	10857.919	9011.464	9,011	16,020	6,248	177.77%	7,009
47	11003.514	9682.375	9,682	15,738	6,296	162.54%	6,056
48	11480.691	10326.96	10,327	16,298	6,657	157.82%	5,971

99656.424	99,655	164,723	64,054	165.29%	65,068	

Figure 7 Example of excess registrations by age from Erie county, NY

Blank address registrations

The NY state BOE voter roll contains a large number of voter records that do not include a valid address. These are called "blank address" registrations because one or more essential address fields are blank, or empty, in the record. The current count of these is based on missing street names but it is known that some addresses lack other essential information like street numbers and apartment numbers (Fig. 8).

Onondaga	Syracuse	, SYRACUSE, NY 13204	19480621	F	19691004	CBOE	ACTIVE
Onondaga	Lafayette	, LA FAYETTE, NY 13084	19410902	F	19691004	CBOE	ACTIVE
Onondaga	Van Buren	, BALDWINSVILLE, NY 13027	19380321	M	19691004	CBOE	ACTIVE
Onondaga	Syracuse	, SYRACUSE, NY 13206	19490918	M	19701003	MAIL	ACTIVE
Onondaga	Syracuse	, SYRACUSE, NY 13203	19460501	F	19701003	CBOE	ACTIVE
Onondaga	Syracuse	, SYRACUSE, NY 13203	19391226	M	19701003	CBOE	ACTIVE
Onondaga	Otisco	, TULLY, NY 13159	19490401	M	19701005	CBOE	ACTIVE
Onondaga	Pompey	, MANLIUS, NY 13104	19380321	F	19701005	CBOE	ACTIVE

Figure 8 Example blank address registrations, from Onondaga

Absent purge date registrations

When a voter is "purged" from the voter rolls, their record is not deleted. Instead, the voter is marked as "inactive" and "purged". An inactive or purged voter may not legally vote. The purge date distinguishes when votes cast by the registrant are legal from those that are not. Without the date, inactive or purged status has no meaning. A purge date of 11/02/2020 would render any votes after that date, including for the 2020 GE, invalid. A purge date of 11/04/2020 would allow a vote in the same election.

Most but not all records in the NY BOE voter rolls have purge dates for purged voters. On closer examination, it appears that some counties, such as Westchester (Table 3) and Wyoming, did not provide purge dates to the NY BOE. Other counties, like Onondaga and New York (Table 4) provided purge dates. The implication is that absent purge dates reflect either a decision made at the county level to deny the information to the state, or that the information is not collected or retained. Whatever the answer is, the importance of this data and the number of records without purge dates is too substantial to ignore. Without a date, purged status has no meaning in a retrospective investigation of past elections. Like other suspicious records, alteration or deletion of purge dates can allow for the creation or use of phantom voters. If this happened, it violated federal document retention law.

RegDate	RegSource	RegTyp	RegReaso	PurgeDate	LastVoteDate	VoterHistory	VoterFirstl	Vote
20000912	LOCALREG	PURGED	MOVED		20201103	GENERAL 2020;GENER	PATRICIA	K
19920929	LOCALREG	PURGED	MOVED		20201103	GENERAL 2020;PRES PI	RAYMOND	S
19841013	LOCALREG	PURGED	DEATH		20201103	GENERAL 2020;GENER	CHRISTA	M
19880122	LOCALREG	PURGED	MOVED		20201103	GENERAL 2020;PRES PI	CONSTAN	B
19701003	LOCALREG	PURGED	DEATH		20201103	GENERAL 2020;GENER	DENNIS	H
20000731	LOCALREG	PURGED	MOVED		20201103	GENERAL 2020;PRES PI	KATIE	B
19941128	LOCALREG	PURGED	MOVED		20201103	GENERAL 2020;GENER	LESLIE	W
20040401	LOCALREG	PURGED	MOVED		20201103	GENERAL 2020;GENER	JESSICA	J

Table 3 Example purged voters without a purge date, Westchester County

VoterDob	VoterAge	VoterSex	RegDate	RegSource	RegType	RegReasoı	PurgeDate	VoterFirstI
19751031	45	F	19930830	MAIL	PURGED	COURT	20210518	GLADYS
19830825	37	F	20011206	MAIL	PURGED	COURT	20210907	JUANITA
19660516	54	F	20080821	MAIL	PURGED	COURT	20210329	DORSHA
19900512	30	M	20080929	MAIL	PURGED	COURT	20210329	CARLTON
19910307	29	M	20110803	MAIL	PURGED	COURT	20210518	HIRAM
19970825	23	M	20160325	MAIL	PURGED	COURT	20210813	TYNEIL
19721222	47	M	20170615	MAIL	PURGED	COURT	20210329	ROBERT
19940125	26	M	20170620	MAIL	PURGED	COURT	20210518	RUBEN

Table 4 Example purged voters with purge date, New York County

New Year's Day registrations

New Year's Day is a federal holiday. This means that all non-essential government offices are closed on this day. When it falls on a weekend, when offices are closed, the holiday is observed on the next Monday. There should be no voter registration activity on this date. Regardless, the NY BOE provided voter rolls record 976,160 January 1 registrations across various years. If Kings County registration records are sorted by CID, the first 59,354 records in a row are all January 1st registrations from 1964-1984. Overall, there are 202,573 January 1st registrations in Kings County. Other New York City counties come close (Table 5). Most New York counties have fewer than 10 registrations on this date, such as Chenango, which has 1. These registrations dates suggest any one or combination of the following possibilities:

