



New York State Board of Elections Annual Report 2025

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Mission Statement

The New York State Board of Elections (NYSBOE) was established in the Executive Department, June 1, 1974, as a bipartisan agency vested with the responsibility for administration and enforcement of all laws relating to elections in New York State. The Board is also responsible for regulating campaign finance disclosures and limitations and a Fair Campaign Code intended to govern campaign practices. In conducting these wide-ranging responsibilities, the Board offers assistance to local election boards and investigates complaints of possible statutory violations. In addition to the regulatory and enforcement responsibilities, the Board is charged with the preservation of citizen confidence in the democratic process and enhancing voter participation in elections.

Commissioners

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Co-Chair, Commissioner

Peter S. Kosinski
Co-Chair, Commissioner

Essma Bagnuola
Commissioner

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Director Accessibility Services and
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Jennifer Mainello
Deputy Director Accessibility Services
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Laura Baker
Chief Information Officer

Michael Johnson
Chief Enforcement Counsel

COUNSELS' OFFICE

The attorneys in Counsels' Office are responsible for handling all legal matters impacting the New York State Board of Elections ("NYSBOE"), including litigation in state and federal courts brought by or against NYSBOE. Counsel drafts regulations, formal and advisory opinions, and an annual Election Law Update on developments in election-related case law and statutes. The unit works alongside other agency units to prepare NYSBOE's legislative agenda and draft legislation for the Commissioners to present to the Legislature. Counsels' Office provides oversight and guidance on contracts, compiles responses to subpoenas and certain Freedom of Information Law requests, and prepares and presents continuing legal education courses on campaign finance laws throughout the state. The unit also responds to a significant number of legal questions from county boards of elections, candidates, constituents, committees, and NYSBOE's Public Information Office regarding all aspects of the Election Law and related rules and regulations.

Litigation

Counsels' Office assisted a number of county boards of elections with ballot access litigation during the odd-year local election cycle. In addition to these ballot access cases, Counsels' Office was engaged in the following significant litigation:

Walden v. Kosinski et al. (EDNY; 2nd Cir. Court of Appeals): Plaintiff filed suit alleging the unconstitutionality of Election Law § 2-124(2), which prohibits the use of the words "Independence" or "Independent" in the names of political parties or independent bodies. The Court declined to issue a preliminary injunction against Defendants to permit the use of Plaintiff's desired name, and Plaintiff sought an interlocutory appeal with the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. The Second Circuit affirmed the District Court ruling. Defendants moved to dismiss the underlying complaint while Plaintiff cross-moved to amend said complaint, but Plaintiff eventually filed a notice of voluntary dismissal, ending the matter.

Common Cause New York et al. v. Kosinski et al. (Sup. Ct. Albany; 3rd Dept.): Plaintiffs challenged NYSBOE's certification of the ExpressVote XL voting machine, alleging that the machine should not have been certified as it allegedly fails to comply with certification requirements contained in Election Law. NYSBOE's motion to dismiss was granted by the Court on procedural grounds, but this decision was overturned by the Third Department, and the matter was remanded to the trial court for a decision on the merits. As of the end of 2025, this matter is ongoing.

Frentzel et al. v. Mohr et al. (WDNY; 2nd Cir. Court of Appeals): Plaintiffs filed suit alleging the unconstitutionality of Election Law § 8-308(4), which provides that a write-in vote for a party primary for a candidate not enrolled in the party is void. The Court declined to issue an injunction against application of the law. An expedited motion to appeal was filed and denied by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals and in early 2024, the Second Circuit dismissed the appeal. The case proceeded on the underlying merits, where it

was dismissed. An appeal is currently proceeding in the Second Circuit.

Fossella et al. v. Adams et al. (Sup. Ct. Richmond; 2nd Dept.; NYS Court of Appeals):

Plaintiffs challenged a New York City local law that authorized non-citizens to vote in certain New York City elections. New York City filed a motion to join NYSBOE in the matter as a necessary party, which was granted. Both Plaintiffs and Defendants filed for summary judgment. Plaintiff's motion was granted, including a permanent injunction, and Defendant's motion for summary judgment was denied. An appeal was taken to the Second Department. The Court ruled that the law authorizing non-citizens to vote in certain New York City elections was null and void because it was in violation of the New York State Constitution and Municipal Home Rule Law. An appeal was made to the NYS Court of Appeals, which affirmed the ruling of the Second Department.

United States v. NYSBOE et al. (NDNY): Plaintiffs filed suit to compel NYSBOE to release a copy of the New York State voter roll to the Department of Justice which contains drivers' license numbers and/or the last four digits of Social Security Numbers if they are on file. NYSBOE had previously declined to provide this information upon request of the DOJ, citing a partisan split within the agency as to whether this information could be provided upon request of a federal agency. As of the end of 2025, this matter is ongoing.

Amer. Future Fund v. NYC Campaign Fin. Bd. et al. (SDNY; 2nd Cir. Court of Appeals):

Plaintiffs filed suit challenging certain provisions of Article 14 of the Election Law, which governs filing requirements for Independent Expenditure Committees. Specifically, the complaint alleged that the definition of "independent expenditure" which includes advertisements which "refers to and advocates for or against a clearly identified candidate" is ambiguous to the point of unconstitutionality and creates a chilling effect on committee activity. The requested preliminary injunction was denied, and an interlocutory appeal has been taken to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. The matter is ongoing.

New York Republican State Comm. et al. v. State of New York et al. (EDNY): A federal challenge to what is typically referred to as the Even-Year Election Law ("EYEL"), Plaintiffs alleged that the EYEL, which moved a number of local elections to the even year cycle is unconstitutional. NYSBOE was added to the lawsuit in an Amended Complaint. As of the end of 2025, this matter is ongoing.

Williams et al. v. NYSBOE et al. (Sup. Ct. New York): Plaintiffs challenged the boundaries of New York's 11th Congressional District ("CD-11"), alleging that the current district lines dilute the racial voting share of certain minority groups. At the end of 2025, a bench trial was scheduled in New York County Supreme Court.

Citizens Audit et al. v. Letitia James et al. (NDNY): Plaintiffs filed suit against numerous defendants in federal court, including NYSBOE, seeking injunctive relief preventing NYSBOE from administering and/or certifying elections until it has completed an "audit" of the voter roll to ensure that alleged "clandestine algorithms" within the voter roll have

been removed. Plaintiffs likewise seek monetary damages from Defendants for defamation stemming from previous State responses to Plaintiff's activities in the public sphere. As of the close of 2025, NYSBOE filed a motion to dismiss which is still pending.

HAVA Administrative Complaints

Section 402 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 ("HAVA") requires the State to create a state-based administrative complaint procedure for voters to lodge complaints concerning the voting process. Specifically, HAVA provides that any state receiving HAVA funds shall establish a procedure where "...any person who believes that there is a violation of any provision of title III (including a violation which has occurred, is occurring, or is about to occur) may file a complaint." Section 3-105 of the New York State Election Law outlines the complaint procedure. A formal complaint shall be in writing, signed and notarized; the evidentiary standard shall be a preponderance of the evidence; the final determination shall be published; and appropriate action shall be taken by NYSBOE as necessary. Additionally, 9 NYCRR § 6216.2 further outlines the complaint process.

In 2025, the State Board issued eight HAVA determinations. Five determinations followed formal hearings, with the remaining three dismissed without need for a hearing. All HAVA determinations can be found at <https://elections.ny.gov/help-america-vote-act-hava-determinations>.

Regulations and Directives

The Office drafted and the Board adopted the following regulations:

1. Final adoption of a new Part 6223 relating to Automatic Voter Registration.
2. Amendments to Part 6201.3 relating to Fair Campaign Code proceedings.
3. Amendments to Part 6210.13 relating to standards for determining the validity of write-in votes.
4. Amendments to Part 6213.4 relating to transmittal documents submitted by county boards of elections.
5. Addition of new Part 6224 relating to conflicts of interest among employees of county boards of elections.

Board Opinions

Counsels' Office is responsible for preparing responses to requests for both Formal and Advisory Opinions from the NYSBOE. These Opinions serve to further clarify certain sections of the Election Law. In 2025, NYSBOE issued one Advisory Opinion (AO 25-01) in

response to a request, relating to the use of campaign funds for security expenses. The Opinion's holding states that reasonable security expenses may be paid for using ordinary (non-public) campaign funds.

Legislative Activities

Counsels' Office, in consultation with the executive staff, regularly monitors all legislative action which could impact the Board and the election process in New York. Such activities include attending legislative committee meetings, responding to inquiries regarding legislation, and responding to requests for comments on legislation. In addition, Counsels' Office is responsible for drafting all legislative proposals of the Board. In addition to any New York State legislative initiatives, the unit has worked extensively with other members of staff in reviewing any federal legislative proposals that may influence elections in New York. Below is a summary of major election-related legislation enacted in 2025:

Chapter 105

Chapter amendment to Chapter 639 of the Laws of 2024, which prohibits conflicts of interest among local board of elections employees; permits employees to remain on staff while running as candidates for elected office with bipartisan commissioner approval.

Chapter 109

Chapter amendment to Chapter 500 of the Laws 2024, which authorized local boards of elections to establish absentee ballot drop boxes; makes technical changes to ensure that drop boxes can be utilized for all mail ballots, including early mail ballots.

Chapter 156

Repeals Section 17-140 of the Election Law relating to furnishing money or entertainment to induce attendance at polls, otherwise known as the "line warming ban."

Chapter 547

Empowers the Commissioner of Education to declare a disaster has substantially impacted voter turnout at a school election and allows school boards to set an additional day for voting.

Chapter 557

Renewal of the "Protect Passover Act of 2025," which extends the filing deadline for designating petitions to accommodate Passover.

Chapter 595

Requires public-facing websites that are paid for, hosted, and/or operated by political committees to contain "paid for by" language that is "clearly displayed within each navigable webpage of such website"

Chapter 596

Permits poll workers to be hired to work split shifts, in alignment with the ability already extended to election inspectors.

Chapter 603

Requires the New York City Board of Elections to notify state and county party committees and certain elected officials by mail prior to a change of polling place.

Chapter 604

Corrects the longstanding conflict between Village Law and Election Law and requires vacancies to be filled in accordance with the political calendar set forth in the Election Law.

Chapter 630

Requires New York State to join a multistate voter list maintenance organization on or before July 31, 2026; specifically, the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC).

Chapter 701

Provides that, in the absence of a county committee for a political party, a person or persons may be elected by majority vote of the state committee of that party to receive complaints, hold hearings, and institute proceedings under Election Law § 16-100.

COMPLIANCE UNIT

The Compliance Unit operates under the supervision of the Counsels' Office, with daily operations overseen by two Compliance Specialists and supported by two Administrative Assistants, sixteen Investigative Auditors, two Supervisors, and two Trainers. The Unit is responsible for registering new committees and candidates; processing resignation and termination requests; and handling amended registration documents.

The Compliance Unit now tracks local candidates for every election in the state under what is referred to as the Election Candidate Match, which ensures all election records are current and accurate as reflected on the ballot. The Match receives ballot access information from each county, verifies the data, uploads it into the internal system, and compares it against existing records to ensure accurate alignment. This new procedure ensures timely and accurate data entry for the candidate registration process.

The unit is also responsible for manning the Campaign Finance Call Center, which serves as the primary contact number listed by the Division of Election Law Enforcement ("DELE") on all correspondence to ensure that committees and candidates comply with Election Law registration and filing requirements, as well as NYSBOE's website for any questions regarding Campaign Finance rules and regulations. The Call Center addresses inquiries about Election Law, filing requirements, and navigating our Electronic Filing System (EFS) Web Application, all with a focus on customer service excellence.

Active Records

As of December 31, 2025, there were 13,076 active candidate and committee records registered with the New York State Board of Elections ("NYSBOE"). Of these active candidates, 7,601 had a filing obligation, 1,931 candidates authorized committees to file on their behalf, and 3,544 candidate records were exempt from filing.

Filers consist of both committees and self-reporting candidates (candidates without committees who handle their own filings.) In 2025, there were 4,995 new candidates and 853 new committees registered with NYSBOE. The Election Candidate Match resulted in 1,145 new candidate records.

Terminated Records

Since the launch of our updated internal system (FIDAS) in 2021, the Compliance Unit has undertaken extensive data cleanup, resulting in a decrease in active filers. A total of 1,179 candidate and committee records, deemed dormant, have been terminated since 2021. Historically, only State candidate records were terminated following an election. With the New York State Board of Elections (NYSBOE) now overseeing local candidate records as

well, we have expanded this practice to include the post-election termination of local candidate records to ensure all data remains accurate and up to date.

In 2025, we conducted a batch termination of 1,168 candidate records associated with the 2024 election cycle where authorized committees filed on candidates' behalf. A further 647 candidate records were terminated during the Candidate Match process. In total, 3,064 committee and candidate terminations and 463 treasurer resignations were processed.

