

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

UNITED SOVEREIGN AMERICANS, INC.  
167 Lamp and Lantern Village  
Suite 194  
Chesterfield, MO 63017

CIVIL ACTION

*And*

DIANE HOUSER  
205 Santillo Way  
Downingtown, PA 19335

Case No.: \_\_\_\_\_

*And*

RUTH MOTON  
2250 Blue Ball Avenue  
Upper Chichester, PA 19061

*And*

DEAN DREIBELBIS  
1295 Wakefield Court  
Glen Mills, PA 19342

*Petitioners,*

v.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
410 North Street,  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

*And*

AL SCHMIDT, IN HIS OFFICIAL  
CAPACITY AS THE SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH  
410 North Street,  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

*And*

PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF  
ELECTIONS  
401 North Street, Rm 210  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

*And*

PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF ELECTION  
SECURITY AND TECHNOLOGY  
401 North Street, Rm 210  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

*And*

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF  
STATE  
401 North Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

*And*

MICHELLE HENRY, IN HER OFFICIAL  
CAPACITY AS THE ATTORNEY  
GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA  
Strawberry Square  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

*And*

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICE OF ATTORNEY  
GENERAL  
Strawberry Square  
Harrisburg, PA 17120

*And*

MERRICK GARLAND, IN HIS OFFICIAL  
CAPACITY AS ATTORNEY GENERAL OF  
THE UNITED STATES  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington DC 20530

*And*

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
JUSTICE  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington DC 20530

*Respondents.*

**PETITION FOR RELIEF IN THE FORM OF A WRIT OF MANDAMUS**<sup>1</sup>

*TO: The Honorable, the Judges of Said Court:*

United Sovereign Americans, Inc., a Missouri nonprofit corporation, Diane Houser, individually, Ruth Moton, individually, and Dean Dreibelbis, individually, Petitioners, by counsel, van der Veen, Hartshorn, Levin, & Lindheim, through Bruce L. Castor, Jr., Esquire, and Michael T. van der Veen, Esquire, hereby submits this Petition for Relief in the Form of a Writ of *Mandamus*, directed to Respondents the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Al Schmidt in his Official Capacity as the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Elections, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Election Security and Technology, the Pennsylvania Department of State, Michelle Henry, in her individual capacity as Attorney General of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Office of the Attorney General, Merrick Garland, in his official capacity as Attorney General of the United States, and the United States Department of Justice, and

*Respectfully Represents:*

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<sup>1</sup> Petitioners are cognizant of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 81(b) which abolished mandamus actions in United States District Court, but nonetheless authorizes “relief previously available through [writs of mandamus] by appropriate action or motion under these rules.” F.R.C.P. 81(b). Petitioners herein are seeking relief via the All Writs Act (§ 1361) and an Action to Compel a United States Officer to Perform His/Her Duty (§ 1361).

### **Summary of Petitioners' Argument and Examples of Relief Requested**

1. The Congress of the United States has outlined the minimum standards which must be maintained by every state in order for a federal election to be considered reliable. As outlined below, in Pennsylvania's 2022 federal election those minimum standards were not met by Commonwealth election officials rendering the certified election results that year unreliable. Respondents in their official capacities engaged in insufficient efforts to ensure that the 2022 performance is not repeated in subsequent federal elections beginning in 2024.

2. If the 2022 election performance is repeated in 2024, Petitioners and all Pennsylvania voters will suffer damages.

3. Apart from Court action in equity, no other mechanism exists in the law for Petitioners to require Respondents to perform their ministerial duties requiring that Pennsylvania's federal elections be conducted in conformity with the law as Congress has set forth.

4. Only this Honorable Court has the power to require Respondents to act to bring the 2024 (and subsequent) federal elections supervised by Pennsylvania authorities into conformity with the minimum standards for reliability set down by Congress and outlined *infra*.

5. Without the Court's action, Petitioners believe and therefore aver that the 2024 (and subsequent) Pennsylvania federal election results will be unreliable in the same way, and thus unreliable for the same reasons that the 2022 results are unreliable.

6. Petitioners seek this Court's intervention to ensure that only properly registered voters cast votes in combined federal and state elections beginning in 2024.

7. Petitioners seek this Court's intervention to ensure that only votes properly cast are counted in combined federal and Pennsylvania elections beginning in 2024.

8. Petitioners seek this Court’s intervention to ensure that all votes properly cast are counted *correctly* in combined federal and Pennsylvania elections in even numbered years beginning in 2024.

9. Petitioners seek this Court’s intervention to ensure that only votes properly cast are counted in combined federal and Pennsylvania elections beginning in 2024.

10. Petitioners seek this Court’s intervention to ensure that all voting systems are compliant with all critical infrastructure requirements and risk assessments are completed within the actual use context, thereby assuring that every ballot is correctly and uniformly processed, as well as accurately tabulated and secured in combined federal and Pennsylvania elections beginning in 2024.

11. Petitioners seek this Court’s intervention to ensure that the authenticity of every ballot counted is proven by the maintenance of a comprehensive, unbroken chain of custody from the voter’s hand to the final certified result, and the Commonwealth election officials maintain records of said chain of custody post-election, in compliance with all legally prescribed safeguards in combined federal and Pennsylvania elections beginning in 2024.

12. Petitioners seek this Court’s intervention to ensure that combined federal and Pennsylvania elections in even numbered years beginning in 2024 are conducted with the transparency required by law.

13. Petitioners seek this Court’s intervention to ensure that only votes properly cast are counted in combined federal and Pennsylvania elections beginning in 2024.

14. Petitioner’s seek this Court’s intervention clarifying and ordering that the currently accepted Federal definition “to certify” is to attest that an official measurement is both accurate and the finding of accuracy was reaching in a fully compliant manner, thereby, directing

that the “certification of elections” by Commonwealth election officials of combined federal and Pennsylvania elections from 2024 onward constitutes an “attestation,” ostensibly under penalty of perjury, by the certifying official(s) that the vote counts are accurate and the cast and counted votes and the election itself were all conducted in compliance with applicable federal and state law.

