



New York State Board of Elections Annual Report 2012



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STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

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Douglas A. Kellner
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Commissioner

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Co-Executive Director

To: The Honorable Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor
Members of the New York State Legislature

We are pleased to submit to you the New York State Board of Elections' 2012 Annual Report. This report provides a comprehensive review of Board programs and accomplishments during the calendar year 2012.

The Board's mission consists of the oversight of each county board of elections and the Board of Elections in the City of New York, as well as statewide compliance with the Help America Vote Act, the National Voter Registration Act and the Military & Overseas Voter Empowerment Act. The Board, among other things, administers several critical programs, including the statewide voter registration list (NYSVoter), all agency-based registration, and the voting system certification program. In addition to ensuring fair and broad ballot access for hundreds of candidates from throughout the State, the Board is committed to the active investigation of election law violations, and oversight and enforcement of campaign financial disclosure filing requirements.

2012 was a very busy year for the State Board of Elections. The year started with five special elections held on March 20th. There were vacancies in the 27th Senate District and the following Assembly Districts: 93rd, 100th, 103rd, and 145th.

Next we proceeded to the Presidential Primary which was held on April 24th. There was no primary for the Democratic Party, and while there was a primary for the Republicans it was anticlimactic as most candidates had dropped out of the race by April 24th. Mitt Romney won handily in a very low turnout affair.

The week following the Presidential Primary the State Board moved its offices to its new location at 40 North Pearl Street in the state-owned Ten Eyck Building. Our computer servers, which maintain the statewide voter database were moved to a

remote location on the state office campus. While the move saved the state more than \$6 million in lease payments, we had less than 2 months to complete our move and insure all systems were fully functional before our next major election event.

For the first time in nearly 40 years we held primaries in June as a result of a court order requiring New York to conduct the primaries for federal offices to comply with the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act. There were 16 primaries for House seats and one for the U.S. Senate. The turnout for the Republican Senate primary was 5.3%. The average turnout for the House seats was 9.5% with the highest turnout being 14.7% for the Democratic Primary in the 6th Congressional District.

The State and Local primaries were held at their traditional time in September. There were 11 Senate primaries and 23 Assembly primaries.

The General Election was severely disrupted by a devastating hurricane which hit the New York Metropolitan area mere days before Election Day in November. With the assistance of the State Emergency Management Office, state and local officials worked tirelessly to coordinate resources, poll sites, pollworkers and inform voters on changes forced by Hurricane Sandy. Local boards in the storm-ravaged areas had to relocate 104 poll sites out of more than 16,000 statewide. On Election Day, despite major hurdles, more than 7 million voters came to the polls and voted for their choices. The General Election ballot contained 30 federal offices including President, Vice-President, U.S. Senate and House of Representatives; and, 243 state and judicial offices.

We continued to work on improvements and upgrades to our new absentee ballot delivery system for military and overseas voters. The Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act was passed by Congress during the 2009 Session which requires states to make absentee ballots available via email to military voters and U.S. Citizens living overseas. We have continued to work with our vendor and the local county boards and voter registration systems to monitor progress and improve operations. In 2012, New York again led the nation in the number of voters who utilized the new email system allowing 14,693 military and overseas voters to download an absentee ballot by email.

The New York State Board of Elections has worked diligently to embrace each of the new programs it has implemented and is recognized on the national level as a leader in enhancing the participation of eligible voters to the elective franchise. We remain steadfast in our commitment to providing open, accessible and accurate elections.

Respectfully submitted,

Douglas A. Kellner
Co-Chair

James A. Walsh
Co-Chair

Evelyn J. Aquila
Commissioner

Gregory P. Peterson
Commissioner



Front Row: L to R, Commissioner Douglas A. Kellner, Commissioner Evelyn J. Aquila, Commissioner James A. Walsh, Commissioner Gregory P. Peterson.
Back Row: L to R, Co-Executive Director Robert A. Brehm, Co-Executive Director Todd D. Valentine.

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 disclosure and limitations of 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.

PERSONNEL DIRECTORY

Commissioners

Douglas A. Kellner
Co-Chair

James A. Walsh
Co-Chair

Evelyn J. Aquila
Commissioner

Gregory P. Peterson
Commissioner

Robert A. Brehm
Co-Executive Director

Donna Mullahey
Secretary

Todd D. Valentine
Co-Executive Director

Maryellen Reda
Secretary

Office of the Special Counsel

Kimberly A. Galvin, *Special Counsel*
Paul Collins, *First Deputy Counsel*

Office of the Enforcement Counsel

Elizabeth C. Hogan, *Enforcement Counsel*
William J. McCann, Jr., *Special Deputy Counsel*

Campaign Financial Disclosure

Patricia M. Lloyd, *Associate Accountant*
Josephine T. Jackson, *Senior Accountant*

Public Information

John W. Conklin, *Dir. of Public Information*
Thomas E. Connolly, *Dep. Dir. of Pub Information*

Agency-Based Voter Registration

Gregory Fiozzo, *Coordinator of NVRA Operations*
Patrick Campion, *Coordinator of Special Projects*

Election Operations & Services

Anna E. Svizzero, *Director of Election Operations*
Joseph T. Burns, *Dep. Dir. of Election Operations*

Information Technology

David Loomis, *Chief of Data Processing Services*
Daniel E. Valvo, *Mgr of Data Processing Services*

Administrative Office

Thomas Jarose, *Assoc. Personnel Administrator*
Colleen Koch, *Administrative Assistant*

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COUNSEL'S OFFICE

Legal Opinions

The Office of Special Counsel is responsible for preparing responses to requests for formal opinions from the New York State Board of Elections (NYSBOE). These formal opinions serve to further clarify certain sections of the Election Law. The Board issued no formal opinions for 2012, however did provide numerous informal opinions throughout the course of the year.

You may obtain copies of individual opinions or a complete set of opinions by visiting the Board's website (www.elections.ny.gov).



Legislative Activities

Counsel's 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, Counsel's Office is responsible for drafting all legislative proposals of the Board. In addition to any New York State legislative initiatives, the

office has worked extensively with other members of the staff in reviewing any federal legislative proposals that may have an effect on elections in New York.

The following is a brief summary of significant legislation that was enacted in 2012:

Chapter Number	Brief Summary
482	Extends permanent certain provisions of law relating to the use of certain voting machines
38	Relates to the date of the 2012 primary election.

Election Law Inquiries



The Office of Special Counsel handles general questions on elections, excluding most enforcement matters. Local boards of elections, town clerks, elected officials, candidates, political committees, and involved citizens all rely on the expertise of the board’s attorneys in interpreting the law. It is estimated that the Office of Special Counsel received and responded to several hundred inquiries regarding administration and interpretation of the Election Law.

Litigation

The Office of Special Counsel represented the Board in approximately 50 new court actions in 2012. As 2012 was a petition filing year at the State Board, those 50 new cases included 11 Congressional petition cases, 16 Assembly petition cases, 8 State Senate petition cases and 3 Judicial District petition cases.

The following is a brief summary of the remaining significant litigation activity in 2011:

LITIGATION SUMMARY

United States v. New York State

In 2006, the United States Department of Justice (USDOJ) brought suit against the State of New York and NYSBOE to enforce provisions of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA). NYSBOE and USDOJ established a consent decree with the Court setting forth a plan which would bring the State into compliance as soon as possible. At a minimum, the Counsel’s Office participated in weekly monitoring calls with USDOJ. This monitoring continues as it relates to the full use of the NYSVoter System by NYC. NYCBOE has implemented technical changes to allow full use and has started the process of full list maintenance.

Nassau County v. NYSBOE

The case was dismissed on motion due to a lack of capacity on the part of the Petitioners. The Appellate Division, Third Department affirmed the dismissal and the Court of Appeals denied leave to appeal.

UNITED STATES v. NYS and the NYSBOE

The USDOJ brought suit against the State of New York and the New York State Board of Elections for its failure to comply with the ballot transmittal requirements set forth in the federal legislation known as the MOVE Act.

Simply put, many counties throughout New York State failed to transmit ballots to their Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) voters 45 days before the 2010 general election. The consent decree ultimately entered in to by the parties required extensive and ongoing reporting requirements regarding all UOCAVA voters. In addition, the consent decree requires the defendants in the action to make periodic reports to USDOJ and the Court as to the state’s ongoing compliance with the requirements of the MOVE Act.

Conservative Party, et.al. v. James A. Walsh, et.al. and
NAACP et.al. v. NYSBOE

Although separate federal litigations, these cases involve similar issues. In these actions the plaintiffs are alleging that the various procedures and warning messages involving how both over-votes and double-votes are handled by the new HAVA compliant voting systems are legally insufficient and deprive the voters and minor political parties of various rights. In both cases settlement decrees were entered into in. Agreed upon screen changes have now been provided to the counties and will be in use for all future elections.

Robert L. Schulz, et.al. v. New York State BOE

The case was dismissed on motion of NYSBOE by the District Court as the plaintiffs lacked standing. The Second Circuit Court of Appeals has issued an affirmance of the District Court's ruling and has also denied *en banc* consideration of the appeal.

National Organization for Marriage v. NYSBOE

In 2011 National Organization for Marriage (NOM) appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit from an Order of the United States District Court for the Western District of New York dismissing NOM's Complaint, finding the action did not present a justiciable controversy in that NOM lacked standing to assert its Constitutional claims and the action was not ripe for adjudication. The Appellate argument was held on August 24, and a recent decision denied the motion to dismiss and found that the controversy was justiciable. It has been remanded for further action.