Compliance Reviews

The Compliance Unit monitors the most common deficiencies in submitted, itemized financial disclosure reports and updates its training materials to address these errors. The review process serves as an educational resource for treasurers and candidates, with staff available to answer questions and conduct outreach when necessary. The Frequently Asked Questions section of NYSBOE's Campaign Finance webpage is continuously updated to include answers to additional questions and common compliance issues. Our training webinars are also updated to reflect these changes. The Unit's goal is that these ongoing efforts will help more treasurers file correctly from the outset.

In 2025, NYSBOE received a total of 40,039 reports, including itemized reports, no activity reports, in-lieu-of statements, and notices of non-participation. This total included 22,214 itemized financial disclosure statements (including amendments). Unit staff reviewed 18,191 itemized filings in 2025. Of those reviewed, 1,428 were found to be deficient, 13,633 were compliant, 2,951 contained training issues, 5 were deleted and 174 were terminated.

Since its establishment in 2014, the Compliance Unit has completed nearly 250,000 compliance reviews. All disclosure reports are available for public viewing on the NYSBOE website.

During 2025, the Unit had ongoing collaboration with the Information Technology Unit (ITU) to manage the proprietary "Election Candidate Match" software module, which processes county ballot data and matches existing candidate records. Using this software, staff identified and loaded 914 Primary Election candidates and 7,279 General Election candidates into the CAPAS system. For the November 2025 General Election, 4,394 candidates were initially loaded into the system. Correspondence was sent to 2,812 candidates who did not have corresponding records in FIDAS, and, following the correspondence, the total number of candidates loaded increased to 5,586.

In 2025, the Unit also amended and modernized several of its most received campaign finance forms, including the CF-18 Termination/Resignation/No Activity Report form and the CF-05 Candidate Claim of Exemption form. Changes to the CF-18 form included adding In-Lieu-Of Statement functionality. The CF-05 form was updated by removing the notarization requirement, thereby allowing it to be received electronically by email. A new

email address was specifically created for these new forms, exemption@elections.ny.gov. In 2025, the Unit received 1,191 forms via the new electronic means. In total for 2025, the Compliance Unit received and processed 4,014 CF-05 Candidate Claim of Exemption forms.

Training Team

In 2025, the Training Team was restructured to be composed of two Training Specialists. The team's primary focus remains the preparation and distribution of information and training materials related to the financial disclosure requirements set forth in Article 14 of the New York Election Law.

In 2025, staff conducted 16 live webinars, providing information and updates on campaign finance. Current training topics include, but are not limited to, general campaign finance update seminars, use of the EFS Web Application, as well as "Winding Down the Campaign" training for post-election filers. Over 1,150 people registered for live webinars in 2025.

The Training Team is also responsible for managing the primary Campaign Finance Information email account, which serves as a central point of contact for filers and members of the public. In 2025, 2,241 emails were processed in the "CFINFO" mailbox.

Referrals to Division of Election Law Enforcement ("DELE")

In 2025, the Unit referred 173 filers to DELE for failing to remedy deficiencies after receiving an initial notice. For itemized reports filed between 2014 and December 2025, a total of 4,812 deficient filings were referred to DELE. Among these, 900 reports were amended to successfully address the deficiencies, nine filings were deleted, 1,390 were reclassified as training, and 2,513 filings remain deficient.

VOTER REGISTRATION UNIT

Agency-Based Voter Registration

Since 1995, the New York State Board of Elections has been assisting and guiding participating state agencies in understanding and executing their voter registration responsibilities as mandated by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) and its corresponding state laws. The intent of the program is to offer individuals the opportunity to register to vote, when they apply for or renew a driver's license, or when they apply for services at any of the approximately 800 offices that participate in the program.

Agencies designated to provide voter registration include the Department of Motor Vehicles, as well as public assistance, disability, and other state-designated agencies. Designated as state agencies which provide public assistance are the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance and the Department of Health. Designated as state agencies that provide programs primarily engaged in providing services to people with disabilities are the Department of Labor, Office for the Aging, Division of Veterans' Affairs, Office of Mental Health, Office of Vocational and Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities, Commission on Quality of Care and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities, Office for People With Developmental Disabilities, Commission for the Blind and Visually Handicapped, Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, State University of New York Disability Offices, City University of New York Disability Offices, and certain offices which administer programs established or funded by such agencies. Additional state agencies designated as voter registration sites are the Department of State and the Division of Workers' Compensation.

Registration Statistics

During 2025, there were 578,567 voter registration applications or transactions received by county boards of elections which resulted from the efforts of state agencies. The Department of Motor Vehicles yielded the highest volume of registration applications among the various agencies mandated by the NVRA, accounting for 96% (556,859) of the total number of voter registration applications or transactions in the state. The remaining agencies participating in the program accounted for 4% (21,708) of registrations.

Agency-Based Voter Registration Statistics

Year	New Registrations	Address Changes	Enrollment Changes	Name Changes
2014	127,726	56,966	17,126	8,126
2015	132,230	63,883	20,596	8,653
2016	246,762	99,701	50,214	12,511
2017	144,730	88,644	36,200	11,502
2018	257,977	176,530	81,395	17,380
2019	300,458	197,570	100,823	23,897
2020	296,335	112,766	92,985	18,945
2021	160,955	81,589	49,570	10,444
2022	165,136	80,511	32,975	12,392
2023	153,469	73,143	29,045	11,299
2024	180,907	78,859	33,189	17,388
2025	200,442	133,642	53,963	15,139

Voter Registration Cancellations

When New York State residents relocate to another state, or when out-of-state residents move into New York State and subsequently register to vote, a notice of registration cancellation is returned either to a county board of elections or the New York State Board of Elections so that voter registration rolls may be updated. In 2025, staff at the State Board of Elections processed 9,445 New York State and 6,084 out-of-state registration cancellations and forwarded them to the appropriate county board of elections or state elections official.

NYSVoter County Reviews

In 2007, the New York State Board of Elections implemented “NYSVoter” (pronounced “nice voter”), the statewide voter registration database, to comply with the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) and subsequent amendments to New York Election Law. NYSVoter was built by integrating a centralized database system with the county voter registration/ election management systems (VR/EMS), giving the State Board administrative control over the centralized database and the responsibility for auditing the system to assure that the local election officials are conducting the business of voter registration in a compliant manner. State Board personnel visit the County Boards to perform periodic reviews of their NYSVoter procedures, and in 2025, 33 counties were reviewed and found to be in substantial or better compliance with state regulations.

GRANTS

County boards of elections have access to funding from federal and state grants managed by the New York State Board of Elections. Funds are authorized annually through the state budget and then administered through a reimbursement process. Each grant has a contract between the County Board of Elections, State Board of Elections, State Comptroller, and Office of General Services. Counties must make their purchases and submit a claim for payment to be reimbursed for eligible expenses. All claims are reviewed by the State Board of Elections to ensure that expenses included in claims are eligible.

In 2025, additional state funding was made available for several grants. The State Legislature appropriated funding for new grant funds including \$5 million for the Vote by Mail Grant, and \$1 million for the 2025 Election Grant. These funds were appropriated to county boards of elections based on total voter enrollment.

State Grants

Early Voting Expansion (EVE) Grant - \$2 Million

Appropriated 2021

Funds were intended to assist county boards of elections in expanding Early Voting following the policy's initial implementation in 2019. Eligible expenses cover a wide range of Early Voting related expenses including equipment, temporary employees, fees for transporting equipment, etc.

Early Voting Aid to Localities Grant - \$10 Million

Appropriated 2019

Funds were intended to support the initial implementation of Early Voting in 2019. Allowable expenses included costs related to Early Voting such as temporary staff for poll sites, rental fees for poll sites, supplies for poll sites, new voting equipment, equipment transportation fees, and other expenses related to hosting Early Voting poll sites.

E-Poll Book Capital Grant - \$14.7 Million

Appropriated 2019

Funds were intended to support the initial implementation of electronic poll books in 2019. Allowable expenses included the purchase of electronic poll books and associated software, ballot on demand printers, connectivity devices such as routers and network switches, memory devices, security containers, and training for election day workers and board of elections staff.

Technology Innovation & Election Resource (TIER) Grant - \$35 Million

Appropriated 2021

Funds were intended to allow county boards of elections to purchase new equipment to replace current aging technologies. Allowable expenses include voting systems and equipment, absentee ballot scanners, absentee ballot processing and tracking software and

equipment, mail processing software and equipment, infrastructure to protect the connectivity and security of county elections software and equipment, assistance for areas with lack of broadband service, software, equipment, and infrastructure, electronic poll book systems and associated software, etc.

Elections Cybersecurity Remediation Grant Extension - \$9 million

Appropriated 2021

Funds were intended to address vulnerabilities identified in county board of elections' risk assessments conducted by the State Board of Elections and NYSTEC. All expenses must be compliant with recommendations made by the State Board.

Pre-Paid Absentee Postage - \$8 million

Appropriated 2022

Funds were intended to cover costs related to implementing the new law requiring that all absentee ballots and absentee ballot applications include pre-paid return postage. Allowable expenses include postage, postage meters and associated supplies/fees, USPS billing and BRM permit fees, envelopes, sealing equipment, shipping supplies, and temporary staff to assist with absentee ballot mailing and processing.

Electronic Poll Book - \$14.7 million

Appropriated 2024

Funds were intended to replace aging electronic poll book equipment purchased in 2019. Allowable expenses include the purchase of electronic poll books and associated software, ballot on demand printers, connectivity devices such as routers and network switches, memory devices, security containers, and training for election day workers and board of elections staff.

Ballot by Mail - \$7.7 million

Appropriated 2024

Funds were intended to cover costs related to implementing the new law requiring that all absentee ballots and absentee ballot applications include pre-paid return postage. Allowable expenses include postage, postage meters and associated supplies/fees, USPS billing and BRM permit fees, envelopes, sealing equipment, shipping supplies, and temporary staff to assist with absentee ballot mailing and processing.

2024 General Election - \$5 million

Appropriated 2024

Funds were intended to cover operating costs related to the 2024 General Election, provided that all allowable expenses do not supplant current local expenditures of federal, state, or local funds that the county was currently spending for the administration of elections. Allowable expenses included temporary workers, costs related to opening additional poll sites, printing of ballots, additional equipment, and supplies.

Vote by Mail - \$5 million*Appropriated 2025*

Funds were intended to cover costs related to providing pre-paid return postage and outgoing postage on absentee ballots and applications, and early mail ballots and applications as enacted by Chapter 481 of the Laws of 2023. Allowable expenses include postage, postage meters and associated supplies/fees, USPS billing and BRM permit fees, envelopes, sealing equipment, shipping supplies, and temporary staff and overtime for full-time staff to assist in sorting, sending, and intaking mail.

2025 Election - \$1 million*Appropriated 2025*

Funds were intended to cover operating costs related to elections held in 2025, provided that all allowable expenses do not supplant current local expenditures of federal, state, or local funds that the county was currently spending for the administration of elections. Allowable expenses included temporary workers, costs related to opening additional poll sites, printing of ballots, additional equipment, and supplies.

HAVA Grants

The Help America Vote Act (HAVA) has provided funds to the State of New York for poll worker training, voter education, and poll site accessibility. Since June 2006, the State Board has been overseeing the grant application process for, as well as the disbursement of, federal and state funds in order to further the HAVA and State program objectives. The Poll Site Access Improvement Program provides funds to county boards of elections to assist them in ensuring that all New York polling places are accessible and provide the same opportunity for all voters to participate in the election process. The Voter Education and Poll Worker Training Program provides funds to county boards of elections to implement programs to educate poll workers and the public on the proper use of new voting systems.

HAVA Voter Education & Poll Worker Training Grant

Can be used for voter education concerning voting procedures, voting rights, and voting technology (i.e. county telephone hotlines, media advertising, website design, mailing programs, voter and media outreach), as well as poll worker training.

Shoebox (Submission of HAVA Operations Expenses by CBOEs)

As New York's Help America Vote Act fund distribution program does not provide for the direct release of federal funds to counties, in the overall scope of compliance with HAVA, a separate program was created to enable the reimbursement of county funds that were expended in the name of either implementing HAVA or furthering the goals and objectives of HAVA. For the purchase of products and services related to the overall HAVA project which were not part of the vendor contracts themselves, this program was created and came to be known as the SHOEBOX Program (Submission of HAVA Operations Expenses by

Boards of Elections). SHOEBOX funds can be used for any purpose supporting a federal election.

ELECTION OPERATIONS UNIT

The major responsibilities of the Election Operations Unit of the New York State Board of Elections include the oversight and support of New York State's sixty-two county boards of elections, the facilitation of ballot access efforts by candidates for a variety of public offices and party positions, and oversight of and technical assistance for the statewide deployment of voting systems. The Election Operations Unit actively engages in ongoing daily communications with county boards of elections and the general public on a multitude of topics.

Candidate Ballot Access

In 2025, the State & Local Primary was held on June 24, 2025, and the General Election was held on November 4, 2025. Additionally, a Special Election for Assembly District 115 was held on November 4, 2025.