15. Petitioners, upon review of the statutes cited below, believe and therefore aver that federal and state law specify what Commonwealth officials must conform to, *at a minimum*, to properly conduct a combined federal and state election and prior certifying that election.

16. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that based on the analysis below, combined with the various exhibits attached to this petition and incorporated by reference herein, that in the 2022 combined federal and state election, officials of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania failed to ensure that **safeguards** were in place as mandated by various statutes designed to ensure the integrity of the elections.

17. Petitioners believe and therefore aver the failure by Commonwealth election officials to know of and implement the safeguards required by law in 2022 allowed Commonwealth election officials to certify that election despite analysis showing the election results were *per se* unreliable on account of apparent error rates exceeding those the law permits before the results in *any* federal election become unreliable.

18. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that apparent error rates that exceed the maximum error rate allowed by law destroyed the integrity of the 2022 election making full confidence in the accuracy of that election impossible.

19. While Petitioners cannot state with certainty that the 2022 Pennsylvania General Election produced “winning” candidates who should not have won, Petitioners believe and

therefore aver that the Commonwealth cannot state with certainty that all “winning” candidates received more votes than their “losing” candidates because the election itself was compromised by the Commonwealth’s failure to conform to the requirements of federal law designed to ensure reliable election results.

20. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that Congress mandated the maximum number of election errors which were permissible in the 2022 combined federal and state elections in the Commonwealth (and, indeed, in all states and voting territories). An error rate above the maximum permissible rate set by Congress renders an election *uncertifiable* because the results are unreliable. Nevertheless, Commonwealth officials certified the 2022 election.

21. Petitioners do not seek relief in this Court in a challenge to the outcome of the 2022 federal election in Pennsylvania. Petitioners agree that it is possible that in every federal contested election supervised and certified by the Commonwealth in 2022 the “winner” received more votes than the “loser.”

22. Petitioners believe and therefore aver, however, that the certification by Pennsylvania officials of the 2022 election was done despite the integrity of the election being suspect on account of *apparent* error rates occurring in that election that exceeded the error rate Congress permits before federal election results cannot be relied upon as accurate, and the Commonwealth did nothing to investigate those apparent errors before certifying the election.

**23. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that it is reasonable to believe that systemic issues which occurred in the 2022 combined Federal and state election in Pennsylvania will continue uncorrected in 2024, 2026, 2028, etc. absent intervention by this Court.**

24. Petitioners aver they have called the various issues with the 2022 election to the attention of Commonwealth officials who failed to take sufficient action to ensure no further repeats of those issues cited here affecting the integrity of the 2022 election.

25. The relief requested by Petitioners in the form of a Writ of *Mandamus* seeks, broadly speaking, this Court order Respondents to perform the *ministerial* functions their jobs require by taking actions to rectify reliability issues evident in the 2022 election.<sup>2</sup>

**2022 Combined Federal and State Election in Pennsylvania  
Produced Unreliable Results and Should Not Have Been Certified**

26. In the Help America Vote Act (“HAVA”) 52 U.S.C.A. § 21083, **Congress mandates as follows: HAVA - voting system error rate “...(5) Error RATES.—The error rate of the voting system in counting ballots (determined by taking into account only those errors which are attributable to the voting system and not attributable to an act of the voter) shall comply with the error rate standards established under section 3.2.1 of the voting systems standards issued by the Federal Election Commission (“FEC”) which are in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.”**

27. Congress enacted and President Bush signed HAVA into law in 2002 and it remains the law of the United States to date.

28. The voting standards of the FEC in effect at the time Congress enacted HAVA in 2002 were the Voting Systems Standards Volume I: Performance Standards (2002).<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Petitioners do not request this Court order Respondents to exercise their *discretion* or make any decision at all apart from enforcing the specific, non-discretionary, requirements of the law outlined *inter alia* below.

<sup>3</sup> As of 2021, there have been five iterations of national level voting system standards. The Federal Election Commission published the first two sets of federal standards in 1990 and 2002 (VSS1990 and VSS2002). The Election Assistance Commission then adopted Version 1.0 of the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG 1.0, or VVSG2005) on December 13, 2005. On March 31, 2015, the EAC commissioners approved VVSG 1.1 (VVSG2015). On February 10, 2021, the EAC approved VVSG 2.0 (VVSG2021).



29. **Those voting standards, in effect at the time HAVA became law, allowed for one error per 10 million ballot *positions*.**

30. Plaintiffs believe and therefore aver that a federal election that exceeded an error rate of one error per 10 million ballot *positions* renders a federal election unreliable.

31. As the HAVA provision enacted in 2002 cited above has not changed, the error rate of one error per 10 million ballot *positions* is currently the law of the United States.

32. A “ballot *position*” refers to the number of individual “choices” a voter could make on a single ballot. For example, if a particular ballot has thirty little circles for the voter to fill-in or not fill-in, that single ballot would be said to contain thirty ballot positions.

33. A voting system error occurs anytime the voting scanning machine should have discerned an error, not made by the voter, while counting one of those ballot positions on a scanned ballot.

34. Experts working for the FEC estimated that 10 million ballot *positions* equaled 125,000 *individual ballots*. (See Federal Election Commission Voluntary Voting System Guidelines of 2015, *U.S. Federal Election Commission FEC*. United States [Web Archive] Retrieved from the Election Assistance Commission, [https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac\\_assets/1/28/Voting\\_System\\_Standards\\_Volume\\_I.pdf](https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/28/Voting_System_Standards_Volume_I.pdf))

35. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that the FEC desired to clarify the meaning of 10 million ballot *positions* in terms of how many individual ballots “make-up” 10 million ballot *positions* in order to make easier understanding the election “error rates” permissible by HAVA.