Germalic v. NYSBOE

In 2012 the District Court dismissed this challenge to New York's ban on out of state petition gathers on standing grounds and the Second Circuit Court of Appeals issued a summary affirmance of that ruling. In 2013 the Supreme Court of the United States denied certiorari.

* The State Board of Elections was also named in 12 other less significant law suits in 2012.

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 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 725 offices that participate in the program.



Including the Department of Motor Vehicles, 16 New York State agencies participate in the agency-based voter registration program. Designated as state agencies which provide public assistance are the Department of Social Services 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 2012, 420,301 voter registration applications or transactions were 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 76% (319,557) of the total number of voter registration applications or transactions in the state. The remaining agencies/programs participating in the program accounted for 24% (100,744). Armed services recruiting offices accounted for 0 applications. Voter registration applications and transactions incorrectly sent to the state board by mail and forwarded to the county boards of elections accounted for 62 of the above total.

Sources of Voter Registration

Motor Vehicles	319,957
Public Assistance Agencies	91,658
Disability Agencies	3,082
State Designated Agencies	5,942
By Mail	62
Armed Services	0
Total	420,301

Agency-Based Voter Registration Statistics

<u>Year</u>	<u>New Registrations</u>	<u>Address Changes</u>	<u>Enrollment Changes</u>	<u>Name Changes</u>
1995	316,627	64,005	23,108	4,644
1996	326,356	132,169	33,855	6,356
1997	273,190	171,275	32,773	8,164
1998	238,961	160,474	36,635	9,205
1999	220,771	156,619	40,089	9,400
2000	194,170	135,255	25,270	9,322
2001	191,403	129,267	26,550	10,496
2002	179,684	123,636	30,290	10,354
2003	187,100	125,627	31,403	10,949
2004	217,289	137,926	38,691	12,359
2005	147,792	106,395	19,569	9,314
2006	144,977	94,685	15,912	8,452
2007	166,341	89,779	18,113	9,665
2008	203,486	98,763	25,722	11,157
2009	160,690	97,747	26,353	10,665
2010	162,270	96,017	29,083	10,667
2011	170,447	84,282	33,898	11,769
2012	201,401	87,057	33,479	11,089

Training

The State Board of Elections is responsible for the development of training materials and presentation of training programs on the requirements and implementation of the agency-based voter registration program. In 2012, regional agency-based voter registration training offerings were presented to the participating NVRA sites in New York State. State Board staff continues to provide updated training and reference materials as well as on-going telephone guidance and support to agency program liaisons, site personnel in all offices offering agency-based voter registration, as well as to county boards of election.

Agency Oversight

The success of the agency-based registration program relies on cooperation among the participating state agencies, county boards of elections, and the New York State Board of Elections. Due to the numerous and unique differences in clientele and services provided by each of the agencies, the administrative policies at each agency's participating offices and programs are conducted at the discretion of each individual state agency, under the guidance, input, approval and support of the State Board of Elections. Also, staff responds to all inquiries, and acts to assist agency program coordinators, site personnel, and county board staff in resolving administrative and procedural issues in an effort to ensure effective and efficient operation of the agency-based registration program in New York State.

In addition, statistical reports containing data on voter registration activity for all agency-based sites are mailed to agency commissioners and program coordinators each month. Review of these reports enables program coordinators to monitor voter registration activity and program compliance, as well as identify inconsistencies at each participating office. This information also assists the State Board of Elections in evaluating the workload placed on county boards of elections offices by NVRA program requirements.

Distribution of NVRA Program Supplies

Supplies for the agency-based registration program are shipped weekly by NVRA staff as requested by participating sites. Constant tracking of supply order and shipping dates is made possible by a supply order and inventory system specifically developed for monitoring distribution of NVRA program materials. The system also provides staff with current inventory balances to ensure that supplies, including forms in multiple languages as required by the Voting Rights Act, are reordered as needed. The State Board also distributed voter registration forms to institutions of the State University of New York. The New York State Board of Elections processed 646 individual supply shipments to participating NVRA sites during 2012.

In addition, the State Board of Elections provides "read only" copies of the NYS voter registration form in both Braille and large print formats. Copies of both

versions as well as a poster-sized version of the agency-based voter registration form are provided to agencies and programs participating in the NVRA program that serve people with disabilities upon request.

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 2012, staff at the State Board of Elections processed 67,919 New York State and 29,990 out-of-state registration cancellations and forwarded them to the appropriate county board of elections or state election official.

DMV Address Change Requests

The New York State Board of Elections assists the Department of Motor Vehicles with the distribution of customer address change requests resulting from licensing or driver I.D. transactions by counting, sorting and forwarding them monthly to county boards of elections. Also received from the Department of Motor Vehicles and processed by state board staff, are the DMV internet change-of-address request forms which have been downloaded by customers, completed, and forwarded to DMV. The state board distributed 13,386 address change requests received from the Department of Motor Vehicles to county boards during 2012.

County HAVA Funds Program

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, as well as the disbursement of federal and state funds, 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 general public on the proper use of new voting systems.

Poll Site Access Program

The New York State Board of Elections has received funding from State appropriations and from the Department of Health and Human Services to establish, expand, and improve access to and participation by individuals with a full range of disabilities in the elections process. The polling place access improvement funds will assist county boards in undertaking minor temporary improvement or renovation projects, and the purchase of proper signage, materials, and low-tech devices to help assist persons with disabilities on election days and to assure voter privacy and independence. The funds may be used to make polling places, including parking, the path of travel, door hardware, entrances, exits, and voting areas of each polling facility, accessible to individuals with the full range of disabilities (e.g. impairments involving vision, hearing, mobility, dexterity, emotional, or intellectual) through the use of varied accessibility tools (e.g. ramps, handrails, and signage).

Poll Worker Training and Voter Education Program

The New York State Board of Elections has received HAVA funds to be dispersed and used by county boards for the specific and limited purpose of advancing Voter Education and Poll Worker Training. County Boards have implemented programs to educate individuals on the proper use of new voting systems, including ballot marking devices. These efforts are intended to help bolster public confidence in the election process by providing information to election administrators on methods for keeping the process secure while ensuring that every eligible voter can cast a vote and have that vote counted. Training and education must extend to all voters, including those with a full range of disabilities, as well as those with language barriers.



The On-line Poll Worker Training Program continued to be available in 2012 to further poll worker training. In 2008, the State Board created the On-line Poll Worker Training Project as a supplemental means to training poll workers.

Full use of the on-line training platform was completed in October 2008 and its use has been ongoing. Also, the voter education website serves as a recruiting tool to interest the public in becoming poll workers.

NYSVoter County Reviews

In 2007, the State Board of Elections implemented NYSVoter, a statewide voter registration database in order to comply with the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) and subsequent amendments to the New York State 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 2012, 15 counties were reviewed and found to be in substantial compliance with state regulations.



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 62 county Boards of Elections, the facilitation of ballot access efforts by candidates for a variety of public offices and party positions, and oversight and technical assistance of 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 2012 ballot access activities dramatically heightened due to Unit responsibilities surrounding races for presidential nominating convention delegates, as conducted at the primary election held on April 24, 2012. By order of the US District Court, a primary was held for Federal offices on June 26, 2012, to ensure compliance with the MOVE Act, which concerns itself with the timely delivery of absentee ballots to and from those serving in the military and U.S. citizens living abroad. The State primary was held on September 13, 2012. The general election was held on November 6, 2012.



Even-numbered year races include those for Member of the State Assembly, State Senator, and Member of the United States House of Representatives. In addition to filings related to those offices, the State Board of Elections is also the repository for many petitions filed for delegates and alternate delegates to Judicial District Conventions. These persons nominate candidates for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court from each of the thirteen judicial districts in the State. Further, many petitions for those seeking to become State Party Committee Members, representing certain Assembly and Congressional districts, are also filed with the State Board.