1) County BOE offices were open on this federal holiday in violation of the law, conducting business
2) The entries are false, the result of innocent error
3) The entries are false, due to nefarious conduct

Table 5 January 1st registrations, New York City

County	January 1st registrations
Bronx	116,396
Kings	202,523
New York	182,739
Queens	200,701
Richmond	59,692

Registration before birth

Young student drivers are allowed to pre-register to vote at the time they obtain their driver's license. This allows persons as young as 15 to appear on the voter rolls. They are listed as "pre-reg" and are not allowed to vote until they are 18. The NY voter rolls contain 1,911 records belonging to people whose registration date is earlier than their birth date. Of those, 1,337 have a voter history, meaning, they voted in one or more elections. Clearly, either the registration dates are false or the entire record is false. Either way, there is false information in many of these official documents.

Summary of registration irregularities

The total number of suspicious registrations found in state-provided voter rolls to date are:

Exact match excess SBOEIDs	321,131
Registrations with excess CIDs*	1,300,000
*Registrations that exceed population (possibly related to excess CIDs)	1,360,316
Age discrepant registrations	39,414
Registration date is earlier than birth date	1,911
Registration date is New Year's Day (various years)	976,160
Blank addresses	138,121
Absent purge dates	1,725,505

NYCA is aware that some of these categories partially overlap. Therefore, a total is not provided. However, the total number of counts of fraudulent registration discovered so far by NYCA is in excess of 5.85 million.

Voting irregularities in the NY 2020 general election

NYCA has discovered numerous categories of irregular or outright illegal votes cast in the NY 2020 general election, providing substantial evidence supporting the assertion that not only are fictitious registration records being created and carefully tracked within the NY BOE, they are being used to cast illegal votes that alter election outcomes from the will of the people.

Missing votes

Not every county responded to the lawful FOIL requests NYCA made for voter rolls. However, here is a sampling of irregularities from those that did, when cross-checked with voter rolls provided by the NY BOE. This is an excerpt from the Petition to Decertify the NY 2020 general election that NYCA served upon Attorney General Letitia James on Monday, May 9, 2022:

> 4) Voter rolls maintained by the New York City Board of Elections as well as Dutchess and Onondaga Counties, show 195,271 votes cast in the 2020 General Election that are not recorded in the New York State Board of Elections voter rolls, contrary to Election Laws 17-104, 17-126, 17-132, 17-136, 17-152, 17-160, 17-170, and 17-124, see exhibit (d).I assert this fact, alone and/or in combination with any of the other facts presented herein, proves beyond a reasonable doubt that the 2020 General Election was defective and must be decertified.
>
> 5) Voter rolls maintained by the New York State Board of Elections show 28,369 votes cast in the 2020 General Election in Erie and Nassau Counties that are not recorded in the voter rolls maintained by the corresponding County, contrary to Election Laws 17-104, 17-126, 17-132, 17-136, 17-152, 17-160, 17-170, and 17-124, see exhibit (e). I assert this fact, alone and/or in combination with any of the other facts presented herein, proves beyond a reasonable doubt that the 2020 General Election was defective and must be decertified.

Not every county has the same number, percentage, or types of suspicious and/or illegal votes. However, all counties that have been checked so far have recorded votes in the NY 2020 general election that are either suspicious, meaning their legitimacy is questionable and should be investigated, or are clearly illegal based on the data available to NYCA. There are a few broad categories of voting irregularities that affect the entire state. They are:

Exact match excess SBOEID numbers	4,804

Underage votes	17
Overage votes	1,286
Voted, purged no purge date	30,260
Registered after 10/09/2020 registration deadline, voted	27,224
Votes from excess CIDs after registration deadline	71,969
Purged before 11/03/2020 election	889
Votes utilizing identities of deceased persons	132
Ineligible due to non-county residence	603
Blank address votes	138,121
Registration date is earlier than birth date	1,908
Registration date is New Year's Day (various years)	314,109
Votes before early voting began	12,673
Vote discrepancies between county, state, and Secretary of State-provided records	314,417

There are known overlaps between some of these categories. Therefore a total is not provided.

It is fair to say that a cursory check of any county's voter rolls reveals anomalous votes.

Conclusion

NYCA has uncovered stunning evidence of significant illegal behavior within the NY BOE, and intent to defraud the citizens of New York. State. Their attack on the citizens of New York must be remedied, not with words but action, and severe punitive measures for those responsible. A full criminal investigation is required to uncover those responsible and restore our great state to integrity. NYCA is prepared to assist as needed with further evidence. The miracle that a small group of determined citizens uncovered this abject mess must not be ignored, and indeed NYCA is very busy doing everything in their power to ensure that every citizen across NY is made aware of this crisis in governance, because our calculations show that a minimum of 70% of the current NYS Legislature cannot prove they won as a result. Your choice to align with the facts and follow your oath to uphold the law will reflect well upon you as this number of educated citizens grows exponentially.