36. Petitioners believe and therefore aver (and will present expert testimony to so substantiate) that the calculation made by the FEC that 10 million ballot positions represents

125,000 individual ballots is correct and represents the proper interpretation of federal law and Congressional intent under HAVA.

37. In the 2022 Pennsylvania General Election, 5,410,022 individual ballots were recorded by election officials as cast.

38. For the 2022 General Election if 5,410,022(ballots cast) is divided by 125,000 (because the law allows for one error per 125,000 ballots), that leaves forty-four (44) (rounded up) as the maximum number of errors permitted under federal law for that election. Only upon a showing of 44 or fewer errors, then, would HAVA permit Commonwealth election officials to certify the 2022 election as valid.

39. If there were more than forty-four (44) voting system errors in the entire ballot tabulation for all ballots cast in the 2022 election in Pennsylvania, the election results are unreliable.

40. Pennsylvania exceeded this benchmark of forty-four (44) voting system errors in the 2022 General Election as outlined below.

41. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that contributing to the unreliability of the Commonwealth's 2022 election is the fact that Pennsylvania's voter registration rolls, themselves, contained *hundreds of thousands* of potential errors at the time of the 2022 General Election.

42. These potential errors were in the form of illegal duplicate registrations, voters with invalid or illogical voter history, voters placed in inactive statuses on questionable authority, backdated registrations, registrations with a modified date prior to registration, invalid or illogical registration dates, age discrepant registrants, and registrants with questionable addresses.

43. Such errors jeopardize the validity of elections throughout the Commonwealth, bring doubt as to the accuracy and integrity of the Commonwealth's currently-in-place voting systems, undermine Pennsylvanian's collective voting rights, all in violation of existing state and federal election laws.

44. Petitioners seek redress from these voter registration apparent errors, relief from blatantly inaccurate voter registration rolls, relief from discrepancies between votes cast and actual votes reported, and relief from extreme voting errors generally, which collectively and historically amount to violations of federal election laws, Pennsylvania election laws, and various voting rights encompassed by the United States Constitution.

45. The aforesaid violations of federal and state law have in the past resulted in the certification of election results from provably flawed, inaccurate, and obscure processes outside the view of impartial witnesses or the public, and Respondents have refused collectively to maintain or enforce compliance with federal and state required transparency mandates.

46. Petitioners have brought this issue to the attention of Respondents, who have done absolutely nothing to address these errors ensuring future elections will suffer from the same deficiencies.

47. Furthermore, rather than alarmed by these apparent errors pursuant to prevailing election laws, Respondents instead have collectively ignored the issue of the unreliable election results therefore produced.

48. Petitioners believe and therefore aver Respondents have failed to adequately police and monitor problems with the voter rolls and failed to adequately fix voting registration errors within the Commonwealth, despite being in the best position to ensure the reliability,

integrity, and accuracy of Pennsylvania's elections to ensure veracity of the Commonwealth's election results.

49. Petitioners have repeatedly made good faith and sincere efforts to negotiate and get Respondents to respond to their legitimate concerns.

50. Petitioners have repeatedly shown Respondents evidence of potential violations of election law, regarding the conduct of elections by local and state officials charged with administering elections, on behalf of all citizens in accordance with the law.

51. The risk of election subversion is indisputable, but the Commonwealth has denied Petitioners denied a fair hearing, despite the serious nature of Petitioners' findings calling into question the reliability, integrity and accuracy of prior federal elections administered by the Commonwealth.

52. The prayer for relief seeks the protection of Petitioner's rights, as well as those of every voting citizen of the Commonwealth, to have their vote fairly counted in an open and reliable election as such elections are defined according to law as outlined below.

53. Respondents have denied Petitioners' their right to a fair vote.

54. Furthermore, Respondents appear to have followed procedures that have obscured the ability to audit the 2022 general election to render the outcomes factually unknowable, at the time of certification.

55. Petitioners believe and therefore aver Respondents have violated multiple federal and state laws, or negligently allowed such violations to occur, while loudly proclaiming the infallibility of the Commonwealth's election results.

56. Respondents insist that Petitioners have adequate voting rights, while simultaneously fighting from every conceivable angle to prevent Petitioners from attempting to

protect those rights. Respondents' collective actions in refusing to address the problem extinguishes and undermines the very meaning of the right to vote in a fair democracy.

57. Respondents can and should be compelled to address compliance with existing election law, specifically: compelled to adequately investigate the issue, prosecute anyone in violation of federal and/or state law, and actively work to bring the Commonwealth back into compliance with federal and state election law mandates so that Pennsylvania's constitutionally enshrined voting rights are upheld and preserved.

58. The All-Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651 provides that "[t]he Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in the aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law."

59. District Courts of the United States have original jurisdiction of any action in the nature of *mandamus* to compel an officer or employee of the United States or any agency thereof to perform a duty owed to the plaintiff. 28 U.S.C. § 1361.

### **Parties**

60. United Sovereign Americans, Inc., is a nonprofit corporation incorporated in the state of Missouri.

61. Diane Houser is an individual with the address of 205 Santillo Way, Downingtown, PA 19335.

62. Ruth Moton is an individual with an address of 2250 Blue Ball Ave, Upper Chichester, PA 19061. Ruth Moton was a candidate for state representative in 2018, 2020, and 2022.

63. Dean Dreibelbis is an individual with an address of 1295 Wakefield Court, Glen Mills, PA 19342.

64. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is a government entity.

65. Al Schmidt, in his official capacity as the Secretary of the Commonwealth, was appointed by the Governor to oversee the Department of State. He and his department are tasked with administering and ensuring the Commonwealth's compliance with Pennsylvania's Election Code, the Commonwealth's compliance with federal law – namely the Help America Vote Act, and the National Voter Registration Act.

66. The Pennsylvania Bureau of Elections is a government entity responsible for administering and ensuring the Commonwealth's compliance with Pennsylvania's Election Code and the Commonwealth's compliance with federal law – namely the Help America Vote Act, and the National Voter Registration Act.