This activity consisted of the filing of the following petitions and nominations for state offices:

- 82 Designating Petitions for Judicial Delegates/Alternates
- 1 Independent Nominating Petition for Supreme Court Justice
- 31 Certificates of Nomination for Supreme Court Justice

Objections and corresponding specifications received, posted, and researched, were as follows:

- 1 General Objection (Designating) for Judicial Delegates/Alternates
- 1 Specific Objection for Judicial Delegates/Alternates

The following filings, made in relation to petitions, were received by the Unit:

- 1 Certificate of Declination (Designating) for Judicial Delegates/Alternate Delegates
- 0 Certificates of Substitution for Judicial Delegates/Alternate Delegates

A total of 42 candidates were nominated for Supreme Court Justice in the 11 Judicial Districts, which includes New York City filers. Thirty-one Certificates of Nomination were filed at the State Board of Elections from the seven Judicial Districts that had vacancies. All information filed at the State Board was entered into the candidate management system and all candidates were sent acknowledgement letters. Additionally, the following documents pertaining to filings made for Supreme Court were received:

- 110 Acceptances for Supreme Court Justice
- 3 Authorizations for Supreme Court Justice

- 0 General Objections for Supreme Court Justice
- 0 Specific Objections for Supreme Court Justice
- 0 Certificates of Declination for Supreme Court Justice
- 0 Certificates of Substitution for Supreme Court Justice

For the 115th Assembly District Special Election, the following documents were received:

- 4 Certificates of Nomination for State Assembly
- 4 Acceptances for State Assembly
- 2 Authorizations for State Assembly
- 0 Declinations for State Assembly
- 0 Substitutions for State Assembly
- 0 General Objections for State Assembly
- 0 Specific Objections for State Assembly

Additionally, the Unit was responsible for addressing a considerable volume of post-election activity, which included the collection, recording, and validation of all election results corresponding to the offices noted above. Certificates were prepared for signature by the State Board's Commissioners in their capacity as the State Board of Canvassers. Once certified, certificates were prepared for candidates and delivered to the appropriate legislative clerks and secretaries of the respective governmental entities.

Voting Technology and Support Activities

The Election Operations Unit continued its oversight of the use of voting technology by county boards of elections throughout New York. With respect to voting technology in 2025, Unit activities and support included, but were not limited to, the following:

- Support was provided before, during, and after the Primary Election, the General Election, and the Special Election, with dedicated staff assigned to assist county board of elections personnel in building ballots, running test decks, conducting 3% post-election audits, defining ballot layouts, and related tasks.
- Election Operations staff continued to refine policies and procedures. Feedback from county boards of elections, as well as input received from experts in the field, supported the goal of sculpting the policies and procedures.
- Staff continued to collect and review ballots generated by county boards of elections. Areas of focus were font size, layout, placement of instructions, and overall ballot design.

The Election Operations Unit also engaged in ongoing dialogue and provided feedback to the various vendors in New York State.

Voting Systems and Equipment Upgrades

During 2025, existing voting machine vendors submitted updates to hardware, software, and firmware to improve current technology used by county boards of elections. Clear Ballot Group, Inc., Election Systems & Software, LLC (ES&S), Hart InterCivic, and Liberty Vote USA Inc. (formerly Dominion Voting Systems) submitted requested updates for their respective voting machines and election systems. These updates ranged from *de minimis* hardware changes to more expanded projects undertaken in conjunction with NYSBOE's federally certified testing partner. Updates were also approved for the certification of Clear Ballot Group's upgrade to the ClearCount Central Count Voting System. Submitted updates were reviewed by staff for compliance with existing federal and state laws and regulations and approved by the Board of Elections Commissioners.

Following the certification of new and updated voting systems for New York State in 2023, a major project has continued to be undertaken to replace or upgrade a significant portion of the voting machines around the state. Between upgrades and new installations, the Election Operations Unit acceptance-tested more than 2,000 machines in 19 counties around the state.

Electronic Pollbook Systems and Equipment Upgrades

During 2025, electronic poll book hardware and software updates were submitted by the four existing approved vendors: ES&S, KNOWiNK LLC, Robis Elections, Inc., and Tenex Software Solutions, Inc. Submitted updates were reviewed by staff for compliance with existing state laws and regulations, and tested to confirm both functionality and proper security hardening.

Voter Registration Systems and Upgrades

The Unit reviewed the biannual submissions of voter registration systems from the two approved county-built systems and three existing approved vendors: ES&S, n-Tier Technology, LLC, and NTS Data Services, LLC.

When several counties changed voting registration system vendors, the Unit led coordination efforts to ensure all impacted county boards of elections successfully transitioned to new vendors with minimal impact on operations and services to voters.

Cybersecurity of Elections

The Election Operations Unit continued to work collaboratively with other units within the agency toward improving the cybersecurity of the election infrastructure at both the state and county levels. This work included staff involvement in conversations and activities with various federal, state, and other relevant partners, such as the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the Center for Internet Security, the Governor's Cybersecurity Advisory

Board, and others.

The Unit participated in the agency's efforts in developing and implementing a plan for improving the cybersecurity posture at both the state and local levels, enhancing incident response planning, and coordinating local, state and federal resources and communications. Staff presented at conferences for the Election Commissioners Association (ECA) to ensure that election administrators and the IT staff who support them are properly communicating and coordinating their actions toward improving the cybersecurity around the election infrastructure.

The Unit has three dedicated staff who focus on cybersecurity matters and develop resources for county boards. They prepared guidance for county boards, reviewed existing procedures for any necessary updates, and participated in other agency efforts around cybersecurity. The Unit continued to educate and position itself to best serve the county boards of elections on the topics of cybersecurity and incident response.

Statewide County Boards of Elections Operational Support

In addition to election assistance, the Unit provided oversight and support to the daily operations of county boards of elections. This included phone calls, conference calls, emails, customized workshops, site visits tailored to individual counties, informative conference presentations, participation in and appearances at Election Commissioners Association (ECA) regional meetings, topical memorandums, and the provision of extensive procedural documents and forms for implementation at the local level. As new regulations emerge or existing topics become heightened areas of interest, the Unit strives to communicate timely and appropriate guidance to county boards of elections' personnel.

Additional Unit Activities

In addition to carrying out its ongoing responsibilities, Election Operations personnel assisted other Units in the agency through active participation in workgroups and projects, supported other Board missions, and contributed to various priorities identified by the Agency.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY UNIT

The New York State Board of Elections relies heavily on technology to support its mission, and the Information Technology (IT) Unit is responsible for providing the most efficient, cost-effective, and secure technology solutions to meet this need.

The IT Unit maintains a highly complex technological infrastructure of systems and networks to facilitate elections within the state, as well as the business operations of the agency. IT is responsible for all infrastructure management, applications development, systems support, cybersecurity, and end-user support. IT management is also responsible for developing an IT budget and working with various internal and external units to process procurements in accordance with agency and New York State requirements.

As director of the IT Unit, the Chief Information Officer (CIO) participates in strategic planning for the agency and provides recommendations regarding emerging technologies and best-fit solutions to support business functions. Additionally, the CIO is the primary liaison for the State Board of Elections to the New York State Office of Information Technology Services (ITS).

Computing Environment and Infrastructure

The State Board operates a complex network environment, connecting board of elections offices with its primary and backup datacenters, as well as secure connections to local county systems. The IT Unit is responsible for the design, operation, maintenance and security of this network infrastructure, providing a stable and secure platform for State Board of Elections applications. The Board also maintains an internet-accessible network for public applications such as Voter Lookup, Mail Ballot Tracker, Early Vote by Mail and Absentee Ballot Request portals, and Election Night Reporting.

The IT Unit develops, maintains and supports several in-house applications, described below, and ensures that all design and coding are performed with attention to industry standards and best practices. All new applications are designed to meet accessibility standards and utilize responsive design to ensure a consistent user experience across multiple device types including desktop computers, tablets, and mobile phones.

Internal applications supported and maintained by the IT Unit include:

- **NYSVoter** – The statewide voter registration database developed and implemented in 2007.
- **FIDAS (Financial Disclosure Administration System)** – A database system used by State Board Compliance, Public Campaign Finance Board (PCFB), PCFB Enforcement, and Division of Election Law Enforcement (DELE) staff for the

registration of candidates and committees and for the management of the campaign financial disclosure reports for state and local office candidates and committees.

- **CAPAS (Candidate Management System)** – A database system used by State Board Election Operations staff to administer the candidate petition process as well as create correspondence, ballots, and reports pertaining to elections.
- **CASE Management** – A database system used by State Board Compliance staff to audit candidate and committee disclosures for compliance with required disclosure of campaign finance.
- **National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) Application** – The database application used by the Voter Registration Unit (VRU) to manage designated agency voter registration sites and transaction requests.
- **Electronic Filing System (EFS) Software** – The web-based application that committee treasurers and candidates filing on their own use to enter and submit required campaign finance disclosure reports to the State Board.
- **Public Reporting** – The public system that logs and tracks the disclosure reports of candidates and committees, ballot access documents including petitions, certificates of nomination, related documents, and their status.
- **Voter Look Up** – The public facing poll site search and voter registration status look up.
- **Absentee Ballot Request Portal** – The public facing portal voters can utilize to request an absentee ballot online.
- **Early Mail Ballot Request Portal** – The public facing portal voters can utilize to request an early mail ballot online.
- **Online Voter Registration (OVR)** – The public facing portal voters can utilize to securely submit a voter registration form online that is then transferred to the counties.
- **Automatic Voter Registration (AVR)** – A clearinghouse connected to various New York State agencies that provides a mechanism to transmit voter registration transactions from the agencies to the counties.
- **Dr. John L. Flateau Voting and Elections Database (VEDA)** – A submission application, front-end website, and Application Programming Interface (API) that allows users from various election authorities (county boards of elections, school districts, school libraries, and villages) to submit voting and elections information annually as required by the new law's enactment.

Public Campaign Finance Software Project

In 2021, the Board began the procurement process seeking a software solution for the Public Campaign Finance Board's (PCFB) public matching funds program and integration of all election applications and systems. A Request for Proposals (RFP) was issued for the software project to redesign the Board's current Electronic Filing System (EFS) software and Public Reporting tool to accommodate enhancements needed for public campaign financing in New York State. Although EFS and Public Reporting had recently been updated,

additional developments were needed to allow for the correct calculation of payments, tracking of contributions, and overall improved ease of use for candidates and treasurers.

The IT Unit worked with PCFB, Compliance, Election Operations, and the Co-Executive Directors to complete the work to engage with the vendor to create business requirements that would translate to the new technology. The IT staff has diligently worked to improve internal skills on the new technology and to assist the vendor in understanding business processes. The work is ongoing.

Automatic Voter Registration Project

In 2020, the Governor signed into law statewide Automatic Voter Registration (AVR) beginning with the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) and eventually adding additional state agencies such as Department of Health and the State University of New York (SUNY).

In 2023, the Board moved ahead with implementing Automatic Voter Registration using the state's Information Technology Services (ITS). The Board entered a memorandum of understanding with ITS in 2023 to complete the AVR project. Phase 1 of the application, which allows for the connection of computerized agency-based registration applications, was completed in late 2024. The first agency connection was connected in February 2026.

Dr. John L. Flateau Voting and Election Database

In 2025 the architectural design and initial procurement began on the Dr. John L. Flateau Voting and Elections Database Act initiative. The team worked with our Public Information Office and Counsel to secure the information needed to create a versatile application that can traverse the largely different needs of election authorities throughout the state. That application will go live on April 1, 2026.

Phone System Replacement

In 2025, the State Board of Elections assessed the internal phone system for inefficiencies and feature capabilities. The decision was made to replace the current solution with a new system that allows the staff to access phone services on their computers and mobile devices, as well as with physical handsets. The system provides control over the automated routing and messaging within the system. It was successfully rolled out in December of 2025.

New York State Judicial Security Act

The Information Technology unit modified its existing systems and processes to accommodate the state's new Judicial Security Act that allows justices (current and

former), court personnel, and their immediate family members to request that their contact information not be made public. The unit has 72 hours to comply after a request is received.

Network Refresh

The Information Technology infrastructure team spent the better part of 2024 evaluating new network equipment to replace the end-of-life equipment throughout the network, including equipment located in county boards of elections' offices. The new equipment improves network performance, provides redundancy, and increases the cyber security capabilities of the agency. The upgrades also modernized and increased the efficiency and maintainability of our connections with county boards of elections. The project was completed in 2025.

SECURE ELECTIONS CENTER

As threats to elections as critical infrastructure evolve beyond cybersecurity to a range of physical and hybrid threats, the Secure Elections Center (SEC) – as established in 2017 – continues to support the State Board and county boards of elections comprehensively mature the security of elections statewide.

The SEC is comprised of a cross-functional team of dedicated staff from the Information Technology, Election Operations, and Public Information units, and is led by the agency's Chief Infrastructure & Security Officer (CISO).

The SEC relies on numerous state, local, federal, private, educational, and nonprofit partnerships to facilitate its efforts and promote information exchange. The State Board and all county boards of elections are also members of the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) and Elections Infrastructure Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EI-ISAC).

Incident Response

The SEC continues to partner with the state's Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES) and State Police on an incident response procedure for all county boards of elections that requires a two-part notification through a toll-free number and email address established for this purpose.