Ballot access activity relating to the public, party, and judicial offices described above involve data entry as well as the creation and dissemination of corresponding acknowledgements. For the April Presidential Primary, this activity consisted of the filing of the following petitions and nominations:

- 1 statewide petition for the office of President
- 16 petitions for the office of delegate to a National Presidential Convention, representing approximately 127 Delegates

- 310 delegate and alternate delegate candidates named on petitions and nominations filed county Boards of Elections, which were certified to the State Board and processed by the Election Operations Unit
- 5 statewide nominations for the office of President
- 5 nominations for the office of delegate and alternate delegate to a National Presidential Convention representing approximately 232 Delegates and 230 Alternate Delegates

The following petitions were filed with respect to the June primary:

- 8 nominations for United States Senate
- 78 petitions for Representative in Congress

Additionally, the following filings relating to petitions were received, posted, and acknowledged:

- 41 acceptances
- 35 authorizations
- 4 declinations
- 2 substitutions

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

- 68 general objections
- 37 specifications

The following petitions were filed with respect to the September primary and the subsequent general election:

- 127 petitions for New York State Senate
- 200 petitions for New York State Assembly
- 15 petitions (comprising 180 candidates) for Conservative State Committee
- 26 petitions (comprising 46 candidates) for Working Families State Committee

- 98 petitions (comprising 606 candidates) for Judicial Delegates/Alternates

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

- 46 general objections for New York State Senate
- 86 general objections for New York State Assembly
- 3 general objections for State Committee
- 1 general objection for Judicial Delegates/Alternates
- 9 specifications for New York State Senate
- 17 specifications for New York State Assembly

Additionally, the following filings relating to petitions were received, posted, and acknowledged:

- 4 Certificates of Declination
- 1 Certificate of Substitution
- 197 Acceptances
- 164 Certificates of Authorization

Independent nominating petitions may be filed for public office, and they also require acceptance by the candidate being nominated. The 2012 independent nominating petition filing period included the submission, posting, and acknowledgement of the following:

- 4 Petitions for the office of President, which included 4 Presidential candidates;
4 Vice-Presidential Candidates; and, 89 Electors
- 2 Petitions for United States Senate
- 9 Petitions for Congress
- 3 Petitions for State Senate
- 6 Petitions for State Assembly

Ballot access filings are not validated by the State Board of Elections. However, the validity of a filing may be challenged by persons (objectors)

choosing to do so. Challenges require the filing of an initial notice, or general objection, and a subsequent detailed list of specific objections. Staff then reviews each specific objection, notes their findings on a reporting form, and submits what they have found to a hearing officer for review. Determinations are then made by the Commissioners of the State Board of Elections, and notices of all determinations are provided to all participants. Objections to designating petitions and corresponding specifications received, posted, and researched, were as follows:

- 7 general objections filed
- 5 sets of specifications filed

A total of 22 Supreme Court Nominations were filed from the six Judicial Districts that had vacancies. A total of 73 candidates were nominated. All information was entered into the computer system and all candidates were sent acknowledgement letters with regard to the following:

- One declination was filed
- One substitution was filed
- Two general objections were filed
- Two specifications were filed

Additionally, a ballot draw was conducted at the request of a candidate from the 7th Judicial District.

Special elections in March were called by Governor Andrew M. Cuomo to address vacancies as follows:

- 27th Senate District due to the resignation of Hon. Carl Kruger
- 93rd Assembly District due to the resignation of Hon. Mike Spano
- 100th Assembly District due to the death of Hon. Thomas J. Kirwan
- 103rd Assembly District due to the resignation of Hon. Marcus J. Molinaro
- 145th Assembly District due to the resignation of Hon. Mark J.F. Schroeder

Post-election activities include the collection, recording, and validating of all election results corresponding to the offices noted above. Certificates are prepared for signature by the Commissioners of the State Board of Elections in their capacity as the State Board of Canvassers. In addition, the Unit fielded a multitude of post-election questions on both Primary and General Election issues.



Presidential elections require the production of unique documents which are used in the proceedings of the Electoral College, which was held on December 17. Subsequent to the adjournment of the Electoral College, executed documents were prepared and forwarded by the State Board of Elections, as required, to the Archivist of the United States.

Participating in an exciting new agency initiative, staff actively supported the implementation of scanning and electronic media order fulfillment in response to FOIL requests placed during petition periods. Scanning of petitions was performed for the first time utilizing two scanning stations and dedicated staff. With a goal of streamlining and decreasing response time for requests, the new process enabled the State Board of Elections to positively impact the turn-around and convenience of responding to requestors.

Public Election Services

In 2012 the Unit responded to a high volume of information inquiries from the public, predominantly relating to the Presidential Primary and the General Election. Additionally, a sizeable amount of associated information was distributed, including copies of the *2012 New York State Election Law*, general information such as election results (current and previous), political calendars, candidate lists, the State Board of Elections' *Running for Office* booklet, as well as other data and information relating to elections and the election process. Further, the Election Operations Unit manages the State Board of Elections' toll-free voter registration application request number (1-800-FOR-VOTE), and fulfills requests submitted via the agency website. In 2012, the following requests for registration forms were processed by the Unit, resulting in the mailing of a total of 52,589 forms:

- 17,759 requests via the agency website
- 5,530 requests (English) and 101 requests (Spanish) via toll-free number

Statewide County Boards of Elections Operational Support

In response to Governor Andrew Cuomo's Executive Order allowing affidavit ballots to be used in storm-designated counties for voters who were displaced or whose poll sites were displaced as a result of Hurricane Sandy (as further explained elsewhere in the agency's annual report), the Election Operations Unit created processing memoranda, a reporting schema and corresponding forms, so that county boards could log and track affidavit ballots cast in districts not the voters' own, and also log and track the delivery of those ballots to the voters' correct counties.

In addition to election assistance, support to county Boards of Elections in the area of daily operations remains a key focus of the Unit.

County Boards of Elections are provided with oversight and support in innumerable ways, including phone calls, conference calls, e-mails, customized workshops and site visits tailored to individual counties, informative conference presentations, participation in and appearances at Election Commissioners

Association regional meetings, topical memorandums, and the provision of extensive procedural documents and forms for implementation at the local level. As new regulations emerge or previous topics become heightened areas of interest, the Unit strives to communicate timely and appropriate guidance to county Board of Elections personnel.

The State Board of Elections also provides National Change of Address (NCOA) information to all of New York State's county Boards of Elections. NCOA services are a required component of New York State's statutory voter registration list maintenance procedures, and help to ensure that voter addresses are synchronized with information on file with the U.S. Postal Service. This process is further enhanced as data is processed via the statewide database. In 2012, data concerning over 687,407 such changes were provided to county Boards of Elections for their use in updating registration records, voter notifications, and other routine maintenance tasks to reflect voter's change of address information.

Voting System Certification and Support Activities

The rapid pace and high volume of activity relative to supporting and guiding county Boards of Elections in the use of optical scanning devices continued into 2012. Due to the complexity and technical nature of these systems, the provision of ongoing support is essential throughout the year. Key initiatives and services included, but were not limited to, the following:

- Help Desk technical support was provided before, during, and after the Primary and General Elections, with dedicated staff assigned to assist county Board of Elections personnel in building ballots, running test decks, conducting 3% audits, defining ballot layout, and related tasks.
- Software upgrades for voting equipment used by county Boards of Elections was a main focus throughout 2012. Both vendor systems required upgrades that were tested, certified, disseminated, overseen, and supported by Unit technical staff.
- Election Operations staff continued refining the test deck process, while ensuring that it remains thorough and robust. Feedback from county

Boards of Elections, as well as input received from New York State Technology Enterprise Corporation (NYSTEC) regarding security, supported the goal of sculpting the overall test deck process.

- EAC grant-funded research relative to pre-election testing and post-election auditing progressed in 2012. Work with New York Network (NYN) resulted in the development of a DVD training video regarding test deck creation. Activities with the Clear Ballot Group of Boston also advanced the concept of using their system for an automated independent audit process in New York State.
- Unit staff conducted a series of tests using the Clear Ballot tool to validate county election system audits. To validate election results, data from the Saratoga and Schenectady County Boards of Elections was utilized following the primary election, and data from the Saratoga, Schenectady, and Monroe County Boards of Elections were utilized following the General Election.
- Staff continues to collect and review ballots generated by county Boards of Elections in order to assess the potential for improved usability for voters. Areas of focus were font size, layout, placement of instructions, and overall design.
- Data collection was conducted in response to a court order concerning the number of over-votes that occurred during the General Election.
- Following extensive evaluation, which included a thorough review of all participating bidder Requests for Proposal (RFP) and on-site demonstrations, staff selected a vendor to provide an asset management tracking product.
- Unit staff attended and presented at annual Election Commissioners' Association conferences.
- The Unit also tested and evaluated central count voting systems submitted by Election Systems and Software (ES&S) and Dominion Voting Systems.

Performing functional and stress testing utilizing both primary and general elections in a variety of contest layouts, sizes, and code channel densities, over 22,000 ballots were run on each system. In addition, to replicate the way in which some ballots would be received by county Boards of Elections, ballots with folds were run, as were stained ballots and those marked using different marking devices.



Additional Unit Activities

In addition to ongoing operational and technical support to county Boards of Elections, public election services, ballot access assistance, and voting system certification and technical support, Election Operations personnel assist other Units in the agency through active participation in workgroups and projects, support of other Agency missions affected by staffing shortages, and contributing to the various priorities identified by the Agency.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY UNIT

All of the program units in the Agency rely heavily on technology to perform the Board's collective mission. This is especially true with the changes in election management within the State of New York and nationally. The Information Technology Unit (ITU) is tasked with providing the most efficient and cost effective technology solutions to assist program unit staff to perform their responsibilities.

Among the ITU responsibilities are the procurement, operations and maintenance of all computing systems for the State Board of Elections. ITU staff performs or manages development, implementation, maintenance and support of all election information systems for the Agency. Information Technology Unit staff is responsible for data storage, data processing, security of networks and data as well as accessibility to election-related data. ITU keeps the Board current with emerging technology and makes recommendations to the Co-Executive Directors regarding technology procurement.

Additionally, the Agency's Chief Information Officer represents the Board of Elections at the Office of Information Technology Services' General Government Cluster.

Computing Environment and Infrastructure

The New York State Board of Elections operates two network environments: an internal agency network and the "NYSVoter" network that allows for communication between the Board and local county systems. The Information Technology Unit is responsible for the design, installation, configuration and maintenance of the networks. This responsibility includes servers, switches, wiring plant, workstations and all of the ancillary devices required for operating a stable, secure network. Information Technology staff is also responsible for the design and maintenance of the Agency database, Intranet and Internet infrastructures and applications. ITU staff assures that backup, disaster recovery and network security are performed with attention to best industry standards and practices. The main ITU data center was moved in 2012 to a location hosted by the NYS Office of Information Technology Services.