67. The Pennsylvania Bureau of Election Security and Technology is a government entity responsible for administering and ensuring the Commonwealth's compliance with Pennsylvania's Election Code and the Commonwealth's compliance with Federal Law – namely the Help America Vote Act and the National Voter Registration Act.

68. The Pennsylvania Department of State is a government entity responsible for administering and ensuring the Commonwealth's compliance with Pennsylvania's Election Code and the Commonwealth's compliance with federal law – namely the Help America Vote Act, and the National Voter Registration Act.

69. Michelle Henry, in her Official Capacity as the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, is responsible for overseeing and managing the Office of the Attorney General of Pennsylvania which is a government agency tasked with the enforcement and prosecution of state law in addition to ensuring that state actors, including those acting within the Pennsylvania Department of State, are complying with Pennsylvania law.

70. The Pennsylvania Office of the Attorney General is a government agency tasked with the enforcement and prosecution of state law in addition to ensuring that state actors, including those acting within the Pennsylvania Department of State, are complying with Pennsylvania law.

71. Merrick Garland, in his Official Capacity as the Attorney General of the United States, is the chief law enforcement official in the United States, and is responsible for overseeing and managing the Department of Justice of the United States which is a government agency tasked with the enforcement and prosecution of federal law in addition to ensuring that state and federal actors, including those acting in the various states within the United States, are complying with Federal law.

72. The United States Department of Justice is a government agency tasked with the enforcement and prosecution of federal law, in addition to ensuring that state actors, including those acting within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, are complying with federal law.

### **Jurisdiction and Venue**

73. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1651.

74. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1361.

75. This Court additionally has subject matter jurisdiction over this complaint because the case presents substantial questions of federal law, and the state claims are so related to the federal claims that they form part of the same case or controversy. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1367.

76. This Court has personal jurisdiction as the Respondents are a collection of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania agencies and actors, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is within the jurisdiction of the United States.

77. "When a state exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest, it is insulated from federal judicial review. But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a federally protected right." *Gray v. Sanders*, 372 U.S. 368 (1963); *Gomillion v. Lightfoot*, 364 U.S. 347 (1960).

78. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1).

### **Standing**

79. Petitioner Diane Houser is a citizen of Pennsylvania, Chester County, and voted in the 2020 and 2022 elections. In 2022, she discovered that her vote was not recorded in Pennsylvania's Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors ("SURE") system, even though she had voted in person.

80. Petitioner Diane Houser also reported numerous issues to authorities and was ignored numerous times. She was furthermore not successful in obtaining information pursuant to a valid Right to Know Request. *See* Exhibit "E" for a document regarding Ms. Diane Houser's efforts to improve election security and complaints to authorities.

81. Petitioner Ruth Moton is a citizen of Delaware County, Pennsylvania and was a candidate for Pennsylvania State Representative in the 2018, 2020, and 2022 election seasons.

82. In addition to the lengthy number of hours spent campaigning, Petitioner Ruth Moton's campaign spent \$10,775.15 during the 2018 election, \$4,412.92 in the 2020 election, and \$17,496.59 in the 2022 election. Due to Pennsylvania's inaccurate voting registration rolls, Petitioner Ruth Moton has injury in that she spent money on a campaign where she could not be certain of the location and identity of the voters she was attempting to canvas. *See* Exhibit "F" for a copy of Petitioner Ruth Moton's campaign finance expenses.



83. Petitioner Dean Dreibelbis is a citizen of Pennsylvania, Delaware County, who observed and reported numerous election issues, apparent errors, loopholes, and discrepancies to authorities and was, each time, ignored. *See* Exhibit “G” for Dean Dreibelbis’s efforts to improve election security.

84. A candidate for the Pennsylvania State Senate, Mr. Mike Miller, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, though not a named Petitioner herein, also experienced and fell victim to numerous registration issues in the 2022 election season. These issues, included, but were not limited to:

- a. On election day, Lancaster County announced that approximately 14,000 of the 22,000 ballots it received from ‘mail-in’ voters could not be counted by County’s scanners because the ballots had been misprinted. (County’s clerk testified that 8,000 ballots scanned without error);
- b. Some ballots received from voters in Senate District 36 did not have Miller’s contest printed on the ballot, therefore those voters were unable to vote for Miller;
- c. On May 17, 2022, Lancaster County’s board directed the County’s employees to procure and mark 14,000 ‘replacement’ mail-in ballots and to count these instead of the ballots returned by voters;
- d. Lancaster County reported the count of the replacement ballots instead of the ballots completed by voters; and
- e. Lancaster County repeatedly frustrated Mr. Miller from accessing the ballots as required by law.

85. Audit The Vote PA, a non-partisan, non-profit organization organized in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, though not a named petitioner herein, also uncovered overwhelming evidence of registration issues in the 2020 and 2022 elections. In particular, they discovered that for the 2022 election:

- a. 6,433 registrations were credited as voting, but no information was listed for vote date, 2022 election party, or 2022 election vote method;
- b. In Pennsylvania, 54,463 people voted in a county in which they were no longer living;
- c. In Pennsylvania, 8,177 people voted despite not actually living in Pennsylvania;
- d. 6,356 people were credited as submitting a mail-in ballot, but did not have any votes credited in Pennsylvania's SURE system;
- e. 644 people voted by mail or absentee ballot, but are not on the mail ballot list;
- f. 138 people voted by mail, but they had missed the deadline to vote by mail-in ballot;
- g. 69,832 mail ballots were sent to an address unaffiliated with the voter's registration;
- h. 5,914 people requested a mail ballot, who do not exist on the PA voter rolls between 10/3/2022 and 1/16/2023;
- i. 18,589 people requested multiple ballots be sent to multiple addresses, with some people requesting additional ballots to be sent to up to four (4) separate addresses; and

- j. 5,492 registrations show as having two votes on record in two separate counties.