In the lead-up to the 2024 Election, with the Executive Chamber, DHSES, State Police, and other state partners, the State Board collaborated on the development of a playbook of responses to potential election risks. This playbook standardized the whole-of-state response to issues surrounding elections and continues to serve as a critical guide for inter-agency coordination.

In 2025, the SEC worked with several counties on security incidents that have had a direct or indirect effect on county board of elections systems or operations. The SEC, working with the DHSES Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT), has provided guidance to counties on improving their information security posture and, in some cases, required improvements to protect state election infrastructure.

Education and Outreach

The State Board mandates basic Cyber Security Awareness Training for all State Board staff and all county board of elections staff and makes this training available free of charge to counties through the purchase of online end-user training from an industry-standard provider.

Building on lessons learned from county boards of elections' risk assessments, the State Board launched a new "Lunch and Learn" webinar series. Sessions highlight the requirements of and easy to implement best practices for specific components of Part 6220: Cybersecurity Requirements for Boards of Elections. The first of these Lunch and Learn sessions on Backups and Data Restoration was held in December 2025.

As part of ongoing outreach efforts, the State Board has continued to provide presentations to several groups on our cyber security initiatives and offerings, as well as sharing general cyber and election security guidance. Some of these groups include the New York State Local Government Information Technology Directors' Association (NYSLGITDA), New York State Association of Counties (NYSAC), New York State Election Commissioners Association (NYECA), and others.

Shared Services Offerings

Based on an initial risk survey of county boards of elections and recommendations of our federal and state security partners, the State Board initiated several programs to improve the security posture of the County Boards of Elections.

The cornerstone of this effort was the implementation of Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) for all county boards of elections. Due to the increasing maturity of county cybersecurity practices and the consolidation of security tooling, this program was discontinued in January 2025.

The Board continues to offer an optional third-party Managed Security Services (MSS) program, providing log collection, 24 x 7 monitoring and alerting for election networks. As NYSITS and DHSES roll out a similar service for all county networks through the New York Security Operations Center (NYSOC), this program will be discontinued on a rolling basis.

The Board is actively exploring additional shared services to support the security of county networks and systems. In 2025, the Board evaluated and began the procurement for a secure remote vendor access system to support county compliance with the *Election Technology Vendor Remote Access Policy* released in 2024.

Risk Assessments

In 2018, the State Board contracted for a comprehensive, uniform, and verified Risk Assessment of all county boards of elections. After completion of on-site visits, individual assessment reports and an overall trends report were created to inform the "next steps" for the Board's actions in securing New York State's election infrastructure. County boards of elections subsequently created individualized Risk Mitigation Plans for the disbursement of a State Board managed cybersecurity grant program.

In 2023, the State Board contracted for a reassessment of county boards of elections' cybersecurity posture. These virtual reviews, grounded in the Part 6220 Cybersecurity Regulation and Part 6217 Voter Registration System Requirements, helped quantify the impact of State Board investments in county cybersecurity, identify any outstanding security gaps, as well as establish a baseline for future cybersecurity funding and service offerings. County boards of elections received a report identifying their strengths, weaknesses, and potential security solutions, as well as an editable scorecard to track their progress going forward. In 2025, county boards of elections continued to work with the State Board's contracted partner to improve their overall maturity through updates to this scorecard. These efforts resulted in a 700% improvement in county security compliance.

Election Technology Security

The State Board continually evaluates opportunities to improve the security of election technology. Current areas of focus include ePollbook and voter registration system security, vendor remote access practices, and county backup practices. These requirements address:

- System Design
- Configuration and Access Management
- Vulnerability Management
- Data Security and Recovery
- Logging
- Documentation

In light of increased use of remote results reporting systems by county boards of elections, the State Board began consultations and drafting for *Rules and Guidance for Use of Remote Results Reporting Systems by County Boards of Elections*. A finalized version is expected in early 2026.

State Board Security Enhancements

During the past year, the State Board has continued to make significant improvements to increase our overall cybersecurity posture and bolster the security of key election systems. These actions included:

- updated acceptable use and governance policies
- updated incident response and disaster recovery plans
- improved web filtering and network segmentation
- continued consolidation of overlapping security technologies

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

Media, Social Media, and Public Relations

The Public Information Officer serves as the State Board's spokesperson and is responsible for handling all public and press inquiries. The Public Information Office receives requests from members of the media, interested stakeholders/parties, and the general public seeking information on election results, voter registration and enrollment data, petition filings, campaign finance filings, enforcement matters, New York State Election Law, implementation of the Help America Vote Act, the National Voter Registration Act, absentee and early mail voting, the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act, voting machines, cybersecurity, and Board policies. The Public Information Officer produced press releases and advisories throughout the year, which provided information on these topics to the state and national press corps and the public.

This information was also made available via the internet primarily through the State Board's website (elections.ny.gov); X/Twitter ([@NYSBOE](https://twitter.com/NYSBOE)), Facebook (facebook.com/NYSBOE), and Instagram ([@nys.boe](https://instagram.com/nys.boe)) social media accounts; and YouTube channel (youtube.com/user/NYSBOE), along with a wide range of election-related data of interest to New York State voters all over the world.

The Public Information Officer utilized the State Board's social media accounts throughout 2025 to communicate with the general public about important election information. Topics included Early Voting and Election Day information; deadlines for voter registration, party enrollment changes, and ballot requests; upcoming board meeting announcements; poll worker recruitment; campaign finance deadlines & training schedules; accessible options for voting; and election security. The internet is the primary source of mis- and disinformation about elections. A primary goal of the Public Information Office is to provide facts about elections and voting, as well as dispel myths circulating online.

Election Night Results Reporting

The State Board of Elections provides unofficial election results as part of an Election Night Reporting System. In 2025, the State Board reported results for the State and Local Primary held in June and the General Election held in November. Additionally, Election Night Results were posted for the two Special Elections that were held in 2025. The Special Election for Senate District 22 was held in May, and the Special Election for Assembly District 115 was held in November.

Freedom of Information Law (FOIL)

The Public Information Officer also serves as the Board's Records Access Officer. They are responsible for processing all FOIL requests received by the agency, including the Public

Campaign Finance Board (PCFB) and the state's Division of Election Law Enforcement (DELE). The State Board utilizes the GovQA online platform to receive, process, and respond to all FOIL requests. In 2025, 2,338 requests were received by the Records Access Officer. Most requests were for data and records from the State Board's statewide database of registered voters (NYSVoter) – either for voter lists or individual voter records. Other common requests were for petitions and objections filed, campaign finance registration documents, and party bylaws and officers.

Of the requests received, 1,977 were fulfilled/completed, 19 were fully or partially denied in accordance with the provisions of Section 87 of the Public Officers Law, 49 were withdrawn by the requester, and in 293 instances no records were found, or it was not a public records request.

Legal Notices

Pursuant to Section 4-116 of the Election Law, the State Board is required to publish, once in the week preceding any election at which proposed constitutional amendments or other propositions or questions are to be submitted to the voters of the state, an abstract prepared by the attorney general explaining the amendment or question. The amendment, abstract, and question are published in at least one general circulation newspaper in every county of the state and are written to comply with the language requirements of the Voting Rights Act. There was one statewide ballot proposal on the 2025 General Election ballot, and the Public Information Office ensured it was published properly across the state.



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2025 Annual Report

New York State Public Campaign Finance Board

2025 Personnel Directory

Commissioners

Barbara Lifton, Chair

Brian M. Kolb, Vice Chair

Keesha Gaskins-Nathan

Essma Bagnuola

Henry T. Berger

Anthony J. Casale

Peter S. Kosinski

Staff

Cheryl Couser, Co-Director

Carl Zeilman, Co-Director

Bob Eckels, Deputy Director

Kathryn Orsino, Deputy Director

William McCann, Counsel

Aaron Suggs, Counsel

Brian Connor, Enforcement Counsel

Anne Tarpinian, Enforcement Counsel

Vikki Gonzalo, Manager

Julia Watjen, Manager

Anna Wallace, Manager

Cynthia Carter, Manager

Empowering Voters and Transforming Democracy

The New York State Board of Elections and the Public Campaign Finance Board (PCFB) are overseeing a historic change in New York's democratic process. Established as a bipartisan unit within the New York State Board of Elections, the PCFB administers the state's Public Campaign Finance Program with a focus on transparency, accountability, and voter empowerment.

By providing public matching funds to eligible candidates for Governor/Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, State Senate, and State Assembly, the program helps ensure that state government remains representative of the people it serves. The program encourages candidates to prioritize grassroots engagement and community support over reliance on high-dollar fundraising.

The administration of this complex statewide system reflects the work of bipartisan commissioners and dedicated staff. Through candidate support, training, compliance review, and enforcement, the Board of Elections and the PCFB have built an accessible framework that helps community leaders run for public office regardless of personal wealth or political connections.

As the current election cycle continues, New York remains a national leader in fair, accessible, and community-driven elections.

Background

The PCFB was established as a bipartisan unit within the New York State Board of Elections (NYSBOE) to oversee the state's Public Campaign Finance Program. The PCFB consists of the four existing NYSBOE commissioners and three additional commissioners: one appointed by the Governor, one by the legislative majority, and one by the legislative minority.

The program is in its second election cycle. The 2026 election cycle is the first cycle in which statewide offices will participate in the public matching funds program.

Legislative Changes

Part 00 of Chapter 55 of the Laws of 2025 made several significant amendments to the program, effective August 7, 2025. The changes amended the matchable contribution limit, small-party primary provisions, committee registration criteria, the competitive candidate criteria, the timing and number of payments for each election, post-election audit requirements, posting requirements, and the surplus calculation formula. The amendments also required joint certification for candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

These extensive statutory changes required the Board to update regulations, training materials, the program handbook, forms, the website, payment templates, and audit criteria.

Because the effective date occurred almost midway through the 2026 election cycle, many candidates and treasurers had to be retrained on program requirements.

Small Donor Matching Funds Program with Caps

The public campaign finance program is based on a small-donor matching funds model. Candidates must meet financial and contributor thresholds to be eligible to receive matching funds.

To be eligible, a candidate committee for Governor / Lieutenant Governor must meet a minimum threshold of at least \$500,000 in contributions from New York residents, including at least 5,000 matchable contributions. For Attorney General or Comptroller, a candidate must have at least \$100,000 in contributions from New York residents, including at least 1,000 matchable contributions. A candidate for State Senate must meet a minimum threshold of at least \$12,000 in contributions from residents of the district, including at least 150 matchable contributions. A candidate for State Assembly must meet a minimum threshold of at least \$6,000 in contributions from residents of the district, including at least 75 matchable contributions. The minimum dollar thresholds for State Senate and State Assembly candidates are subject to a one-third reduction based on the area median income (AMI) determination in Election Law § 14-203(2)(c).

For statewide offices, the match ratio is \$6 in public funds for each \$1 contributed by in-state residents. Contributions between \$5 and \$250 from those residents are eligible to be matched. For state legislative races, the match applies to contributions of \$5 to \$250 from residents of the legislative district, using a progressive match: the first \$50 is matched at 12:1; contributions between \$51 and \$150 are matched at 9:1; and contributions between \$151 and \$250 are matched at 8:1. When aggregate contributions from a contributor exceed \$1,050 for the election cycle, that contributor's contributions are no longer matchable, and any public funds received for that contributor during the cycle must be returned.

A participating committee for Governor / Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, or Comptroller may receive no more than \$3.5 million for a primary election and \$3.5 million for a general election. State Senate candidates are capped at \$375,000 for a primary election and \$375,000 for a general election. State Assembly candidates are capped at \$175,000 for a primary election and \$175,000 for a general election. Participating candidates for statewide office are required to participate in at least one debate. Public

matching funds may be used only for qualifying campaign expenditures incurred within one year before the election.

PCFB Organizational Structure

The PCFB executive team consists of Co-Directors, Deputy Directors, and Counsel. The PCFB is organized into five subunits: Audit, Candidate Liaison, Enforcement, Special Projects, and Training. Each subunit reports directly to the executive team.

The PCFB has implemented shared staffing with the State Board of Elections for public information, information technology, and human resources. The PCFB also implemented a structured five-year staff onboarding plan to ensure that personnel would be brought on in a phased and efficient manner. Audit, Candidate Liaison, Special Projects, and Training staff are cross-trained to increase audit capacity and staffing flexibility.

Counsel's Office

The attorneys in Counsel's Office are responsible for legal matters affecting the Public Campaign Finance Board. The office drafts legislation, regulations, advisory opinions, and instructions to the regulated community, and it prepares responses to subpoenas and certain Freedom of Information Law requests. Counsel's Office also responds to legal questions from candidates, political committees, PCFB staff, and members of the public about the Public Campaign Finance Program.

2025 Litigation

Counsel's Office was involved in the following litigation:

The District PAC v. New York State Public Campaign Finance Board et al. (Supreme Court, Westchester County): In this action, the plaintiffs brought an Article 78 proceeding to annul the resolution adopted by the Board at its December 9, 2024, meeting, which established a mechanism for computing surplus pursuant to the Election Law. The action was voluntarily discontinued by the plaintiffs in June 2025.