Information Technology management is responsible for developing an IT budget. IT Management is also responsible for obtaining purchase approval for all technology purchases by submitting justified “Plan to Purchase” documentation and submitting requisitions for purchase to the finance/ procurement officer.

ITU staff develops, maintains and supports the major applications and systems, described below, which are used at the State Board of Elections.

Financial Disclosure Administration System (FIDAS).

The Financial Disclosure System is a relational database, network-based system used by auditing and enforcement staff for the management of the financial disclosure reports for committees and candidates for statewide office. The Information Technology Unit develops and maintains the databases and applications associated with the administration of campaign finances. The Agency’s Electronic Filing Software, which is used by candidates and political committees for filing their reports, was developed by and is maintained by the Agency’s IT staff. In 2012, the Information Technology Unit completed re-engineering the filing software to operate on any computer operating system. The software is also improved to better support the filing community

ITU is responsible for receiving and processing electronic filings from approximately 15,000 filers and loading them into the Campaign Financial Disclosure Database. 2012 was a federal and state election year so there were eight major filing periods. A small, but efficient help desk staff performs this work in addition to delivering telephone support to the financial report filers, County Boards of Elections and agency staff.

National Change of Address Processing (NCOA)

NCOA processing was coordinated by the State Board as required by the National Voter Registration Act. A file with all the names and addresses is produced and forwarded electronically to an NCOA vendor for matching against the U.S. Post Office’s Change-of-Address database. The file resulting from the processing is retrieved electronically by the State Board where it is

parsed and redistributed to the individual counties of origin. The NCOA processing for 2012 included nearly 12 million voter records from sixty-two counties. Centralizing this NCOA processing through the State Board, as opposed to the processing by individual counties, provides the counties with a substantial savings in revenue due to the economy of scale that the State Board is able to leverage.

Election Operation Support

The Information Technology Unit provides support to the Election Operations Unit in the form of the Candidate Petition Administration System (CAPAS), which is used to administer the candidate petition process, as well as, create correspondence, ballots and reports pertaining to elections. The year 2012 was a federal and state election year, so the Elections Operations Unit relied heavily on the CAPAS system.

Agency-Based Voter Registration/Public Information

The Information Technology Unit supports the database applications used by the Voter Registration Unit to manage the registration sites and transactions. There is also a supplies inventory system created and maintained by the Agency's IT staff.

The Public Information Officer has oversight of the content on the Agency's web site. The Agency has adopted a policy of making as much information as possible available electronically thus cutting the cost of printing and reproduction. The Information Technology staff works closely with the Public Information Office to oversee the technology, design and application development associated with the Agency's web site.

NYSVoter Statewide Voter Registration Database

As part of the Federal Help America Vote Act (HAVA), legislation that was passed in 2002, as well as New York State election law changes, the State Board of Elections was required to create a statewide voter registration database. The Statewide Voter Registration Database, known as NYSVoter, was developed and implemented in 2007. Since then the system has become mature and stable.

NYSVoter is a complex architecture of over 60 servers and multiple networks including a Wide Area Network consisting of Virtual Private Networks that requires a great deal of monitoring and maintenance activity on a daily basis. The NYSVoter staff not only maintains the production system that resides at the data center, but also a remote disaster recovery site.

The information technology unit worked with the Federal Voting Assistance Program to implement the Military Overseas Voter Empowerment Act (MOVE) to assist military voters and voters who live overseas to vote absentee ballots. The MOVE system was integrated with NYSVoter and the county voter registration systems for the 2012 election.



ELECTION LAW ENFORCEMENT & INVESTIGATIONS

NYSBOE's Enforcement Counsel supervises the Enforcement, Investigation and Campaign Finance Units.

The Enforcement Unit consists of seven staff: Enforcement Counsel, Deputy Enforcement Counsel, Confidential Secretary, Confidential Aide, two Enforcement Specialists, and an Investigator.

The Unit enforces violations of the Election Law. Whenever a complaint alleging a violation is made, it is reviewed to ascertain that the conduct complained of would, if true, be a violation of that law, and that there is evidence to support it. Counsel examines the nature and scope of the alleged conduct, and recommends an appropriate disposition of the complaint to the Board's Commissioners. In addition to general complaints of Election Law violations, Enforcement Counsel also has responsibility for any complaint of a violation of Title III of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, in accordance with the specific processes statutorily imposed.

In 2011, NYSBOE opened 54 complaints alleging violations of the Election Law, and processed 56 complaints to a Determination.

Additionally, Enforcement Counsel initiates civil proceedings relative to campaign financial reporting mandates. If a required campaign financial disclosure report is not filed, the committee treasurer and/or the candidate is notified by certified and first class mail of the failure to file. If the filing is not received by the Board within five days of receipt of that letter, the Board initiates a civil action requesting the Court to order the filing be made, as well as to assess a monetary penalty and court costs. In 2011, the Enforcement Unit initiated three lawsuits and obtained 792 Judgments against candidates and treasurers for failure to file campaign financial disclosure reports. By year's end, 252 Judgments were satisfied.

Enforcement's Investigation arm conducts any investigation of alleged violation of the Election Law ordered by the Board, including in the areas of campaign financial disclosure, petitions, illegal registration and voting, and the conduct of elections.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE UNIT

The Campaign Finance Unit (CFU) is headed by the Enforcement Counsel who, with the Deputy Enforcement Counsel, supervises a campaign finance staff of 11 who are assigned to the three sub-units within Campaign Finance: Intake and Processing; Education Outreach and Training; and Audit and Review.

CFU/Intake and Processing sub-unit consists of five staff: an Associate Accountant; a Senior Accountant; a Calculations Clerk II; and two Campaign Finance Analysts. This staff is primarily responsible for registrations and terminations of committees, receiving and processing campaign financial disclosure reports, and for operating the call center, where inquiries about the Election Law and filing mandates are handled. In 2011, January and July Periodic financial disclosure reports were required of all registered committees. As well, primary and general election reports were required as applicable. Nine special elections were held in 2011. At the end of 2011, there were 12,319 active filers with the Board. A total of 29,559 financial disclosure statements were received by the Board in 2011, consisting of 8,595 from state filers, and 20,964 from county filers who were mandated to register and file with the State Board. There were 28,694 electronic submissions, 235 by diskette, and 600 paper filings. All filings are available for public viewing on the Board’s website. If a mandated filing is not made, the candidate and/or committee treasurer is notified by certified and first class mail of the failure to file. In 2011, the CFU sent 9,848 such letters. Subsequently, three lawsuits were initiated by the Enforcement Unit and a resulting 792 Judgments for failure to file were entered.

The number of active filers with the Board continues to increase, as is indicated below:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
State Filers	2,159	2,152	2,014	2,549	2,121
County Filers	6,701	6,989	8,936	8,458	10,198
TOTAL	8,860	9,141	10,950	11,007	12,319

Filers include both committees, and candidates without a committee who are making their own filings. In 2011, 3,149 new committees registered with the Board. With each new registration, the CFU sent a confirmation to the treasurer, providing the committee identification number, a personal

identification number that acts as an electronic signature when making filings, and other information relating to filing requirements and obligations. There were 2,434 committee/candidate terminations processed in 2011.

Other duties of this sub-unit which they accomplished in 2011 include:

- Creation and publication of the campaign financial disclosure filing calendar.
- Calculation of the contribution limits as set forth in Election Law Article 14.
- Providing the public, as well as all filers with NYSBOE or county boards of elections, with information regarding campaign finance. In 2011, the staff responded to 13,824 telephone inquiries through the call center, filled 360 requests for campaign finance forms and materials, sent 1,928 letters to filers informing them of some error in their attempt to submit a financial disclosure report, and sent another 962 follow up letters. Staff also assisted people who visited our public view area.

The CFU/ Education Outreach and Training sub-unit is staffed by three people. Their primary area of responsibility is the preparation and dissemination of information and materials relative to the financial disclosure mandates of the Election Law. In 2011, this sub-unit accomplished the annual revision of the Campaign Finance Handbook; revised forms promulgated by the Board relative to Article 14 of the Election Law and created the annual Filer Update for distribution to all filers. As well, they conducted 25 training seminars for filers



throughout the State to provide information as to the requirements of financial filing and applicable Election Law provisions. They also created a ‘train the trainer’ program for county boards of elections so that the staffs at the boards could better assist filers. In 2011 this Unit worked in conjunction with the Board’s Information Technology Unit to produce a new version of the Board’s Electronic Filing

System Software, offering a more intuitive and easier to use filing medium.

The CFU/Audit and Review sub-unit in 2011 reviewed filings for

compliance with statutory mandates. As well, they reviewed multiple data fields in reports and intra agency software. This enabled implementation of improvements for efficient administration of processes and procedures relative to campaign finance and enforcement. Three people staff this sub-unit.