*See* Exhibit “H” for documents from Audit The Vote PA regarding election integrity.

86. There is active litigation in this Commonwealth concerning Pennsylvania’s compliance with the Help America Votes Act (“HAVA”), in that certain Commonwealth directives violate United States federal election law. *See* Exhibit “I” for a copy of the Complaint in the matter *McClinko v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, et al.*

87. There is active litigation in the Third Circuit Court of Appeals concerning Pennsylvania’s non-compliance with the National Voter Registration Act (“NVRA”), in that the Commonwealth has failed to satisfy the Commonwealth’s disclosure obligations under the NVRA. *See* Exhibit “J” for a copy of the Appellee/Cross-Appellant Brief in the matter *Schmidt v. Public Interest Legal Foundation, Inc.*, United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit (Nos. 23-1590 and 23-1591).

88. Petitioners have been and are currently harmed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania voting systems currently and formerly in use in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania state and federal elections. Respondents have allowed, and continue to allow, violations of federal election laws, Pennsylvania election laws, the United States Constitution, and federal civil rights laws pertaining to voter rights.

89. The violations of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania election laws, federal election laws, the U.S. Constitution, and federal civil rights laws pertaining to voter registration rolls, transparency, compliance, and certification of the voting systems, and the serious issues hereinafter discussed with the overall voting systems exemplify their injury.

90. The injury to Petitioners and all Pennsylvania voters would cease to exist or be greatly relieved if the Court grants Petitioners' requested relief.

91. The Supreme Court has indicated that if one party to a lawsuit has standing, other entities can join as parties without having to independently satisfy the demands of Article III, provided those parties do not seek a distinct form of relief from the party with standing. *E.g.*, *Horne v. Flores*, 557 U.S. 433 (2009).

92. United Sovereign Americans is not seeking a distinct form of relief from the other Petitioners and therefore has standing.

## **Background**

### **A. THE CONSTITUTIONALLY PROTECTED RIGHT TO VOTE**

93. The United States Constitution grants the people the right to choose representatives to the people of several states, according to the voting eligibility requirements of the state. U.S. Const. art. 1, § 2.

94. The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the United States Constitution, Section 1, defines a "citizen" as all people born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

95. The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the United States Constitution, Section 2, protects eligible citizen voters against denial or abridgment of their vote.

96. "The very essence of civil liberty certainly consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of the laws, whenever he receives an injury." *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cranch 137, 5 U. S. 163 (1803).

97. Federal courts regard the right to vote in a fairly conducted election as a constitutionally protected feature of United States citizenship. *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964).

98. After the 2020 Presidential Election, pervasive discussion reported on by the media focused on the validity of the presidential election results within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

99. Discussions and/or litigation in Pennsylvania, as well as in other states around the Nation, centered on whether raw vote totals were accurate, with particular attention focused on the question: if all ballots in dispute were decided, hypothetically, in the favor of one candidate for president over the other, would that have changed the *outcome* of the election in that state?

100. Questions concerned whether the recorded vote totals, viewed in the light most favorable to the losing candidate in any given state, could have affected the awarding of electoral votes from said state, which, in turn, might have affected the determination of the “winner” of the elections for president and vice-president in the Electoral College.

101. The media widely reported that no court ruled that, even if all disputed ballots were assumed to have been found to be favorable to the Republican Candidate during the 2020 presidential election, the outcome in any disputed state would not have been affected. Furthermore, there was insufficient evidence produced such that a court could find that the outcome of the election in any disputed state was unreliable.

102. Petitioners do not seek to revisit the results of the 2020 presidential election, nor to re-examine the conclusions drawn by the various courts and media outlets as summarized at averment 101 above.

103. Petitioners posit a different question than that noted in averment 99: *How many disputed ballots found to be improperly cast in any given federal election may occur before the reliability and integrity of the entire election becomes suspect?* Petitioners respectfully represent that Congress has answered this very question as outlined further below and Congress' answer to this question forms much of the basis of the instant Petition.

104. In *In re: Coy*, 127 U.S. 731 (1888), the United States Supreme Court held that Congress had authority under the Constitution's Necessary and Proper Clause to regulate any activity during a mixed federal/state election that exposed the federal election to potential harm, whether that harm materialized or not. *Coy* is still good law. *United States v. Slone*, 411 F.3d 643, 647 (6th Cir. 2005); *United States v. Mason*, 673 F.2d 737, 739 (4th Cir. 1982); *United States v. Malmy*, 671 F.2d 869, 874–75 (5th Cir. 1982); *Ex parte Yarborough*, 110 U.S. 651 (1884); *Ex parte Siebold*, 100 U.S. 371 (1880).

105. In *Oregon v. Mitchell*, 400 U.S. 112 (1970), the Supreme Court stated:

“The right to vote is, of course, different in one respect from the other rights in the economic, social, or political field which, as indicated in the Appendix to this opinion, are under the Equal Protection Clause. The right to vote is a civil right deeply embedded in the Constitution. Article I, § 2, provides that the House is composed of members ‘chosen . . . by the People’ and the electors ‘shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.’ The Seventeenth Amendment states that Senators shall be ‘elected by the people.’ The

Fifteenth Amendment speaks of the ‘right of citizens of the United States to vote’ -- not only in federal but in state elections.

\* \* \*

[T]he right to vote freely for the candidate of one's choice is of the essence of a democratic society, and any restrictions on that right strike at the heart of representative government. This ‘right to choose, secured by the Constitution,’ *United States v. Classic*, 313 U. S. 299, is a civil right of the highest order. Voting concerns ‘political’ matters; but the right is not ‘political’ in the constitutional sense. Interference with it has given rise to a long and consistent line of decisions by the Court; and the claim has always been upheld as justiciable . . . as the right in the people of each State to a republican government and to choose their Representatives in Congress is of the guarantees of the Constitution, by this amendment a remedy might be given directly for a case supposed by *Madison*, where treason might change a State government from a republican to a despotic government, and thereby deny suffrage to the people."