2025 Regulations

Counsel's Office drafted, and the Board adopted, the following regulations:

- Amended 9 NYCRR Subtitle V Part 6221 to update program regulations in response to changes enacted in Part 00 of Chapter 55 of the Laws of 2025.
- Amended 9 NYCRR Subtitle V Part 6221 to update, streamline, and provide for the efficient administration of the enforcement process.
- Added new 9 NYCRR Subtitle V Section 6221.26 and amended Section 6221.34 relating to the Public Campaign Finance Program for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

- Amended 9 NYCRR Subtitle V Sections 6200.2, 6221.13, and 6221.15 to provide for the reporting of loans, liabilities, and contributions made by the candidate, the candidate's spouse, or the candidate's unemancipated children within 24 hours after receipt.

2025 Board Opinions

Counsel's Office is responsible for preparing responses to requests for opinions from the Public Campaign Finance Board. These opinions clarify provisions of the Election Law. One opinion was issued in 2025.

Opinion 25-1 provides that an authorized committee may use public matching funds for security measures for a candidate and members of the candidate's immediate family and campaign staff in certain circumstances.

Legislative Activities

Counsel's Office, in consultation with executive staff, regularly monitors legislative activity that could affect the Board. These activities include attending legislative committee meetings, responding to inquiries regarding legislation, and responding to requests for comments on legislation. Counsel's Office is also responsible for drafting the Board's legislative proposals.

On May 9, 2025, Part 00 of Chapter 55 of the Laws of 2025 was signed into law, amending Title II of Article 14 of the Election Law and other statutes related to the Public Campaign Finance Program. The statutory changes took effect on August 7, 2025.

Audit Unit

The PCFB audits each committee before, during, and after each election. The Audit Unit is organized into three subunits: Intake and Processing, Audit, and Payments.

- Intake and Processing is responsible for receiving and processing registration forms, certification forms, treasurer resignations, committee conversions, and termination processes, and for assigning work to audit staff.
- Audit staff are responsible for reviewing campaign financial disclosure reports and related documents, making eligibility determinations, processing and auditing public matching funds claims, conducting compliance reviews, and conducting financial audits and bank reconciliations.
- Payment staff are responsible for creating committee accounts in the Statewide Financial System, calculating public matching funds payments, entering public matching funds payments in the commissioners' report, and making payments after receiving authorization.

Audit Unit Data

Metric	Total
Committee registrations for the 2026 cycle through 12/31/2025	228
Committee registrations in 2025 only	213
PCFB committees converted to compliance in 2025	7
PCFB committee terminations in 2025	58

Candidate Liaison Unit

The New York State Public Campaign Finance Board offers extensive support to committees, candidates, and treasurers. In 2025, the Candidate Liaison Unit worked directly with the Audit Unit to assist and audit committees. The Candidate Liaison Unit is responsible for operating the PCFB call center. In conjunction with the Audit and Training units, the support provided to campaigns helps them navigate eligibility, disclosure, and compliance requirements.

Special Projects Unit

The Special Projects Unit was created in the fourth quarter of 2024 to safeguard public dollars and ensure compliance with the law. The unit primarily conducts bank reconciliations and complex financial audits of campaign financial data and assists the Enforcement Unit. The unit is also responsible for maintaining the payment template, supporting the software project, and staying current with industry internal control guidelines.

Training Unit

The Training Unit is responsible for the Board's outreach to the public, candidates, treasurers, and interested parties. The Training Unit provides access to training and resources and develops sessions in multiple formats for the regulated community. The unit is also responsible for keeping the website up to date, developing the annual calendar, and creating training content. In conjunction with Counsel's Office, the Training Unit assists with handbook revisions.

The Training Unit is also an integral part of external communications such as attendance at statewide events promoting the program.

In 2025, several legislative changes were enacted. Under the guidance of Counsel's Office, the Training Unit updated the handbook, the website, several forms, and training tools. The unit also provided 25 continuing-education training sessions for staff.

Training Unit Data

Metric	Total
Training sessions	19 total: 7 candidate trainings / 7 treasurer trainings / 5 Electronic Filing Software trainings
Candidate training participants	133
Treasurer training participants	118
Electronic Filing Software training participants	175

Enforcement Unit

The Enforcement Unit is responsible for investigating and enforcing violations of Article 14 of the Election Law and program rules against committees participating in the Public Campaign Finance Program. The Enforcement Unit is composed of enforcement counsel, investigators, and enforcement clerks.

Enforcement Unit Data

Metric	Total
Late-filer actions (notices of enforcement)	43 committees
Fees collected for late filings	\$5,552.50
Judgments obtained	10
Amount of penalties levied	\$21,250 associated with judgments
Process-server usage	37 instances of service
Complaints received	2
Complaints closed	2
Investigations opened	5
Investigations resolved	5
Hearings held	1
Subpoenas issued	29

2025 Public Matching Funds Program: Administering the Program for Special Elections

2025 marked the first year in which New York State's Public Campaign Finance Program was implemented for special elections.

The first special election occurring since the launch of the New York State Public Campaign Finance Board was in Senate District 22 in Brooklyn on May 20, 2025. Within a short period between the election being called on April 10, 2025, and the first payment being

vouchered on May 9, 2025, the Board provided on-demand training to the nominated candidates. The Board provided six payment voucher dates for participating committees. Both committees in the election successfully met the eligibility criteria to receive public matching funds. The maximum payout for a Senate committee is \$375,000.

The second special election was in Assembly District 115, covering Clinton County, Franklin County, and parts of Essex County, on November 4, 2025. Within a short period between the election being called on September 15, 2025, and the first payment on September 26, 2025, the Board provided on-demand training to the nominated candidates. Both committees in the election successfully met the eligibility criteria to receive public matching funds. The Board increased the number of voucher dates and provided eight payment voucher dates for participating committees. The maximum payout for an Assembly committee is \$175,000. Both committees reached the maximum payment.

Senate District 22 Special Election

Committee Name	Public Matching Funds Vouchered
Nachman Carl Caller for NYS Senate	\$375,000
Sam Sutton for NYS Senate	\$327,481

Assembly District 115 Special Election

Committee Name	Public Matching Funds Vouchered
Cashman for Assembly	\$175,000
Committee to Elect Brent Davison	\$175,000

ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES AND TRAINING UNIT

The Accessibility Services and Training Unit of the New York State Board of Elections is a newly established unit. This Unit will focus on developing, managing, and overseeing a comprehensive approach to accessibility within the electoral process. Additionally, the unit will stand up and oversee the statutorily mandated Poll Worker Training Institute, as required by Chapter 477 of the Laws of 2023. The Director and Deputy Director of this unit were appointed by the New York State Board of Elections Commissioners on August 6, 2025. The unit is further comprised of six training associates, three of which were filled in 2025, with three remaining vacant.

Election Center

New York State Board of Elections has contracted with the Election Center National Association of Election Officials to help spearhead and develop the Poll Worker Training Institute. The Election Center is one of two nationally accredited organizations that specializes in elections. The Election Center will help develop the following: the Training Institute, the basic poll worker training materials, the train-the-trainer materials, an evaluation process, an approach for updates, recertification process, and a fidelity review process to allow counties with existing poll worker training programs to seek state certification for continued use of their own materials. The New York State Board had its first initial planning meeting with the Election Center on September 9, 2025, in Albany. On December 15, 2025, the New York State Board conducted a follow up meeting with the Election Center to evaluate progress made to date. At this meeting it was determined that members from the New York State Board would travel to D.C. [in 2026] to meet with members of the Election Center working on this project to help expedite the project. In addition, before year's end, the Accessibility Services and Training Unit of the New York State Board requested an updated Gantt chart of deliverables to be updated to reflect a more accurate status of what has been completed versus what remains outstanding. The State Board expects to receive this from the Election Center by early quarter of 2026.

Poll Worker Training Observations

In September, the Unit contacted all New York State counties to request copies of their upcoming poll worker training schedules. Between September and October 2025, the Unit received training schedules from 18 counties. During this period, the Unit attended 15 poll worker training sessions conducted by the following counties: Columbia, Schenectady, Oswego, Oneida, Onondaga, Tompkins, Monroe, Ontario, Dutchess, Ulster, Essex, Franklin, Nassau, Suffolk, and Queens.

At each training session, the Unit completed an evaluation rubric and collected poll worker training materials. The information and materials gathered through these site visits informed ongoing collaboration with the Election Center and supported the initial

development of standardized materials for the Poll Worker Training Institute.

Poll Worker Training Survey & Materials

In September, the Unit developed and distributed a survey to all counties in New York State to solicit input as development of the Poll Worker Training Institute began. The Unit received full participation from all counties. Survey results were shared with the Election Center to better understand county-specific requirements and identify areas for potential improvement as the Poll Worker Training Institute is developed.

In September, the Co-Executive Directors requested on the Unit's behalf to have each county send all Poll Worker Training Materials to the Accessibility Services and Training Unit. Forty-five counties provided copies of their training resources.

Early Voting Poll Site Observations

In October, the Accessibility Services and Training Unit partnered with an Election Security Specialist from the Board's Election Operations Unit to conduct a two-day tour of 14 poll sites across seven counties. The State Board had not conducted site visits in this region of the state for several years, and the tour provided an opportunity for both units to observe poll site accessibility and election operations.

The tour included two poll sites in Ulster County, one in Sullivan County, two in Orange County, two in Rockland County, four in Westchester County, one in Putnam County, and two in Dutchess County. From the perspective of the Accessibility Services and Training Unit, the visits were particularly valuable in allowing for a comparison of poll worker training practices across counties. The information gathered will support the Election Center's ongoing development of the Poll Worker Training Institute.

Poll Site Accessibility Survey Review

To support 9 NYCRR 6206.2, the Unit reviewed all surveys on file and cross-referenced them with the designated polling places from the 2025 General Election. Each county was provided with a handout of all the surveys on file, the dates of those surveys, and any surveys that were missing. The counties have been very responsive, and this has helped to ensure that all counties have the necessary documentation on file for each of their polling places. This project will continue into 2026.

AGENCY ADMINISTRATION

The Board's Administrative Office consists of five staff members. The duties of this unit include all personnel administration, purchasing, banking, mail and warehouse operations and all general agency administrative tasks relating to day-to-day operations. The Board has a “Host Agency” agreement with the Office of General Services for activities related to budgeting, contracts, purchasing, voucher payments and transactional Human Resource functions.

Fiscal Operations

The State Board of Elections received fiscal year 2025-26 appropriations of \$31,888,000 in the General Fund (State Operations), \$3,400,000 in Special Revenue – Federal funds (State Operations), \$2,125,000 in Special Revenue – Other funds (State Operations), \$6,000,000 in the General Fund (Aid to Localities), and \$100,000,000 in Special Revenue – Other funds (Aid to Localities).

The State Board of Elections was granted the following re-appropriations for 2025-26:

State Operations

- \$1,500,000 by the laws of 2018 for services and expenses related to campaign finance compliance training and compliance reviews, National Voter Registration Act training and compliance reviews, election technology systems operations and securing election systems infrastructure and operations from cyber-related threats including, but not limited to, the creation of an election support center, the development of an elections cybersecurity support toolkit, and providing cyber risk vulnerability assessments and support for local Boards of Elections.
- \$806,000 by the laws of 2024 to disburse federal grants intended to improve the electronic transmittal of ballots to the visually impaired, military members, their families, and US citizens voting abroad.
- \$7,000,000 by the laws of 2023 to disburse federal grants in support of improvements to the administration of elections, including enhanced election technology and election security improvements.
- \$8,578,000 by the laws of 2020 to disburse federal grants in support of improvements to the administration of elections, including enhanced election technology and election security improvements.
- \$1,417,000 by the laws of 2018 to disburse federal grants in support of improvements to the administration of elections, including enhanced election technology and election security improvements.

- \$2,887,000 by the laws of 2011 for services and expenses related to the implementation of federal election requirements including the Help America Vote Act of 2002 and the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act of 2009.
- \$285,000 by the laws of 2010 for services and expenses related to the implementation of the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act of 2009.
- \$537,000 by the laws of 2009 for HAVA related expenditures.
- \$397,000 by the laws of 2005 for services and expenses related to the Help America Vote Act of 2002 for services and expenses incurred prior to April 1, 2005.
- \$396,000 by the laws of 2005 for services and expenses related to the Help America Vote Act of 2002 for services and expenses incurred on or after April 1, 2005.
- \$775,000 by the laws of 2018 for expenses including prior year liabilities related to satisfying the matching fund requirements of section 253(b)(5) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002.
- \$112,000 by the laws of 2009 for expenses including prior year liabilities related to satisfying the matching fund requirements of section 253(b) (5) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

Aid to Localities

- \$7,700,000 by the laws of 2024 for reimbursement of costs related to providing pre-paid return postage on absentee ballots and applications.
- \$5,000,000 by the laws of 2024 for reimbursement of eligible operating costs related to the November 2024 general election.
- \$1,634,000 by the laws of 2023 for reimbursement of costs related to providing pre-paid return postage on absentee ballots and applications.
- \$837,000 by the laws of 2022 for reimbursement of costs related to providing pre-paid return postage on absentee ballots and applications.
- \$107,000 by the laws of 2021 for reimbursement of costs related to the expansion of early voting.
- \$45,000 by the laws of 2019 for reimbursement of costs related to the implementation of early voting for eligible expenses.
- \$964,000 by the laws of 2006 for services and expenses related to the alteration of poll sites to provide accessibility for disabled voters.
- \$5,000,000 by the laws of 2024 for services and expenses related to the Help America Vote Act of 2002.
- \$1,500,000 by the laws of 2009 for services and expenses related to the implementation of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, including the purchase of new voting machines and disability accessible ballot marking devices for use by the local Boards of Elections pursuant to the Help America Vote Act of 2002. Such moneys shall be allocated to local Boards of Elections in proportion to the percentage of the state's registered voters residing in each local Board's jurisdiction on December 31, 2004.