Additionally, Chapter 399 of 2011 mandated the Board to issue a Regulation setting forth the mandates currently in State Law relative to making and reporting Independent Expenditures. The Regulation was in final draft form at the end of 2011 and was submitted to the Division of the Budget on January 13, 2012.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

Media Relations

The Public Information Officer serves as the board's spokesperson and is responsible for handling all press inquiries. In 2012, the Public Information Office received over 12,000 requests from reporters, interested parties and the general public seeking information on election results, voter registration data, campaign finance filings, enforcement matters, Election Law, implementation of the Help America Vote Act, the National Voter Registration Act, absentee voting, the Military & Overseas Voter Empowerment Act and new voting machines and board policies. The Public Information Officer also produced press releases and advisories throughout the year which provided information on these topics to the state and national press corps and the general public. This information was also made available via the Internet through the Board's website (www.elections.ny.gov) along with a wide range of election-related data of interest to New York State voters all over the world.

Freedom of Information Law

The Public Information Officer also serves as the Board's Records Access Officer. He is responsible for processing all FOIL requests (excluding petition copies) received by the agency. In 2012, 548 requests were received by the Records Access Officer. This number represents a 24% increase from 2011. This increase is attributed to 2012 being a federal and state election year. Most requests were for data and records from NYSBOE's statewide database of registered voters (NYSVoter). Of the requests received, 462 requests were granted, 40 were denied in accordance with the provisions of Section 87 of the Public Officers Law, and in 46 instances no records were found.

Registration Hotlines

The Board's automated hotline (1-800-FOR-VOTE) and the Board's webpage on-line voter registration form (www.elections.ny.gov) provide a dependable, efficient and convenient way in which citizens may request voter registration application forms. The hotline remains a positive component of the board's outreach program and the webpage continues to capture a larger share of the program as more of the population comes online.

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. There were no ballot propositions on the 2012 General Election ballot.

Website (www.elections.ny.gov)

Lastly, the Public Information Office works in close concert with the Information Technology Unit to operate and maintain the agency's website. With the rise of the Internet, our website has become an integral part of the Board's effort to provide information for the general public. The PIO e-mailbox received more than 6,000 e-mails during 2012. The homepage received 2,500,567 total visits during 2012. The voter search page received 956,397 visits for the year.



AGENCY ADMINISTRATION

The Board's Administrative Office consists of two 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 agency has a Host Agency agreement with the Office of General Services for activities related to Budgeting, Contracts, Purchasing and Voucher Payments.

Fiscal Operations

The State Board of Elections received fiscal year 2012-13 appropriations of \$5,305,000 in the General Fund, \$0 in Federal Funds and \$0 in Special Revenue Funds.

The State Board of Elections was granted the following re-appropriations for 2012-13:

- \$6,500,000 by the laws of 2011, for the implementation of federal election requirements including HAVA of 2002 and the MOVE Act of 2009.
- \$6,000,000 by the laws of 2010, in federal HAVA funds related to the implementation of the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act of 2009.
- \$5,000,000 by the laws of 2009, for HAVA related expenditures.
- \$600,000 by the laws of 2007, for services and expenses related to testing and certification contracts for voting machines. This appropriation may be credited with any amount recovered by the state in such relation to any such contract.
- \$1,000,000 by the laws of 2005, for services and expenses (prior to April 1, 2005) related to the Help America Vote Act of 2002.
- \$1,600,000 by the laws of 2005, for services and expenses (on or after April 1, 2005) related to the Help America Vote Act of 2002.
- \$1,000,000 by the laws of 2009, for expenses related to satisfying the matching funds requirements of Section 253 (b) (5) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

- \$1,700,000 by the laws of 2009, for contractual services in the Voting Machine Examinations account.

Personnel Administration

The agency was authorized a staffing level of 58 full time positions for the 2012/13 Fiscal Year.

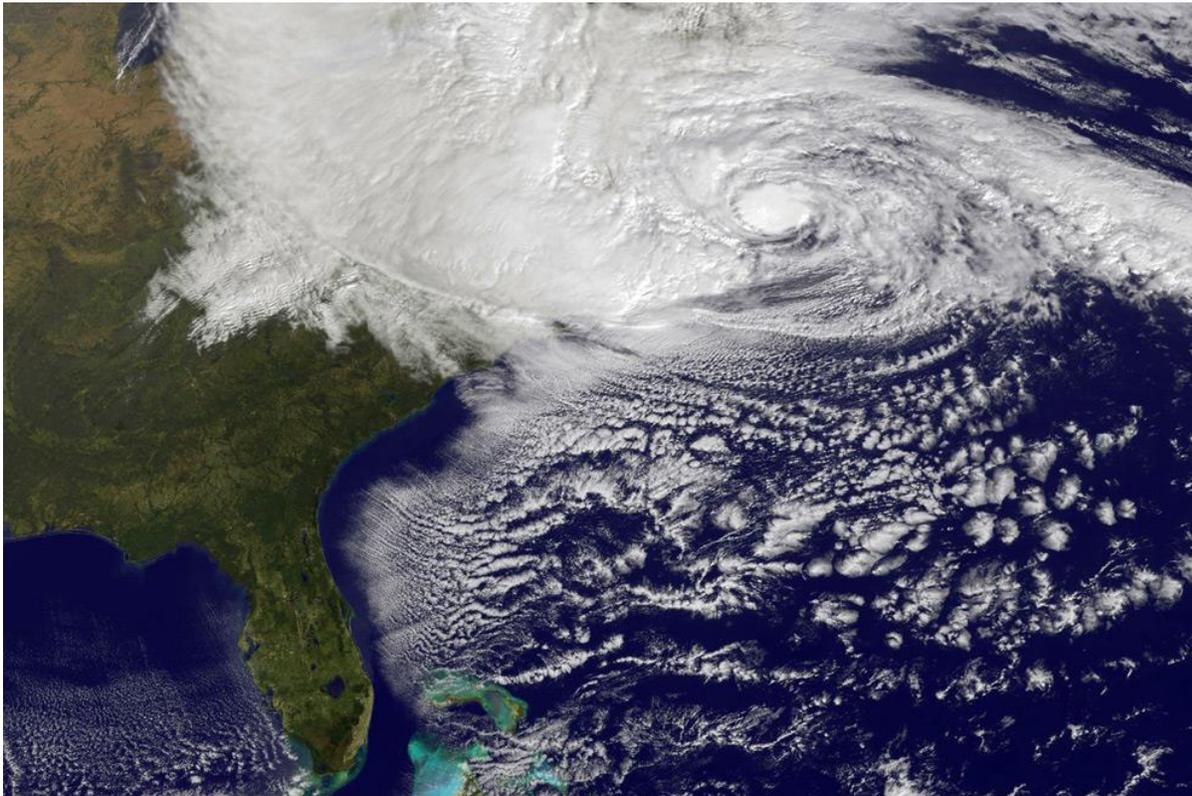
As a result of the 2011-2015 negotiated agreements with NYS Bargaining Units, staff members represented by the Civil Service Employees Association, Inc. (CSEA) and the Public Employees Federation, AFL-CIO (PEF) were not paid an annual statewide salary increase. Management and Confidential (M/C) staff members statewide salary increase was also withheld.

Revenue Calendar Year 2012

Voting Machine Certification	\$835,000.00
Judgments	\$59,401.52
Election Operations Photocopies	\$4,620.70

ELECTION DAY 2012

There is little debate that the most significant election event during 2012 had nothing to do with ballots or voting machines and everything to do with the weather. Hurricane Sandy was the deadliest and most destructive hurricane of the 2012 Atlantic hurricane season, as well as the second-costliest hurricane in United States history. Sandy was a Category 3 storm at its peak intensity when it made landfall in Cuba. While it was a Category 2 storm off the coast of the Northeastern United States, the storm became the largest Atlantic hurricane on record as measured by diameter, with winds spanning 1,100 miles. Estimates of damage have been over \$68 billion, second only to Hurricane Katrina. At least 286 people were killed along the path of the storm in seven countries. The severe and widespread damage the storm caused resulted in the nicknaming of the hurricane by the media and several organizations of the U.S. government "Superstorm Sandy". In the United States, Hurricane Sandy affected 24 states, including the entire eastern seaboard from Florida to Maine, with particularly severe damage in New Jersey and New York.



Hurricane Sandy is the largest Atlantic Hurricane on record at 1,110 miles in diameter.

In preparation of the storm a statewide state of emergency was declared and the Governor asked for a pre-disaster declaration on October 26, which the President signed later that day. The next day, the metropolitan area's major airports began to close, Metro North and the Long Island Rail Road suspended service, shortly thereafter the Tappan Zee Bridge, the Brooklyn Battery and Holland Tunnels were also closed. On Long Island, an evacuation was ordered for the South Shore and elevations of less than 16 feet above sea level. In Suffolk County, mandatory evacuations were ordered for residents of Fire Island and six towns. Most schools were closed in Nassau and Suffolk counties on October 29.

In New York City, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) suspended all subway, bus, and commuter rail service on October 28. PATH train service and stations as well as the Port Authority Bus Terminal were shut down in the early morning hours of October 29.



An eerie Times Square subway station during the evacuation.

Later on October 28, evacuations began in Zone A of the coastal emergency plan. Public schools were closed, mandatory evacuations were ordered in areas near coastlines or waterways, and more than 75 shelters were opened around the city. 200 National Guard troops were deployed to assist as hospitals and nursing homes were evacuated.



National Guard troops deploy in preparation for Superstorm Sandy.