106. The Supreme Court of the United States further stated: “we are cautioned about the dangers of entering into political thickets and mathematical quagmires. Our answer is this: a denial of constitutionally protected rights demands judicial protection; our oath and our office require no less of us.” *Reynolds v Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964).

107. “Every voter in a federal . . . election . . . whether he votes for a candidate with little chance of winning or for one with little chance of losing, has a right under the Constitution

to have his vote fairly counted, *without its being distorted by fraudulently cast votes.*” *Anderson v. United States*, 417 U.S. 211, 227 (1974) (emphasis added).

**B. NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION ACT (“NVRA”)**

108. The National Voter Registration Act (“NVRA”) was passed for the purpose of ensuring accurate and current voter registration rolls to enhance the integrity of elections.

109. In so doing, Congress found that: (1) the right of citizens of the United States to vote is a fundamental right; (2) it is the duty of the Federal, State, and local governments to promote the exercise of that right; and (3) discriminatory and unfair registration laws and procedures can have a direct and damaging effect on voter participation in elections for Federal office and disproportionately harm voter participation by various groups, including racial minorities. 52 U.S.C. § 20501.

110. The NVRA exists in part to “protect the integrity of the electoral process” and “to ensure that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained.” 52 U.S.C. § 20501.

111. The NVRA *requires* states to “conduct a general program that makes a reasonable effort to remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists of eligible voters” by reason of death or change of address. 52 U.S.C. § 20507(a)(4).

112. Similarly, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (“EAC”) is required by law to report to Congress its findings related to state voter registration practices. 52 U.S.C. § 20508(a)(3).

113. Federal regulations require states to provide data to the EAC for use in their reports, including the numbers of active voters, and the numbers of registered voters removed from the rolls for any reason. 11 C.F.R. § 9428.7(b)(1), (2), (5).



114. The NVRA requires the States to complete any program the purpose of which is to remove ineligible voters from the official lists of eligible voters not later than ninety (90) days prior to an election.

115. NVRA has two (2) methods of enforcement. First, the Attorney General can petition the court for declaratory and injunctive relief. Second, a private citizen can pursue a cause of action with certain requirements as follows. In a private action, notice is required, in that a person must notify the chief election official of the State involved. If the violation is not corrected within 90 days of receipt of the notice or within 20 days after receipt of the notice, if the violation occurred within 120 days before the date of an election for office, the aggrieved person may bring a civil action in an appropriate district court seeking relief. In the alternative, if the violation occurs 30 days before the date of an election for federal office, no notice is required.

116. Although the NVRA authorizes a private cause of action in the form of declaratory or injunctive relief, this “remedy” is largely toothless. Any Court in the United States would have great reluctance to formally order election officials to correct the NVRA error and/or decertify an election so close in time to an actual election or just after certification.

117. Additionally, to what extent the NVRA requires a hypothetical plaintiff to have suffered injury is not clear – standing could be a troublesome burden to prove particularly if the harm, such as voter fraud and dilution, has been committed on a class people, the electors as a whole, rather than on an individual person.

118. Furthermore, a Court could attempt to use the doctrine of laches to avoid the distasteful task of questioning election officials, inquiring into potentially fraudulent elections,

and inaccurate voting rolls, despite a hypothetical plaintiff being in full compliance with the private NVRA notice requirements.

119. Congress's power to pass the NVRA comes from Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, the Necessary and Proper Clause, making accurate voter rolls a requirement to uphold the right of the people to choose their representatives.

### **C. HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT ("HAVA")**

120. The Help America Vote Act ("HAVA") exists in part to "establish minimum election administration standards for States and units of local government with responsibility for the administration of Federal elections, and other purposes." 52 U.S.C.A. § 21083.

121. HAVA requires that voter roll databases contain only the registrations of qualified citizen voters residing in that state. 52 U.S.C.A. § 21083(a).

122. HAVA defines a voting system as "the total combination of mechanical, electromechanical, or electronic equipment (including software, firmware, and documentation required to program, control, and support the equipment) that is used to define ballots; to cast and count votes; to report or display election results; and to maintain and produce any audit trail information." 52 U.S.C.A. § 21083.

123. The purpose of any voting system is to accurately record, store, consolidate, and report the specific selections, and absence of selections, made by the voter as well as to accurately measure the intent of the total body of eligible voters that voted.

124. Voter registration is encompassed in the definition of a voting system defined in HAVA because a voting system includes the documentation required to program the voting machines and to "cast and count votes." 52 U.S.C.A. § 21081(b).

125. Petitioners believe and therefore aver the ability to “cast and count votes” begins with establishing eligibility and registering only qualified citizens into voter registration databases, thus assuring that all ballots granted, cast, and counted, are lawful.

126. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that inaccurate voter rolls have significant negative consequences in elections.

127. As voter registration is included by definition under the law as part of the voting system, it is subject to the allowable or not allowable error rates of voting systems as set forth in HAVA. 52 U.S.C.A. § 21081(a)(5). (The number of errors allowed using the one error per 125,000 ballots formula in the Pennsylvania General Election explained, *supra.*, Petitioners suggest therefore applies to registrations).

128. Per HAVA, in any given state, each qualified voter is granted a unique statewide identifier in a database, which averts the risk of double-voting or extra ballots being cast in the name of one individual voter.

129. HAVA furthermore requires that federal elections adhere to an accuracy standard, “...set at a sufficiently stringent level such that the likelihood of voting system errors affecting the outcome of an election is exceptionally remote even in the closest of elections.” United States (2002) *U.S. Federal Election Commission FEC*. United States [Web Archive] Retrieved from the Election Assistance Commission, [https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac\\_assets/1/28/Voting\\_System\\_Standards\\_Volume\\_I.pdf](https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/28/Voting_System_Standards_Volume_I.pdf) (emphasis added).