- \$7,206,000 by the laws of 2008 for services and expenses related to the implementation of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, including the purchase of new voting machines and disability accessible ballot marking devices for use by the local Boards of Elections pursuant to the Help America Vote Act of 2002. Such moneys shall be allocated to local Boards of Elections in proportion to the percentage of the state's registered voters residing in each local Board's jurisdiction on December 31, 2004.
- \$1,028,000 by the laws of 2005 for services and expenses incurred for poll worker training and voter education efforts pursuant to a chapter of the laws of 2005.
- \$695,000 by the laws of 2005 for services and expenses related to the purchase of new voting machines and voting systems for use by local Boards of Elections pursuant to the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

Capital Projects

- \$14,689,000 by the laws of 2024 for the reimbursement of eligible costs related to the purchase of electronic poll books.
- \$6,733,000 by the laws of 2023 for software and technology upgrades and equipment.
- \$5,528,000 by the laws of 2021 for software and technology upgrades and equipment.
- \$14,582,000 by the laws of 2020 for services and expenses related to the acquisition and development of technology, including, but not limited to, equipment, software, and services, which will support the implementation of the Voter Enfranchisement Modernization Act of 2019, including costs incurred prior to April 1, 2020. A portion of these funds shall be used, as allowable, to satisfy the state match requirement of the 2020 federal HAVA funding.
- \$504,000 by the laws of 2019 for initial technology costs of electronic poll books as authorized in 2019 voter reform legislation. The State Board of Elections shall develop a plan for the distribution of such funds which may include amounts needed for State Board of Elections implementation costs. The remaining funds shall be made available to local Boards of Elections for reimbursement of eligible costs, including, but not limited to, electronic poll books and associated software, on-demand ballot printers, and cybersecurity software required to implement early voting, provided that such reimbursement shall be apportioned based on the number of registered voters in a county. The plan shall include a listing of allowable costs and details of the reimbursement claims process and timeframes, provided that local Boards of Elections' claims shall include such information as necessary to support state financing mechanisms.

**Division of Election Law Enforcement
New York State Board of Elections
Annual Report
2025**

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Division of Election Law Enforcement

On March 31, 2014, former Governor Andrew Cuomo signed the Public Trust Act into law. The Public Trust Act amended the New York State Election Law to create an interdependent law enforcement unit within the New York State Board of Elections (NYSBOE) known as the Division of Election Law Enforcement (DELE). Pursuant to the new law, former Governor Cuomo chose Risa S. Sugarman as the first Chief Enforcement Counsel (CEC) to head the DELE. The Assembly and Senate both unanimously confirmed the choice, and CEC Sugarman took office on September 1, 2014.

In June 2021, after the retirement of Risa S. Sugarman, former Governor Cuomo chose Michael L. Johnson to head the DELE. Again, the Assembly and Senate unanimously confirmed the choice, and Chief Enforcement Counsel Johnson took office on July 16, 2021.

The law confers upon the CEC the power and duty to conduct all investigations necessary to enforce provisions of the NYS Election Law and other statutes governing campaigns, elections, and related procedures. The CEC has sole authority within NYSEOE to investigate alleged violations of such statutes.

DELE Structure and Staffing

Chief Enforcement Counsel Johnson oversees the entire DELE, with an operating budget of \$2,547,000.00 for Fiscal Year 2025-2026. Pursuant to statute, the CEC has sole authority over DELE personnel. The DELE employs an investigative team of experienced attorneys, investigators, auditors, and support staff. By the end of 2025, Chief Enforcement Counsel Johnson's staff included four Associate Counsels, two Special Investigators, four Investigative Auditors, an Election Enforcement Technical Analyst, a Special Assistant, and a support staff member.

DELE Associate Counsels are experienced in investigating, litigating, prosecuting, and defending a wide range of criminal and civil matters. Investigative and audit staff have extensive investigatory backgrounds within and outside law enforcement, including state law enforcement and state investigative agencies. A member of the audit staff with internal audit experience and certification is designated as the internal controls officer and is responsible for providing the DELE with financial, record, and performance auditing.

The DELE's Elections Enforcement Technical Analyst is the DELE liaison with the NYSEOE's Information Technology Unit. The analyst also assists the DELE in all areas, including maintaining and monitoring the unit's technical infrastructure, acquiring software and hardware, and training staff on new systems. Additionally, the Elections Enforcement Technical Analyst has been tasked with strategic planning for DELE's system integrity and continuity, ensuring the security and accessibility of DELE's software and hardware inventory. Finally, with the increasing role of technology and computers in elections, the

DELE Technical Analyst is also a valuable resource when the DELE investigates cases involving computer use.

The CEC and Special Investigators are NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services certified peace officers. According to NYS Election Law §3-107(5), “Any such special investigator also shall have all of the powers of a peace officer as set forth in section 2.20 of the criminal procedure law, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this chapter.”

DELE Complaint Intake Processes

The DELE receives complaints about elections and campaign finance issues in New York State. Pursuant to NYS Election Law, after a complaint is received, the CEC sends a letter to the complainant acknowledging receipt of the complaint. The CEC then reviews the complaint to determine whether it constitutes a violation of the NYS Election Law. If the CEC determines that an allegation, if true, would not constitute a violation of the NYS Election Law or that an allegation is not supported by credible evidence, a letter dismissing the complaint is issued to the complainant.

When the CEC determines that an allegation, if true, would constitute a violation of the NYS Election Law, the CEC opens a case. Based on the allegations made, potential investigative work to be done, and/or staff workload, among other factors, the CEC decides whether to assign the case to an attorney, an investigator, an auditor, or an investigative team. Once a staff member or members are assigned a case, they investigate the allegation(s) and collect the necessary evidence to assist the CEC in determining an appropriate disposition. To obtain relevant evidence, the CEC may request that the NYSBOE delegate its authority to the CEC to administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, examine them under oath or affirmation, and require the production of any documents or other evidence relevant or material to the investigation.

While the evidence and the law guide the CEC’s decisions to proceed with civil enforcement actions, the NYS Election Law gives the CEC sole discretion whether to initiate civil enforcement matters before a hearing officer, either upon the CEC’s initiative or based upon a referral from the NYSBOE Compliance Unit. All referrals from the Compliance Unit are reviewed to determine whether they meet the statutory requirements for filing a hearing officer proceeding. The CEC must be able to allege in a written report that there is a substantial reason to believe a violation of the NYS Election Law exists. In addition, to avoid dismissal of the proceeding, the DELE must prove that the violation is not *de minimis* and that the subject of the complaint did not make a good-faith effort to correct the current violation. In addition, any previous violations can be taken into account during the decision-making process.

Once a case investigation is complete, the CEC will issue a final determination, which is presented to the NYSBOE Commissioners at the next scheduled Board Meeting. After the

determination has been presented to the Commissioners, the CEC will send a copy to the complainant, and a copy of the determination will be posted on DELE's website.

Common Complaints from the Public

Complaints are continuously received and reviewed by DELE. These complaints are received via email, regular mail, or by using a link on the DELE website. All complaints received by the DELE are confidential, and the identities of complainants and the existence of particular investigations are held in the strictest confidence. Complaints the DELE receives are sometimes unique but often fall into familiar and repeating categories. A few of these categories include:

- *Failure to File.* These are complaints typically received within days of filing deadlines, which point to the failures of candidates or committees to file required campaign financial disclosure statements in a timely manner. Although some of these complaints expose serial non-filers whose continual nonfeasance may require further legal action by the DELE, most complaints point out isolated incidents of a particular candidate or committee missing a filing deadline. Typically, these issues are resolved when the candidate or committee files the required report before DELE takes action.
- *Campaign Activity and Reporting.* These complaints include various issues with fundraisers including allowability of activity at a fundraiser, proper reporting of contributions received, and expenditures made. The DELE also receives complaints about campaign activity involving petitioning. In addition, complaints about filed reports including non-compliance, missing information, acceptance of overcontributions, and other campaign finance violations.
- *Election Day conduct.* These complaints include allegations of electioneering at polling places during early voting and on election day. Although not in DELE's jurisdiction, we also receive numerous complaints about poll workers which are the responsibility of county boards. However, the CEC does review all complaints involving poll workers to determine whether a violation of the election law has occurred.
- *Failure to attribute or allocate.* These complaints include the failure of a committee to place the statutorily required "*Paid for*" attribution on campaign materials. Investigations have determined that some reasons for the failure to include attributions have been unfamiliarity with the NYS Election Law, printing errors, and intentional exclusion to avoid identifying the responsible party.

DELE IT Modernization Initiatives

This year marked meaningful progress in modernizing DELE's technological infrastructure and strengthening operational capabilities. We successfully deployed several custom-built applications that automate document creation, streamlining workflows and significantly

reducing manual effort across DELE.

DELE staff also remained focused on ongoing maintenance and enhancements to our internal case management system to ensure reliability, security, and optimal performance. Regular updates, bug fixes, and performance optimizations were implemented throughout the year to minimize downtime and support seamless operations. In parallel, targeted enhancements were introduced to improve the user experience, simplify workflows, and increase overall staff efficiency. These improvements included expanded reporting capabilities, stronger data integrity controls, and the integration of user feedback into system functionality.

The DELE's continued investment ensures the system remains a robust, secure, and scalable solution that supports the organization's evolving needs. Additionally, the implementation of enterprise password management tools strengthened security across both users and devices.

We also modernized our mass mailing operations through a strategic combination of upgraded hardware and cloud-based services, significantly increasing the speed and efficiency of processing certified mail. Together, these automation initiatives reflect the DELE's ongoing commitment to operational excellence and continuous improvement.

DELE Website and Online Complaint Form (electionenforcement.ny.gov)

On November 1, 2022, prior to the general election, DELE launched its website. The site describes the DELE, its history and structure, and NYS Election Law issues. It also has a section that allows the public and press access to the CEC's final determinations of cases. The DELE website includes a page with multiple links to useful election resources. The site also has a periodically updated message from CEC Johnson centered on current topics involving NYS Election Law from an enforcement perspective. Throughout 2024, DELE staff continuously updated and readjusted the website to maintain compliance with NYS standards.

In June 2023, the DELE announced a new Online Complaint Intake Form (OCIF) for anyone who would like to file a complaint alleging a violation of the NYS Election Law. In 2025, as in 2024, the DELE received approximately 80% of its complaints through the website.

DELE Statistics

In 2025, the DELE received 565 verified complaints, with which the CEC conducted the initial intake review process as previously described. As a result of the review process, the CEC found that approximately 240 did not warrant opening a case. The CEC formally opened 107 cases, and at the end of 2025, the remaining complaints were still pending

review. In 2025, the CEC also presented 66 cases to the NYSBOE Commissioners for closure. This number included cases that had been opened prior to the start of 2025. Additionally, no cases were referred to the NYSBOE Commissioners for further action.

During that same timeframe, the DELE collected \$920,500.00 through settlement agreements. Additionally, the DELE obtained \$8,000.00 from judgments involving non-filer cases.

DELE Delinquent Filer Notices

According to NYS Election Law, active candidates and/or political committees are statutorily required to file campaign financial disclosure statements at least twice yearly (January and July Periodic Reports). Under NYS Election Law §14-108(5), the CEC is responsible for sending out notices via certified mail to those candidates and/or political committees who are delinquent with filing those reports. Although NYS Election Law does not require it, the DELE adopted the practice of sending email reminders to committees/candidates who failed to file their required periodic reports. The email reminders were found to have a substantial impact in encouraging delinquent filers to submit their reports, albeit late. Therefore, the number of certified letters that DELE staff had to send out was reduced, ultimately saving a significant amount of money for the DELE and NYS taxpayers.

Delinquent Filer Mailings Procedure

As previously mentioned, the Delinquent Filer Mailing Procedure was identified as an area that could be improved using Business Process Automation (BPA). The administrative directive for DELE to send out Delinquent Filer Notices has long resulted in a redundant, onerous, and time-consuming task. The CEC and DELE staff worked to identify which steps of the procedure could be transitioned to BPA to increase efficiency and reduce human error.