The storm hit New York City on October 29, flooding streets, tunnels and subway lines and cutting power in and around the city. Damage in the city and surrounding areas was unprecedented. The East River overflowed its banks, flooding large sections of lower Manhattan. The storm surge in Battery Park was nearly 14 feet. Seven subway tunnels under the East River were flooded. The MTA said that the destruction caused by the storm was the worst disaster in the 108-year history of the New York City subway system. Sea water flooded the Ground Zero construction site. Over 10 billion gallons of raw and partially treated sewage were released by the storm into waters in and around New York and New Jersey. Every borough in the city was damaged in some way.



The Manhattan entrance to the Hugh Carey Brooklyn Battery Tunnel on Election Day.



Devastation from the fire which swept through Breezy Point on the Rockaway Peninsula in Queens.



More devastation at Breezy point.



The DUMBO neighborhood in Brooklyn.



East Quogue, Long Island.



The John B. Cordell aground on Front Street in the Stapleton area of Staten Island.



Power outages were widespread in the days following the storm.



Damage along the shore in Brooklyn in the shadow of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge.



Route 39 in Southampton, Suffolk County.



A boat is stranded on the subway track in Rockaway, Queens.

The storm severely damaged or destroyed around 100,000 homes on Long Island with more than 2,000 homes deemed uninhabitable. A catastrophic fire swept through Breezy Point on the Rockaway Peninsula in Queens destroying more than 100 homes. Storm impacts in upstate New York were much more limited than in the downstate area, there was some flooding and a few downed trees. Rochester area utilities reported slightly fewer than 19,000 customers without power, in seven counties. In the state as a whole, however, more than 2,000,000 customers were without power at the peak of the storm. Comparisons were made with the New England Hurricane of 1938 (The Long Island Express) and the Great Blizzard of 1888. On November 26, the Governor called Sandy "more impactful" than Hurricane Katrina, and estimated costs to New York at \$42 billion.



A taxi cab storage lot after the storm.

Although the storm hit more than a week before Election Day, damage to New York City and the surrounding counties was so extensive, no one knew whether the election would even be possible. Hundreds of poll sites throughout the hurricane-damaged region were either damaged, without power, under water or in a restricted evacuation zone. Local Boards of Elections began to assess the damage to existing polls sites judging whether there was power, a safe way

to enter and exit the site, was the site structurally sound and could the public get to the site. County Boards in the downstate area also began to look for alternative sites. The State Board of Elections and the State Emergency Management Office (SEMO) began to coordinate resources for power, generators, and tents to establish temporary poll sites. However, since many voters were removed from their homes it was unclear how temporary poll sites could be established and how poll books could be coordinated to allow a voter to sign-in at a poll site.

Over the days following the storm, the local boards in the most severely affected areas, New York City, Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland and Orange worked diligently to pin down what poll sites were still available and which ones would not be. However it became clear as the flood waters began to recede that this would be an assessment that would continue to fluctuate. There were a small number of poll sites where it was obvious they would not be available on Election Day no matter what. But most poll sites which were unavailable the day after the storm fell into the “maybe” category; if power was restored and voters were allowed back into the evacuation zones there was a strong likelihood that they could be used on Election Day.



A temporary poll site set up on the Rockaway Peninsula.

The situation was complicated by the loss of public transportation in New York City and the extreme gas shortages being experienced on Long Island. It was difficult, to say the least for people to get around and get back to their homes and even their local neighborhoods.



People patiently waiting to vote on the upper Westside of Manhattan.

The voting process is built upon the voter being able to sign-in to a poll book and the election inspector being able to verify the signature of the voter as the primary check against fraud in the system. Each poll book is produced for an individual Election District which contains approximately 800-1200 voters who live in that Election District. In addition, the system ensures what offices the voter is entitled to vote for in their poll site. If the voter is not in their correct poll site on Election Day, their name will not be in another poll site's poll book. The Election Law accounts for this by allowing a voter to use an Affidavit Ballot, or what is called in other jurisdictions a contingency ballot. After the election, the voter's information on an Affidavit Ballot is confirmed back at the county Board of Elections and if it is verified the ballot is counted. However, the system only accounts for a small number this type of voter during the average

election. During Hurricane Sandy, hundreds of thousands of people were displaced from their homes and counties, let alone their poll site.

As the utility companies and first responders worked to restore power and clear roads, more and more poll sites were coming off the “maybe” list and moving to the “active” list. In addition resources were becoming available to make it possible to establish temporary poll sites in tents and places without power.



A temporary poll site established on Staten Island.

The day before Election Day an Executive Order was issued that allowed voters in the downstate region to vote by Affidavit Ballot in any poll site in the state. This resolved the poll book issue for these voters, however it was unclear whether the boards of elections could provide enough affidavit ballots to accommodate thousands of displaced voters and could poll sites which were designed to process 800-1200 voters over the course of a 15-hour voting day now handle thousands of voters who would all have to be walked through the Affidavit Ballot process. Local boards had less than 12 hours to notify poll workers in the downstate area of the Executive Order allowing anyone to vote by Affidavit Ballot. Many were forced to rely on the press and social media to get the word out. Lastly, while voters were displaced, so were poll workers.

Local boards tried desperately to contact their Election Day workforce, but it was impossible to know who would show up to work on Election Day. Many poll workers were senior citizens who wisely and correctly evacuated to other parts of the state or other states with their children and families and many could not get back to New York City or Long Island.



A temporary poll site at John Jay College in mid-town Manhattan.

In the end, the local boards were forced to move only 104 poll sites, out of more than 16,000 statewide. Many were consolidated and some temporary sites were set up in tents in Queens and Staten Island. When the polls opened at 6am on Election Day, election officials braced for the worst. There were sporadic reports of some polls opening late due to insufficient staff and local boards of elections worked tirelessly to dispatch an already depleted pool of back-up poll workers. Late in the day officials struggled to get additional Affidavit Ballots printed and delivered to poll sites in compliance with the Executive order.



A NYC firefighter gets to do some tent voting in the Rockaways.

While there were long lines in some places on Election Day and some poll sites were insufficiently staffed, 7,128,852 people voted representing a turnout of 64.9 percent statewide. We learned many lessons about disaster preparedness, but we hope they are lessons we will never have to employ again.

Turnout in the storm-affected areas:

	Number of Voters	Turnout Percentage
Bronx	373,772	58.5 %
Kings	735,058	56.6 %
Nassau	570,820	60.9 %
New York	603,888	61.1 %
Orange	143,846	70.2 %
Queens	600,008	57.7 %
Richmond	154,999	59.1 %

Rockland	125,738	70.1%
Suffolk	598,744	66.2%
Westchester	391,912	69.9%



Appendix

NYSVoter Enrollment by County, Party Affiliation and Status Voters Registered as of November 1, 2011

REGION	COUNTY	STATUS	DEM	REP	CON	WOR	IND	GRE	OTH	BLANK	TOTAL
Outside NYC	Albany	Active	89,829	37,475	2,920	628	9,163	450	80	39,248	179,793
Outside NYC	Albany	Inactive	11,813	3,764	241	125	1,478	91	14	5,602	23,128
Outside NYC	Albany	Total	101,642	41,239	3,161	753	10,641	541	94	44,850	202,921
Outside NYC	Allegany	Active	6,178	12,555	382	129	1,151	52	13	3,968	24,428
Outside NYC	Allegany	Inactive	662	844	31	16	149	16	1	556	2,275
Outside NYC	Allegany	Total	6,840	13,399	413	145	1,300	68	14	4,524	26,703
Outside NYC	Broome	Active	42,829	42,848	1,484	590	6,029	339	51	21,319	115,489
Outside NYC	Broome	Inactive	5,975	4,177	179	145	941	90	11	3,529	15,047
Outside NYC	Broome	Total	48,804	47,025	1,663	735	6,970	429	62	24,848	130,536
Outside NYC	Cattaraugus	Active	15,500	17,676	1,026	283	2,155	88	21	8,615	45,364
Outside NYC	Cattaraugus	Inactive	1,671	1,519	87	51	309	11	4	1,437	5,089
Outside NYC	Cattaraugus	Total	17,171	19,195	1,113	334	2,464	99	25	10,052	50,453
Outside NYC	Cayuga	Active	15,421	16,925	1,198	198	2,332	133	9	8,877	45,093
Outside NYC	Cayuga	Inactive	1,884	1,809	117	52	429	24	4	1,602	5,921
Outside NYC	Cayuga	Total	17,305	18,734	1,315	250	2,761	157	13	10,479	51,014
Outside NYC	Chautauqua	Active	27,219	26,133	1,944	431	4,673	137	50	17,704	78,291
Outside NYC	Chautauqua	Inactive	2,915	2,034	170	66	698	24	8	2,485	8,400
Outside NYC	Chautauqua	Total	30,134	28,167	2,114	497	5,371	161	58	20,189	86,691
Outside NYC	Chemung	Active	16,135	20,696	674	219	2,878	92	17	9,478	50,189
Outside NYC	Chemung	Inactive	2,123	1,959	62	72	385	13	2	1,557	6,173
Outside NYC	Chemung	Total	18,258	22,655	736	291	3,263	105	19	11,035	56,362
Outside NYC	Chenango	Active	7,607	12,575	444	185	1,633	121	17	6,007	28,589
Outside NYC	Chenango	Inactive	863	893	31	36	214	19	3	802	2,861
Outside NYC	Chenango	Total	8,470	13,468	475	221	1,847	140	20	6,809	31,450
Outside NYC	Clinton	Active	16,606	14,760	458	214	3,078	91	0	10,301	45,508
Outside NYC	Clinton	Inactive	2,033	1,407	44	43	473	32	0	1,582	5,614
Outside NYC	Clinton	Total	18,639	16,167	502	257	3,551	123	0	11,883	51,122
Outside NYC	Columbia	Active	12,925	12,272	1,121	208	2,742	180	26	10,863	40,337
Outside NYC	Columbia	Inactive	1,075	649	84	29	250	17	2	882	2,988
Outside NYC	Columbia	Total	14,000	12,921	1,205	237	2,992	197	28	11,745	43,325
Outside NYC	Cortland	Active	8,798	10,226	426	137	1,570	89	4	6,438	27,688
Outside NYC	Cortland	Inactive	1,418	924	45	26	327	21	0	1,497	4,258
Outside NYC	Cortland	Total	10,216	11,150	471	163	1,897	110	4	7,935	31,946
Outside NYC	Delaware	Active	7,406	11,997	430	106	1,522	103	11	5,028	26,603
Outside NYC	Delaware	Inactive	955	983	40	16	195	16	2	731	2,938
Outside NYC	Delaware	Total	8,361	12,980	470	122	1,717	119	13	5,759	29,541
Outside NYC	Dutchess	Active	57,213	52,471	3,445	699	9,800	392	0	46,019	170,039
Outside NYC	Dutchess	Inactive	7,123	4,247	217	97	1,075	72	0	5,078	17,909
Outside NYC	Dutchess	Total	64,336	56,718	3,662	796	10,875	464	0	51,097	187,948
Outside NYC	Erie	Active	288,958	153,333	12,457	2,893	26,940	1,355	266	95,462	581,664