130. Accuracy in a voting system is defined as the ability of the system to capture the intent of voters without error. United States. (2002) *U.S. Federal Election Commission FEC*.

United States [Web Archive] Retrieved from the Election Assistance Commission,  
[https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac\\_assets/1/28/Voting\\_System\\_Standards\\_Volume\\_I.pdf](https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/28/Voting_System_Standards_Volume_I.pdf)

131. Section 301 of HAVA regarding “Voting System Standards,” states that the “error rate of [a] voting system in counting ballots . . . shall comply with the error rate standards established under section 3.2.1 of the voting systems standards issued by the Federal Election Commission.” 52 U.S.C.A. § 21081(a)(5).

132. Petitioners ask this court recall that, the FEC voting systems standards of section 3.2.1 establish that “the system shall achieve a target error rate of no more than **one in 10,000,000 ballot positions, with a maximum acceptable error rate in the test process of one in 500,000 ballot positions.**” See *supra.* at 30.

133. The Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (“VVSG”), Version 1.1, Section 4.1.1 – Accuracy Requirements state, in part, “[a]ll systems shall achieve a report total error rate of no more than one in 125,000.” Furthermore, “[t]he benchmark of one in 125,000 is derived from the ‘maximum acceptable error rate’ used as the lower test benchmark in the 2005 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines Version 1.0. That benchmark was defined as a ballot position error rate of one in 500,000. The benchmark of one in 125,000 is expressed in terms of votes, however, it is consistent with the previous benchmark that the estimated ratio of votes to ballot positions is ¼.” United States (2015) *U.S. Election Assistance Commission*. United States [Web Archive] Retrieved from the Election Assistance Commission,  
[https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac\\_assets/1/28/VVSG.1.1.VOL.1.FINAL1.pdf](https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/28/VVSG.1.1.VOL.1.FINAL1.pdf).<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> In the latest version of the VVSG, or VVSG 2.0, the EAC adopted the position that “the value of 10,000,000 ballot positions is taken from VVSG 1.0 [VVSG2005], however it is used here as the minimum number of ballot positions to test without error. *If a larger number of ballot positions is used, there still can be no error.*” (emphasis added).

134. HAVA also requires that states who receive payments for the administration of elections must use the funds “in a manner consistent with each of the laws described in Section 21145 . . . and the proposed uses are not inconsistent with the requirements of Title III.” 52 U.S.C. § 20971(c).

135. A private cause of action may exist for HAVA through 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *Colon-Marreror v. Velez*, 813 F.3d 1, 22 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 2016) (finding a private action under 1983 for HAVA violations because the provision provided enforceable voting rights and imposes binding obligations on state officials).

136. Section 1983 provides a mechanism for enforcing individual rights secured elsewhere as in rights independently secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States. *Gonzaga University v. Doe*, 536 U.S. 273 (2002). Importantly, a §1983 plaintiff must assert a violation of a federal right, not just a law. *Blessing v. Freestone*, 520 U.S. 329 (1997).

137. A private cause of action pursuant to §1983 can be found for violations of HAVA Section 301, which requires voting systems to provide the voter with the opportunity to change the ballot or correct any apparent error before the ballot is cast and counted. 52 USC 21081(a)(1)(A)(ii). The violation could be produced by a configuration of the voting machines.

138. Section 1983 is currently the only mechanism where HAVA violations will receive any meaningful private review, yet it has proven thus far to be ineffectual at providing any real remedy for HAVA violations.

139. Congress’s power to pass the HAVA comes from Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, the Necessary and Proper Clause, making accurate voting systems a requirement to uphold the right of the people to choose their representatives.

**PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION CODE**

140. Pennsylvania law requires that the Department of State establish a Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors known as the “SURE” system. 25 PA. C.S. § 1222(a).

141. Per 25 PA. C.S. § 1222(c), the SURE system, among other things, is required to do the following:

- a. Contain a database of all registered electors;
- b. Ensure the integrity and accuracy of all registration records in the system;
- c. Assign a unique SURE registration number to each individual currently registered in Pennsylvania;
- d. Permit auditing of each registered elector’s registration record from the day of creation until the day of cancellation;
- e. Permit the department to implement section 1901(b)(1) (relating to removal of electors);
- f. Identify the election district to which an elector is assigned;
- g. Identify duplicate voter registrations on a countywide and Statewide basis;  
and
- h. Identify registered electors who vote in an election and the method by which their ballots were cast.

142. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is required to promulgate regulations necessary to establish, implement, and administer the SURE system. 25 PA. C.S. § 1222(f).

143. The Secretary of the Commonwealth may promulgate reasonable regulations governing access to public information lists. 25 PA. C.S. § 1404(b).

144. The election code describes numerous criminal penalties for failing to adhere to basic code guidelines:

- a. Intentional False Statement on a Voter Application. 25 PA. C.S. § 1322(a) (prosecuted as Perjury (18 Pa. C.S. § 4902), False Swearing (§ 4903), or Unsworn Falsification (§ 4904)).
- b. Disobeying a Lawful Order of a Registration Commission. 25 PA. C.S. § 1701.
- c. Improper Registration. 25 PA. C.S. § 1702(a).
- d. Refusal to Register a Qualified Elector. 25 PA. C.S. § 1702(b).
- e. Applying for Registration With Knowledge That The Individual Is Not Entitled to Registration, Faulty Change of Address, or Intentionally Impersonating Another in an Application. 25 PA. C.S. § 1703(a).
- f. Altering a Registration. 25 PA. C.S. § 1704.
- g. Knowingly Refusing a Vote or Accepting a Fraudulent Vote. 25 PA. C.S. § 1705.
- h. Intentionally Refusing to Perform an Election Duty. 25 PA. C.S. § 1706.
- i. Intentionally Inserting, Altering, or Removing SURE System Data Not In Accordance with The Pennsylvania Election Code. 25 PA. C.S. § 1707.
- j. Withholding Information. 25 PA. C.S. § 1708.
- k. Failure of Law Enforcement To Assist Commissioners or the Secretary of the Commonwealth. 25 PA. C.S. § 1709.
- l. Interference with Election Code Duties. 25 PA. C.S. § 1710.
- m. Preventing Registration. 25 PA. C.S. § 1711.

n. Maliciously Fail to Register. 25 PA. C.S. § 1712.

o. Solicitation of Registration Based On Financial Incentive. 25 PA. C.S. § 1713.