Previously, each Delinquent Filer Mailing required DELE staff and resources to be fully occupied for nearly a week. However, using BPA, a Delinquent Filer Mailing can now be completed in less than two days. Some of these improvements can also be attributed to the DELE working with the NYSBOE Compliance and Information Technology Units to tailor the Delinquent Filer Report to include information previously entered through a manual match. This resulted in significant time savings. The standardization of the letters themselves allowed the use of envelopes that didn't require a separate address to be placed on them.

2025 January Periodic Report

On January 23, 2025, DELE staff sent 2,422 Delinquent Filer email notices to committees/candidates who had not yet filed their 2025 January Periodic Report. After sending the

emails, DELE staff determined that 24 of the committees on the delinquent filer list did not have an email address on file. An additional 61 emails were “*bounced back*” as having invalid or undeliverable email addresses.

On February 5, 2025, the DELE staff mailed 1,505 Delinquent Filer letters via certified mail to committees/candidates still delinquent in filing their 2025 January Periodic Report. The cost per certified letter was \$5.54, resulting in a total cost of \$8,337.70 for certified mail. Of these letters, 541 were returned to the DELE as “*not delivered*,” resulting in a loss of at least \$2,997.14.

On February 5, 2025, the DELE staff also sent 1,061 statutory letter notices to candidates whose authorized committees were delinquent in filing their 2025 January Periodic Report. These letters were sent via first-class mail at \$0.69 per letter, totaling \$732.09. Of these letters, 155 were returned to the DELE as “*not delivered*,” resulting in a loss of at least \$106.95.

2025 Primary Election Cycle Reports

Due to the time-sensitive nature of election cycle reporting, the DELE sent emails to committees/candidates who had not yet filed Primary Election Cycle Reports within days of the filing due date. Per regulation, the 10-Day Post Primary Report is included within the July Periodic Report.

2025 July Periodic Report

On July 22, 2025, DELE staff sent 2,459 Delinquent Filer email notices to committees/candidates who had not yet filed their 2025 July Periodic Reports. After sending the emails, DELE staff determined that 19 of the committees on the delinquent filer list did not have an email address on file. An additional 44 emails were “*bounced back*” as having invalid or undeliverable email addresses.

On July 31, 2025, DELE staff mailed 1,885 Delinquent Filer letters via certified mail to committees/candidates who had not yet filed their 2025 July Periodic Reports. The cost per certified letter was \$6.04, resulting in a total cost of \$11,385.40 for certified mail. Of these, 679 letters were returned to the DELE as “*not delivered*,” resulting in a loss of at least \$4,101.16.

On July 31, 2025, the DELE staff also sent 1,373 statutory letter notices to candidates whose authorized committees were delinquent in filing their 2025 July Periodic Report. These letters were sent via first-class mail at \$0.74 per letter, totaling \$1,016.02. Of these, 179 letters were returned to the DELE as “*not delivered*,” resulting in a loss of at least \$132.46.

2025 General Election Cycle Reports

Due to the time-sensitive nature of election cycle reporting, the DELE sent emails to committees/candidates who had not yet filed General Election Reports within days of the filing due dates.

DELE Mass Delinquent Filer Court Proceeding

When the DELE was created in 2014, new procedures for imposing penalties on violators of the NYS Election Law, including filers who failed to file or who filed late, were enacted by the NYS Legislature. During his first full year at the DELE, CEC Johnson observed all the statutory requirements for this process, which is called the Hearing Officer Process. The CEC concluded that the Hearing Officer Process was not feasible as an enforcement measure against delinquent filers. As a result, the CEC worked with NYSBOE Executive Directors and Counsel to introduce a new regulation to permit the bypassing of the Hearing Officer Process for filers that had failed to file, or did not timely file, any campaign financial disclosure statement required by NYS Election Law. Title 9 of the New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations §6218.13 was the new procedure adopted, effective August 30, 2023.

With the adoption of this new regulation, it was determined that a sample of the 2023 July Periodic Report Delinquent Filers would be selected as a “*test case*.” Since this was the first attempt at a new procedure for the DELE, the CEC decided that a random selection of 25 committees would be made. As this is a test case, the number needed to be large enough to make estimates for future larger filings and small enough to be manageable by the assigned DELE Associate Counsel.

The initial test case for a Mass Delinquent Filer Court Proceeding against 25 respondents was filed on October 25, 2023, and resulted in 21 pre-judgment and one (1) post-judgment settlements, one (1) judgment docketed onto the judgment roll, and two (2) discontinuances without prejudice for issues relating to the process of service.

DELE upscaled the second such proceeding to be against 176 respondents and filed that proceeding on March 12, 2024. This second proceeding resulted in 66 pre-judgments and three post-judgment settlements, 26 judgments docketed onto the judgment roll, one satisfaction of judgment off the judgment roll, and 82 discontinuances without prejudice for issues relating to process of service.

After these first two proceedings, CEC Johnson determined that future mass delinquent filing proceedings would be limited to 25 respondents. This decision was made taking into consideration the constraints of the process, the Associate Counsels’ workloads, and the difficulties encountered with the process of service.

In 2025, the DELE continued with a third iteration and filed a proceeding against 25 respondents on April 23, 2025, resulting in ten (10) pre-judgment settlements, nine (9)

judgments docketed onto the judgment roll, four (4) discontinuances without prejudice for issues relating to process of service, and two (2) are pending disposition on procedural grounds as of March 30, 2026.

On or about August 8, 2025, the DELE filed a proceeding against 25 more respondents, resulting in thirteen (13) pre-judgment settlements to date. The matter was voluntarily discontinued against four (4) respondents without prejudice due to issues relating to service of process. The matter regarding the remaining eight (8) respondents is pending.

DELE Three or More Delinquent Filings in an Election Cycle

The Public Integrity Reform Act of 2011 amended NYS Election Law §14-126(1) by adding the following to the existing statute: “Any person who, three or more times within a given election cycle for such term of office, fails to file a statement or statements required to be filed by this article, shall be subject to a civil penalty, not in excess of ten thousand dollars, to be recoverable as provided for in this subdivision.” With the improved efficiency of the Delinquent Filer Mailings Procedure and the improved accuracy of the Delinquent Filer Report, the CEC felt confident to set another goal to tackle the issue of filers who haven’t filed three or more timely reports within a given Election Cycle. Although this penalty had been sought and received by the DELE in other matters, the CEC had not initiated cases where this was the sole violation alleged.

As previously mentioned, when the DELE was created in 2014, new procedures for obtaining penalties against violators of the NYS Election Law, the Hearing Officer Process, were enacted. As a result, to pursue civil penalties for violations of the election law, all matters would need to proceed through the Hearing Officer Process prior to the filing of a court proceeding. Using a variation of a “yes or no” elimination procedure, DELE staff were left with 30 delinquent filers who met the criteria.¹ This group of delinquent filers was presented to the CEC for review.

The CEC decided to use the entire group that had been identified and initiated 30 cases, evenly distributing them to DELE’s Associate Counsels for possible hearing officer action. These cases were initiated beginning in September 2023. By the end of 2025, DELE’s Associate Counsels had resolved 22 of the 30 cases, with eight (8) remaining active investigations.

¹ A “yes or no” elimination procedure is a selection process that uses binary questions to eliminate possible options. This method is useful as it creates a definitive positive or negative result, which prevents the intentional or accidental influence of the selector’s bias(es).

NYSVoter Enrollment by County, Party Affiliation and Status
Voters Registered as of November 01, 2025

REGION	COUNTY	STATUS	DEM	REP	CON	WOR	OTH	BLANK	TOTAL
Outside NYC	Albany	Active	102,112	37,686	3,921	1,241	6,868	60,120	211,948
Outside NYC	Albany	Inactive	2,750	1,073	97	26	205	1,768	5,919
Outside NYC	Albany	Total	104,862	38,759	4,018	1,267	7,073	61,888	217,867
Outside NYC	Allegany	Active	5,069	14,000	537	134	1,012	6,076	26,828
Outside NYC	Allegany	Inactive	235	432	20	9	56	345	1,097
Outside NYC	Allegany	Total	5,304	14,432	557	143	1,068	6,421	27,925
Outside NYC	Broome	Active	44,350	43,103	1,834	848	5,214	33,843	129,192
Outside NYC	Broome	Inactive	1,289	1,236	54	20	158	935	3,692
Outside NYC	Broome	Total	45,639	44,339	1,888	868	5,372	34,778	132,884
Outside NYC	Cattaraugus	Active	12,168	20,718	1,260	249	1,887	12,026	48,308
Outside NYC	Cattaraugus	Inactive	618	765	52	15	125	737	2,312
Outside NYC	Cattaraugus	Total	12,786	21,483	1,312	264	2,012	12,763	50,620
Outside NYC	Cayuga	Active	14,281	18,394	1,445	321	1,735	13,482	49,658
Outside NYC	Cayuga	Inactive	449	531	47	20	67	542	1,656
Outside NYC	Cayuga	Total	14,730	18,925	1,492	341	1,802	14,024	51,314
Outside NYC	Chautauqua	Active	22,691	29,075	2,104	489	3,578	22,188	80,125
Outside NYC	Chautauqua	Inactive	1,321	1,432	84	46	244	1,684	4,811
Outside NYC	Chautauqua	Total	24,012	30,507	2,188	535	3,822	23,872	84,936
Outside NYC	Chemung	Active	14,396	21,421	913	254	2,352	13,151	52,487
Outside NYC	Chemung	Inactive	884	999	57	22	158	1,017	3,137
Outside NYC	Chemung	Total	15,280	22,420	970	276	2,510	14,168	55,624
Outside NYC	Chenango	Active	6,632	13,821	563	161	1,342	8,146	30,665
Outside NYC	Chenango	Inactive	356	609	31	7	91	515	1,609
Outside NYC	Chenango	Total	6,988	14,430	594	168	1,433	8,661	32,274
Outside NYC	Clinton	Active	16,639	16,095	635	282	2,549	14,176	50,376
Outside NYC	Clinton	Inactive	700	608	25	17	117	1,806	3,273
Outside NYC	Clinton	Total	17,339	16,703	660	299	2,666	15,982	53,649

Outside NYC	Columbia	Active	18,493	12,221	1,025	310	1,768	12,827	46,644
Outside NYC	Columbia	Inactive	1,154	639	54	13	157	758	2,775
Outside NYC	Columbia	Total	19,647	12,860	1,079	323	1,925	13,585	49,419
Outside NYC	Cortland	Active	8,471	10,719	506	132	1,219	7,825	28,872
Outside NYC	Cortland	Inactive	599	696	34	3	86	814	2,232
Outside NYC	Cortland	Total	9,070	11,415	540	135	1,305	8,639	31,104
Outside NYC	Delaware	Active	8,282	12,953	539	131	1,243	7,282	30,430
Outside NYC	Delaware	Inactive	388	456	28	6	77	419	1,374
Outside NYC	Delaware	Total	8,670	13,409	567	137	1,320	7,701	31,804
Outside NYC	Dutchess	Active	75,236	56,481	3,965	1,084	8,396	60,999	206,161
Outside NYC	Dutchess	Inactive	5,253	2,917	228	79	575	3,957	13,009
Outside NYC	Dutchess	Total	80,489	59,398	4,193	1,163	8,971	64,956	219,170
Outside NYC	Erie	Active	279,342	162,430	15,406	3,999	18,067	154,223	633,467
Outside NYC	Erie	Inactive	13,078	5,851	498	161	848	7,535	27,971
Outside NYC	Erie	Total	292,420	168,281	15,904	4,160	18,915	161,758	661,438
Outside NYC	Essex	Active	7,509	10,620	303	109	1,218	6,080	25,839
Outside NYC	Essex	Inactive	615	723	25	5	145	612	2,125
Outside NYC	Essex	Total	8,124	11,343	328	114	1,363	6,692	27,964
Outside NYC	Franklin	Active	9,270	9,714	418	129	1,249	6,641	27,421
Outside NYC	Franklin	Inactive	395	370	17	5	62	420	1,269
Outside NYC	Franklin	Total	9,665	10,084	435	134	1,311	7,061	28,690
Outside NYC	Fulton	Active	6,840	16,755	712	147	1,342	8,385	34,181
Outside NYC	Fulton	Inactive	353	599	33	12	89	586	1,672
Outside NYC	Fulton	Total	7,193	17,354	745	159	1,431	8,971	35,853
Outside NYC	Genesee	Active	8,352	17,733	1,091	186	1,523	10,300	39,185
Outside NYC	Genesee	Inactive	229	373	32	1	58	269	962
Outside NYC	Genesee	Total	8,581	18,106	1,123	187	1,581	10,569	40,147
Outside NYC	Greene	Active	8,934	12,486	808	188	1,326	9,423	33,165
Outside NYC	Greene	Inactive	551	589	33	16	102	600	1,891
Outside NYC	Greene	Total	9,485	13,075	841	204	1,428	10,023	35,056