Outside NYC	Erie	Inactive	27,107	11,589	728	334	2,225	150	24	11,346	53,503
Outside NYC	Erie	Total	316,065	164,922	13,185	3,227	29,165	1,505	290	106,808	635,167
Outside NYC	Essex	Active	6,510	11,941	206	54	1,801	80	15	4,387	24,994
Outside NYC	Essex	Inactive	799	1,099	15	24	234	20	2	767	2,960
Outside NYC	Essex	Total	7,309	13,040	221	78	2,035	100	17	5,154	27,954
Outside NYC	Franklin	Active	9,847	9,191	347	109	1,642	66	4	4,695	25,901
Outside NYC	Franklin	Inactive	628	559	12	12	118	7	0	449	1,785
Outside NYC	Franklin	Total	10,475	9,750	359	121	1,760	73	4	5,144	27,686
Outside NYC	Fulton	Active	7,875	15,823	473	147	1,524	52	0	5,153	31,047
Outside NYC	Fulton	Inactive	716	1,046	43	26	196	7	0	650	2,684
Outside NYC	Fulton	Total	8,591	16,869	516	173	1,720	59	0	5,803	33,731
Outside NYC	Genesee	Active	9,549	15,868	864	204	1,821	74	30	7,639	36,049
Outside NYC	Genesee	Inactive	501	565	22	14	110	6	0	448	1,666
Outside NYC	Genesee	Total	10,050	16,433	886	218	1,931	80	30	8,087	37,715
Outside NYC	Greene	Active	6,968	12,050	805	123	1,754	62	0	7,340	29,102
Outside NYC	Greene	Inactive	932	1,050	68	19	249	17	1	897	3,233
Outside NYC	Greene	Total	7,900	13,100	873	142	2,003	79	1	8,237	32,335
Outside NYC	Hamilton	Active	940	2,687	53	7	232	5	1	528	4,453
Outside NYC	Hamilton	Inactive	114	272	6	2	27	0	0	84	505
Outside NYC	Hamilton	Total	1,054	2,959	59	9	259	5	1	612	4,958
Outside NYC	Herkimer	Active	10,801	18,738	604	127	2,362	68	1	6,362	39,063
Outside NYC	Herkimer	Inactive	670	857	31	17	171	7	0	563	2,316
Outside NYC	Herkimer	Total	11,471	19,595	635	144	2,533	75	1	6,925	41,379
Outside NYC	Jefferson	Active	16,569	24,351	784	221	3,153	113	26	11,635	56,852
Outside NYC	Jefferson	Inactive	2,205	2,267	79	36	428	16	6	2,048	7,085
Outside NYC	Jefferson	Total	18,774	26,618	863	257	3,581	129	32	13,683	63,937
Outside NYC	Lewis	Active	4,465	8,869	246	52	784	27	7	2,606	17,056
Outside NYC	Lewis	Inactive	143	192	5	2	22	1	1	121	487
Outside NYC	Lewis	Total	4,608	9,061	251	54	806	28	8	2,727	17,543
Outside NYC	Livingston	Active	10,010	16,396	787	141	1,762	108	31	7,825	37,060
Outside NYC	Livingston	Inactive	1,283	1,090	46	23	206	18	3	1,097	3,766
Outside NYC	Livingston	Total	11,293	17,486	833	164	1,968	126	34	8,922	40,826
Outside NYC	Madison	Active	11,274	16,131	827	221	2,596	127	8	8,928	40,112
Outside NYC	Madison	Inactive	1,258	1,350	55	30	386	21	1	1,109	4,210
Outside NYC	Madison	Total	12,532	17,481	882	251	2,982	148	9	10,037	44,322
Outside NYC	Monroe	Active	172,881	132,289	7,829	1,410	19,609	1,002	329	102,720	438,069
Outside NYC	Monroe	Inactive	24,156	10,476	593	312	2,101	251	31	13,626	51,546
Outside NYC	Monroe	Total	197,037	142,765	8,422	1,722	21,710	1,253	360	116,346	489,615
Outside NYC	Montgomery	Active	9,600	9,853	598	126	1,445	48	8	5,570	27,248
Outside NYC	Montgomery	Inactive	1,148	909	48	32	177	7	2	877	3,200
Outside NYC	Montgomery	Total	10,748	10,762	646	158	1,622	55	10	6,447	30,448
Outside NYC	Nassau	Active	358,040	325,009	10,022	2,102	32,464	1,111	172	207,871	936,791
Outside NYC	Nassau	Inactive	10,009	7,188	227	60	944	48	3	5,061	23,540
Outside NYC	Nassau	Total	368,049	332,197	10,249	2,162	33,408	1,159	175	212,932	960,331
Outside NYC	Niagara	Active	54,757	43,610	2,760	941	6,011	256	7	21,453	129,795
Outside NYC	Niagara	Inactive	4,951	3,081	184	156	645	28	2	2,716	11,763
Outside NYC	Niagara	Total	59,708	46,691	2,944	1,097	6,656	284	9	24,169	141,558

Outside NYC	Oneida	Active	46,629	51,135	1,939	509	7,477	213	0	24,724	132,626
Outside NYC	Oneida	Inactive	1,789	1,360	42	27	300	17	0	1,091	4,626
Outside NYC	Oneida	Total	48,418	52,495	1,981	536	7,777	230	0	25,815	137,252
Outside NYC	Onondaga	Active	103,744	86,569	4,706	1,329	14,060	759	173	70,587	281,927
Outside NYC	Onondaga	Inactive	11,063	6,065	313	194	1,434	111	25	7,408	26,613
Outside NYC	Onondaga	Total	114,807	92,634	5,019	1,523	15,494	870	198	77,995	308,540
Outside NYC	Ontario	Active	19,098	25,970	1,227	182	3,627	157	8	14,641	64,910
Outside NYC	Ontario	Inactive	2,068	2,010	92	28	444	23	0	1,759	6,424
Outside NYC	Ontario	Total	21,166	27,980	1,319	210	4,071	180	8	16,400	71,334
Outside NYC	Orange	Active	74,353	69,508	3,856	779	10,562	448	55	45,303	204,864
Outside NYC	Orange	Inactive	7,269	5,175	220	93	984	54	6	4,501	18,302
Outside NYC	Orange	Total	81,622	74,683	4,076	872	11,546	502	61	49,804	223,166
Outside NYC	Orleans	Active	5,720	10,659	509	144	1,058	43	19	4,734	22,886
Outside NYC	Orleans	Inactive	683	917	47	27	135	6	2	804	2,621
Outside NYC	Orleans	Total	6,403	11,576	556	171	1,193	49	21	5,538	25,507
Outside NYC	Oswego	Active	17,763	32,478	1,597	362	3,648	97	35	13,634	69,614
Outside NYC	Oswego	Inactive	2,755	3,275	170	89	625	36	1	2,819	9,770
Outside NYC	Oswego	Total	20,518	35,753	1,767	451	4,273	133	36	16,453	79,384
Outside NYC	Otsego	Active	10,551	13,185	493	137	2,000	115	13	6,828	33,322
Outside NYC	Otsego	Inactive	1,293	1,002	49	21	338	19	2	1,152	3,876
Outside NYC	Otsego	Total	11,844	14,187	542	158	2,338	134	15	7,980	37,198
Outside NYC	Putnam	Active	17,762	21,683	2,023	199	3,468	120	27	15,028	60,310
Outside NYC	Putnam	Inactive	1,454	1,474	101	19	309	18	1	1,257	4,633
Outside NYC	Putnam	Total	19,216	23,157	2,124	218	3,777	138	28	16,285	64,943
Outside NYC	Rensselaer	Active	27,425	24,455	4,419	1,124	6,944	262	46	28,512	93,187
Outside NYC	Rensselaer	Inactive	3,940	2,334	327	235	886	46	17	3,384	11,169
Outside NYC	Rensselaer	Total	31,365	26,789	4,746	1,359	7,830	308	63	31,896	104,356
Outside NYC	Rockland	Active	83,555	42,898	3,528	640	7,605	259	5	40,631	179,121
Outside NYC	Rockland	Inactive	5,076	2,470	135	41	514	26	0	2,852	11,114
Outside NYC	Rockland	Total	88,631	45,368	3,663	681	8,119	285	5	43,483	190,235
Outside NYC	Saratoga	Active	37,717	61,659	2,077	382	8,647	312	78	34,083	144,955
Outside NYC	Saratoga	Inactive	5,445	6,393	274	99	1,231	77	10	5,298	18,827
Outside NYC	Saratoga	Total	43,162	68,052	2,351	481	9,878	389	88	39,381	163,782
Outside NYC	Schenectady	Active	35,454	25,162	3,129	603	5,218	194	39	21,476	91,275
Outside NYC	Schenectady	Inactive	3,951	2,066	223	113	606	39	3	2,583	9,584
Outside NYC	Schenectady	Total	39,405	27,228	3,352	716	5,824	233	42	24,059	100,859
Outside NYC	Schoharie	Active	4,855	7,267	452	70	1,205	62	14	4,093	18,018
Outside NYC	Schoharie	Inactive	718	891	35	29	235	22	2	740	2,672
Outside NYC	Schoharie	Total	5,573	8,158	487	99	1,440	84	16	4,833	20,690
Outside NYC	Schuyler	Active	3,323	4,809	219	75	699	62	2	2,405	11,594
Outside NYC	Schuyler	Inactive	383	404	14	12	105	6	1	360	1,285
Outside NYC	Schuyler	Total	3,706	5,213	233	87	804	68	3	2,765	12,879
Outside NYC	Seneca	Active	6,225	7,781	410	117	924	50	3	3,767	19,277
Outside NYC	Seneca	Inactive	530	539	19	20	103	7	1	449	1,668
Outside NYC	Seneca	Total	6,755	8,320	429	137	1,027	57	4	4,216	20,945
Outside NYC	St.Lawrence	Active	22,051	21,027	830	277	3,162	144	0	11,660	59,151