Outside NYC	Hamilton	Active	800	2,360	79	10	4	927	4,180
Outside NYC	Hamilton	Inactive	53	124	5	0	4	66	252
Outside NYC	Hamilton	Total	853	2,484	84	10	8	993	4,432
Outside NYC	Herkimer	Active	8,726	19,446	826	143	1,944	9,161	40,246
Outside NYC	Herkimer	Inactive	552	856	38	10	168	648	2,272
Outside NYC	Herkimer	Total	9,278	20,302	864	153	2,112	9,809	42,518
Outside NYC	Jefferson	Active	14,759	26,969	1,096	253	2,047	17,213	62,337
Outside NYC	Jefferson	Inactive	1,004	1,045	58	21	146	1,707	3,981
Outside NYC	Jefferson	Total	15,763	28,014	1,154	274	2,193	18,920	66,318
Outside NYC	Lewis	Active	3,377	9,709	354	48	648	3,565	17,701
Outside NYC	Lewis	Inactive	443	871	46	9	146	545	2,060
Outside NYC	Lewis	Total	3,820	10,580	400	57	794	4,110	19,761
Outside NYC	Livingston	Active	9,933	18,144	969	148	1,618	10,526	41,338
Outside NYC	Livingston	Inactive	122	265	21	1	24	188	621
Outside NYC	Livingston	Total	10,055	18,409	990	149	1,642	10,714	41,959
Outside NYC	Madison	Active	11,350	17,420	933	236	2,235	12,318	44,492
Outside NYC	Madison	Inactive	628	712	40	6	119	631	2,136
Outside NYC	Madison	Total	11,978	18,132	973	242	2,354	12,949	46,628
Outside NYC	Monroe	Active	206,175	127,745	8,612	2,447	63	159,884	504,926
Outside NYC	Monroe	Inactive	10,503	5,006	335	151	697	7,433	24,125
Outside NYC	Monroe	Total	216,678	132,751	8,947	2,598	760	167,317	529,051
Outside NYC	Montgomery	Active	8,290	11,205	833	148	1,272	8,341	30,089
Outside NYC	Montgomery	Inactive	412	431	29	13	69	619	1,573
Outside NYC	Montgomery	Total	8,702	11,636	862	161	1,341	8,960	31,662
Outside NYC	Nassau	Active	379,100	308,138	9,716	2,461	25,234	284,914	1,009,563
Outside NYC	Nassau	Inactive	22,874	16,028	554	134	1,795	15,987	57,372
Outside NYC	Nassau	Total	401,974	324,166	10,270	2,595	27,029	300,901	1,066,935
Outside NYC	Niagara	Active	48,646	49,925	3,919	1,359	5,575	33,878	143,302
Outside NYC	Niagara	Inactive	2,229	1,889	123	76	290	2,024	6,631
Outside NYC	Niagara	Total	50,875	51,814	4,042	1,435	5,865	35,902	149,933
Outside NYC	Oneida	Active	40,958	53,414	2,346	583	6,497	33,746	137,544

Outside NYC	Oneida	Inactive	1,636	1,697	86	34	279	1,531	5,263
Outside NYC	Oneida	Total	42,594	55,111	2,432	617	6,776	35,277	142,807
Outside NYC	Onondaga	Active	116,359	83,975	5,205	1,597	11,666	95,068	313,870
Outside NYC	Onondaga	Inactive	6,609	3,655	213	98	579	5,125	16,279
Outside NYC	Onondaga	Total	122,968	87,630	5,418	1,695	12,245	100,193	330,149
Outside NYC	Ontario	Active	22,973	29,167	1,614	244	3,005	22,173	79,176
Outside NYC	Ontario	Inactive	1,300	1,339	85	22	226	1,553	4,525
Outside NYC	Ontario	Total	24,273	30,506	1,699	266	3,231	23,726	83,701
Outside NYC	Orange	Active	92,065	76,179	5,268	1,637	9,218	68,815	253,182
Outside NYC	Orange	Inactive	5,026	4,504	273	88	656	4,714	15,261
Outside NYC	Orange	Total	97,091	80,683	5,541	1,725	9,874	73,529	268,443
Outside NYC	Orleans	Active	5,071	12,470	661	145	849	6,581	25,777
Outside NYC	Orleans	Inactive	98	230	21	2	31	129	511
Outside NYC	Orleans	Total	5,169	12,700	682	147	880	6,710	26,288
Outside NYC	Oswego	Active	16,420	34,909	1,853	349	2,827	19,431	75,789
Outside NYC	Oswego	Inactive	1,100	1,645	104	31	198	1,312	4,390
Outside NYC	Oswego	Total	17,520	36,554	1,957	380	3,025	20,743	80,179
Outside NYC	Otsego	Active	10,975	14,263	607	166	1,540	9,786	37,337
Outside NYC	Otsego	Inactive	595	581	26	8	89	628	1,927
Outside NYC	Otsego	Total	11,570	14,844	633	174	1,629	10,414	39,264
Outside NYC	Putnam	Active	22,273	24,922	1,702	246	2,862	21,317	73,322
Outside NYC	Putnam	Inactive	1,090	1,114	85	15	150	985	3,439
Outside NYC	Putnam	Total	23,363	26,036	1,787	261	3,012	22,302	76,761
Outside NYC	Rensselaer	Active	34,042	27,529	4,566	1,961	5,453	35,791	109,342
Outside NYC	Rensselaer	Inactive	3,090	1,583	187	127	495	2,598	8,080
Outside NYC	Rensselaer	Total	37,132	29,112	4,753	2,088	5,948	38,389	117,422
Outside NYC	Rockland	Active	92,146	52,854	4,513	1,033	5,761	55,019	211,326
Outside NYC	Rockland	Inactive	4,408	2,269	154	57	353	2,917	10,158
Outside NYC	Rockland	Total	96,554	55,123	4,667	1,090	6,114	57,936	221,484
Outside NYC	Saratoga	Active	52,715	63,910	3,373	634	7,097	53,786	181,515
Outside NYC	Saratoga	Inactive	4,323	4,778	219	51	812	4,265	14,448

Outside NYC	Saratoga	Total	57,038	68,688	3,592	685	7,909	58,051	195,963
Outside NYC	Schenectady	Active	40,019	24,021	3,329	890	3,560	31,625	103,444
Outside NYC	Schenectady	Inactive	1,932	939	98	48	208	1,646	4,871
Outside NYC	Schenectady	Total	41,951	24,960	3,427	938	3,768	33,271	108,315
Outside NYC	Schoharie	Active	4,957	8,629	593	117	953	5,766	21,015
Outside NYC	Schoharie	Inactive	173	251	26	4	55	236	745
Outside NYC	Schoharie	Total	5,130	8,880	619	121	1,008	6,002	21,760
Outside NYC	Schuyler	Active	3,258	5,406	254	63	527	3,197	12,705
Outside NYC	Schuyler	Inactive	166	215	18	4	32	189	624
Outside NYC	Schuyler	Total	3,424	5,621	272	67	559	3,386	13,329
Outside NYC	Seneca	Active	5,816	8,253	444	115	810	5,427	20,865
Outside NYC	Seneca	Inactive	236	261	16	3	49	278	843
Outside NYC	Seneca	Total	6,052	8,514	460	118	859	5,705	21,708
Outside NYC	St.Lawrence	Active	19,185	23,530	1,144	273	2,972	15,454	62,558
Outside NYC	St.Lawrence	Inactive	813	770	36	14	142	887	2,662
Outside NYC	St.Lawrence	Total	19,998	24,300	1,180	287	3,114	16,341	65,220
Outside NYC	Steuben	Active	13,423	30,475	1,160	270	2,019	14,207	61,554
Outside NYC	Steuben	Inactive	809	1,214	41	8	138	994	3,204
Outside NYC	Steuben	Total	14,232	31,689	1,201	278	2,157	15,201	64,758
Outside NYC	Suffolk	Active	358,471	344,328	20,768	4,248	30,502	335,218	1,093,535
Outside NYC	Suffolk	Inactive	11,862	11,591	741	105	422	11,579	36,300
Outside NYC	Suffolk	Total	370,333	355,919	21,509	4,353	30,924	346,797	1,129,835
Outside NYC	Sullivan	Active	17,408	17,280	1,257	292	1,579	13,830	51,646
Outside NYC	Sullivan	Inactive	1,054	784	84	18	133	903	2,976
Outside NYC	Sullivan	Total	18,462	18,064	1,341	310	1,712	14,733	54,622
Outside NYC	Tioga	Active	7,970	14,838	585	128	1,444	8,102	33,067
Outside NYC	Tioga	Inactive	390	713	20	7	92	505	1,727
Outside NYC	Tioga	Total	8,360	15,551	605	135	1,536	8,607	34,794
Outside NYC	Tompkins	Active	32,698	10,470	436	454	1,717	15,066	60,841
Outside NYC	Tompkins	Inactive	3,386	669	33	31	159	1,789	6,067
Outside NYC	Tompkins	Total	36,084	11,139	469	485	1,876	16,855	66,908

Outside NYC	Ulster	Active	54,158	29,325	2,521	1,002	4,248	38,573	129,827
Outside NYC	Ulster	Inactive	2,954	1,514	121	59	280	2,296	7,224
Outside NYC	Ulster	Total	57,112	30,839	2,642	1,061	4,528	40,869	137,051
Outside NYC	Warren	Active	12,783	19,522	834	166	2,100	12,255	47,660
Outside NYC	Warren	Inactive	678	896	62	14	119	853	2,622
Outside NYC	Warren	Total	13,461	20,418	896	180	2,219	13,108	50,282
Outside NYC	Washington	Active	9,217	16,538	809	205	1,762	11,102	39,633
Outside NYC	Washington	Inactive	365	502	29	5	82	458	1,441
Outside NYC	Washington	Total	9,582	17,040	838	210	1,844	11,560	41,074
Outside NYC	Wayne	Active	13,763	25,053	1,706	292	2,218	17,527	60,559
Outside NYC	Wayne	Inactive	506	699	75	10	120	733	2,143
Outside NYC	Wayne	Total	14,269	25,752	1,781	302	2,338	18,260	62,702
Outside NYC	Westchester	Active	319,168	124,544	6,983	2,015	16,151	173,606	642,467
Outside NYC	Westchester	Inactive	17,887	7,302	407	112	1,159	10,192	37,059
Outside NYC	Westchester	Total	337,055	131,846	7,390	2,127	17,310	183,798	679,526
Outside NYC	Wyoming	Active	4,570	12,474	635	94	773	6,291	24,837
Outside NYC	Wyoming	Inactive	257	432	29	4	76	380	1,178
Outside NYC	Wyoming	Total	4,827	12,906	664	98	849	6,671	26,015
Outside NYC	Yates	Active	3,231	6,576	277	55	604	3,462	14,205
Outside NYC	Yates	Inactive	167	265	9	3	38	211	693
Outside NYC	Yates	Total	3,398	6,841	286	58	642	3,673	14,898
Outside NYC Grand Total		Active	2,786,315	2,322,340	140,765	36,921	235,242	2,140,141	7,661,724
Outside NYC Grand Total		InActive	142,947	100,537	5,996	1,886	14,050	115,053	380,469
Outside NYC Grand Total		Total	2,929,262	2,422,877	146,761	38,807	249,292	2,255,194	8,042,193
Within NYC	Bronx	Active	520,346	55,352	3,479	3,645	10,249	144,686	737,757
Within NYC	Bronx	Inactive	38,135	2,851	216	232	950	9,427	51,811
Within NYC	Bronx	Total	558,481	58,203	3,695	3,877	11,199	154,113	789,568
Within NYC	Kings	Active	1,090,006	143,492	4,935	8,168	20,559	298,442	1,565,602
Within NYC	Kings	Inactive	77,908	8,375	301	492	2,023	19,911	109,010

Within NYC	Kings	Total	1,167,914	151,867	5,236	8,660	22,582	318,353	1,674,612
Within NYC	New York	Active	744,893	79,136	2,125	3,374	14,655	208,125	1,052,308
Within NYC	New York	Inactive	73,992	8,997	212	249	2,332	21,691	107,473
Within NYC	New York	Total	818,885	88,133	2,337	3,623	16,987	229,816	1,159,781
Within NYC	Queens	Active	778,784	156,037	5,748	4,848	21,024	313,839	1,280,280
Within NYC	Queens	Inactive	48,639	7,479	324	211	1,513	16,154	74,320
Within NYC	Queens	Total	827,423	163,516	6,072	5,059	22,537	329,993	1,354,600
Within NYC	Richmond	Active	122,696	102,840	4,135	1,188	7,573	80,529	318,961
Within NYC	Richmond	Inactive	7,457	5,719	213	63	567	4,216	18,235
Within NYC	Richmond	Total	130,153	108,559	4,348	1,251	8,140	84,745	337,196
Within NYC Total		Active	3,256,725	536,857	20,422	21,223	74,060	1,045,621	4,954,908
Within NYC Total		InActive	246,131	33,421	1,266	1,247	7,385	71,399	360,849
Within NYC Total		Total	3,502,856	570,278	21,688	22,470	81,445	1,117,020	5,315,757
Statewide Total		Active	6,043,040	2,859,197	161,187	58,144	309,302	3,185,762	12,616,632
Statewide Total		InActive	389,078	133,958	7,262	3,133	21,435	186,452	741,318
Statewide Total		Total	6,432,118	2,993,155	168,449	61,277	330,737	3,372,214	13,357,950