Outside NYC	St.Lawrence	Inactive	2,519	2,095	71	53	465	36	0	2,086	7,325
Outside NYC	St.Lawrence	Total	24,570	23,122	901	330	3,627	180	0	13,746	66,476
Outside NYC	Steuben	Active	15,037	29,525	872	260	3,014	131	10	9,409	58,258
Outside NYC	Steuben	Inactive	1,268	1,771	52	53	253	27	1	1,164	4,589
Outside NYC	Steuben	Total	16,305	31,296	924	313	3,267	158	11	10,573	62,847
Outside NYC	Suffolk	Active	296,729	301,511	21,299	4,022	40,292	1,546	352	238,542	904,293
Outside NYC	Suffolk	Inactive	25,522	18,909	1,189	373	3,151	165	35	18,255	67,599
Outside NYC	Suffolk	Total	322,251	320,420	22,488	4,395	43,443	1,711	387	256,797	971,892
Outside NYC	Sullivan	Active	18,087	12,961	1,012	212	2,293	130	0	10,862	45,557
Outside NYC	Sullivan	Inactive	1,433	793	45	16	160	15	0	722	3,184
Outside NYC	Sullivan	Total	19,520	13,754	1,057	228	2,453	145	0	11,584	48,741
Outside NYC	Tioga	Active	8,312	14,059	391	133	1,648	85	32	5,906	30,566
Outside NYC	Tioga	Inactive	747	1,033	21	19	179	14	3	682	2,698
Outside NYC	Tioga	Total	9,059	15,092	412	152	1,827	99	35	6,588	33,264
Outside NYC	Tompkins	Active	24,389	12,769	373	246	2,303	488	32	11,551	52,151
Outside NYC	Tompkins	Inactive	4,824	1,610	38	53	492	101	11	2,843	9,972
Outside NYC	Tompkins	Total	29,213	14,379	411	299	2,795	589	43	14,394	62,123
Outside NYC	Ulster	Active	38,338	28,873	2,596	560	5,519	643	76	34,181	110,786
Outside NYC	Ulster	Inactive	6,789	3,504	261	123	1,033	182	21	5,987	17,900
Outside NYC	Ulster	Total	45,127	32,377	2,857	683	6,552	825	97	40,168	128,686
Outside NYC	Warren	Active	10,348	19,896	550	148	2,451	121	5	8,205	41,724
Outside NYC	Warren	Inactive	1,195	1,446	56	22	340	27	0	1,077	4,163
Outside NYC	Warren	Total	11,543	21,342	606	170	2,791	148	5	9,282	45,887
Outside NYC	Washington	Active	8,771	15,374	585	191	2,217	105	0	7,304	34,547
Outside NYC	Washington	Inactive	1,213	1,403	72	51	398	25	0	1,172	4,334
Outside NYC	Washington	Total	9,984	16,777	657	242	2,615	130	0	8,476	38,881
Outside NYC	Wayne	Active	13,761	22,668	1,427	235	2,823	113	37	13,147	54,211
Outside NYC	Wayne	Inactive	983	1,086	63	30	233	14	1	1,049	3,459
Outside NYC	Wayne	Total	14,744	23,754	1,490	265	3,056	127	38	14,196	57,670
Outside NYC	Westchester	Active	263,988	135,519	8,760	1,392	23,541	680	108	126,592	560,580
Outside NYC	Westchester	Inactive	19,862	8,801	484	192	1,809	76	2	10,448	41,674
Outside NYC	Westchester	Total	283,850	144,320	9,244	1,584	25,350	756	110	137,040	602,254
Outside NYC	Wyoming	Active	5,914	11,086	491	95	1,172	23	0	4,788	23,569
Outside NYC	Wyoming	Inactive	392	508	26	11	81	2	0	396	1,416
Outside NYC	Wyoming	Total	6,306	11,594	517	106	1,253	25	0	5,184	24,985
Outside NYC	Yates	Active	3,410	6,591	232	67	675	39	1	2,464	13,479
Outside NYC	Yates	Inactive	296	366	12	9	61	3	1	250	998
Outside NYC	Yates	Total	3,706	6,957	244	76	736	42	2	2,714	14,477
Outside NYC Grand Tot		Active	2,526,019	2,221,825	125,616	27,395	322,878	14,222	2,374	1,509,096	6,749,425
Outside NYC Grand Tot		Inactive	232,590	148,499	7,961	3,925	32,066	2,244	273	151,787	579,345
Outside NYC Grand Tot		Total	2,758,609	2,370,324	133,577	31,320	354,944	16,466	2,647	1,660,883	7,328,770
Within NYC	Bronx	Active	489,726	41,097	3,018	2,507	13,181	341	87	88,015	637,972
Within NYC	Bronx	Inactive	53,804	4,880	311	389	1,556	48	7	11,469	72,464
Within NYC	Bronx	Total	543,530	45,977	3,329	2,896	14,737	389	94	99,484	710,436
Within NYC	Kings	Active	918,197	117,243	4,650	5,039	28,467	2,178	350	221,005	1,297,129
Within NYC	Kings	Inactive	88,963	10,154	420	579	3,288	378	25	23,543	127,350
Within NYC	Kings	Total	1,007,160	127,397	5,070	5,618	31,755	2,556	375	244,548	1,424,479

Within NYC	New York	Active	674,350	99,813	1,851	1,981	30,536	1,696	474	177,575	988,276
Within NYC	New York	Inactive	76,711	14,666	265	240	4,286	338	45	24,954	121,505
Within NYC	New York	Total	751,061	114,479	2,116	2,221	34,822	2,034	519	202,529	1,109,781
Within NYC	Queens	Active	675,568	125,404	5,727	3,023	26,220	1,131	199	201,857	1,039,129
Within NYC	Queens	Inactive	49,741	9,000	330	286	2,143	104	14	15,831	77,449
Within NYC	Queens	Total	725,309	134,404	6,057	3,309	28,363	1,235	213	217,688	1,116,578
Within NYC	Richmond	Active	119,376	76,572	4,262	1,016	8,790	255	76	51,958	262,305
Within NYC	Richmond	Inactive	7,990	4,207	234	112	600	20	4	3,676	16,843
Within NYC	Richmond	Total	127,366	80,779	4,496	1,128	9,390	275	80	55,634	279,148
Within NYC Total		Active	2,877,217	460,129	19,508	13,566	107,194	5,601	1,186	740,410	4,224,811
Within NYC Total		Inactive	277,209	42,907	1,560	1,606	11,873	888	95	79,473	415,611
Within NYC Total		Total	3,154,426	503,036	21,068	15,172	119,067	6,489	1,281	819,883	4,640,422
Statewide Total		Active	5,403,236	2,681,954	145,124	40,961	430,072	19,823	3,560	2,249,506	10,974,236
Statewide Total		Inactive	509,799	191,406	9,521	5,531	43,939	3,132	368	231,260	994,956
Statewide Total		Total	5,913,035	2,873,360	154,645	46,492	474,011	22,955	3,928	2,480,766	11,969,192