145. Importantly, the Pennsylvania Department of State has the authority to take “any actions” including the authority to audit registration records of a county commission. 25 PA. C.S. §1803.

146. Pennsylvania law requires each county registration commission to institute a program to “protect the integrity of the electoral process,” “ensure the maintenance of accurate and current registration records,” and “identify registered electors whose address may have changed.” 25 PA. C.S. § 1901(a), (b).

147. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that the Commonwealth cannot demonstrate effective control over voter eligibility in conformity with federal or state requirements, and the Commonwealth has implemented a system that does not guarantee accuracy or compliance with legal mandates requiring the Commonwealth to ensure that only eligible voters may register and vote.

#### **D. ELECTION FRAUD CONGRESS SOUGHT TO GUARD AGAINST**

148. Petitioners do not accuse any person or entity of engaging in election fraud in 2022, nor propose any person or entity will engage in such fraud in 2024 or in subsequent federal elections in Pennsylvania. Petitioners’ purpose in describing types of voter fraud is to set forth the harms Congress sought to avoid by implementation of HAVA and NVRA as well as the various statutes passed by the Pennsylvania General Assembly and cited above.

149. Petitioners believe and therefore aver election fraud can occur in multiple diverse ways, not all of which are individualized to a specific actor.



150. Petitioners believe and therefore aver over the past fifty years, Congress has enacted criminal laws with broad jurisdictional basis to combat false voter registrations, vote-buying, multiple-voting, and fraudulent voting in elections in which a federal candidate is on the ballot. *See* 52 U.S.C. §§ 10307(c), 10307(e), 20511.

151. The federal jurisdictional predicate underlying these statutes is satisfied as long as either the name of a federal candidate is on the ballot, or the fraud involves corruption of the voter registration process in a state where one registers to vote simultaneously for federal as well as other offices. *Slone*, 411 F.3d at 647–48; *United States v. McCranie*, 169 F.3d 723, 727 (11th Cir. 1999).

152. Voting in federal elections for individuals who do not personally participate in, and assent to, the voting act attributed to them, or impersonating voters, or casting ballots in the names of voters who do not vote in federal elections, can constitute prosecutable election fraud. *See* 52 U.S.C. §§ 10307(c); 10307(e); 20511(2).

153. It is *possible* for election officials acting “under color of law” to commit election fraud by performing acts such as diluting ballots with invalid ones (ballot stuffing), rendering false tabulations of votes, or preventing valid voter registrations or votes from being given effect in any election, federal or non-federal (18 U.S.C. §§ 241, 242), as well as in elections in which federal candidates are on the ballot. *See* 52 U.S.C. §§ 10307(c), 10307(e), 20511(2).<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> For purposes of the present Petition, Petitioners do not suggest any Pennsylvania election officials engaged in election fraud. Rather, Petitioners’ point out the *possibility* of improper conduct by election officials as a harm against which Congress and the General Assembly have sought to guard by enacting the various statutes cited here. A reason Congress, especially in HAVA, set forth standards that must be met before an election is considered reliable is to counter potential election fraud and to thus produce presumptively reliable election results.

154. An individual commits election fraud by submitting fictitious names to election officers for inclusion on voter registration rolls, thereby qualifying the fictitious name to vote in federal elections. 52 U.S.C. §§ 10307(c), 20511(2).

155. An individual commits election fraud by knowingly procuring eligibility to vote for federal office by people who are not entitled to vote under applicable state law and/or people who are not United States Citizens. 52 U.S.C. §§ 10307(c), 20511(2); 18 U.S.C. §§ 1015(f).

156. An individual who makes a false claim of United States Citizenship to register to vote commits election fraud. 18 U.S.C. § 1015(f); 18 U.S.C. § 911.

157. A person who provides false information concerning a person's name, address, or period of residence in a voting district to establish voting eligibility commits election fraud. 52 U.S.C. §§ 10307(c), 20511(2).

158. Fraud can occur where an individual causes the production of voter registrations that qualify alleged voters to vote for federal candidates, where that individual knows the registrations are materially defective under applicable state law. 52 U.S.C. § 20511(2)

159. However, election fraud need not involve the participation of individual voters. Election fraud can occur where an individual or organization places fictitious names on voter rolls (allowing for fraudulent ballots which can later be used to stuff the ballot box, *supra.*), casting fake ballots in the names of people who did not vote, obtaining and marking absentee ballots without the input of the voter involved, and falsifying vote tallies.

160. When the federal government seeks to maintain the integrity of elections, it does so for specific federal interests *inter alia*: (1) the protection of the voting rights of racial, ethnic, or language minorities, a specific constitutional right; (2) the registration of voters to vote in federal elections; (3) the standardization and procurement of voting equipment purchased with

federal funds; (4) the protection of the federal election process against corruption; (5) the protection of the voting process from corruption accomplished under color of law; and (6) the oversight of non-citizen and other voting by persons ineligible to vote under applicable state law. Richard C. Pilger, *Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses*, p. 30, 8<sup>th</sup> Edition (2017).

161. Congress has enacted a litany of specific crimes that can be prosecuted under a general definition as “election fraud”:

- a. Conspiracy Against Rights: 18 U.S.C. § 241. *See United States v. Saylor*, 322 U.S. 385 (1944) (stuffing a ballot box with forged ballots); *United States v. Classic*, 313 U.S. 299 (1941) (preventing the official count of ballots in primary elections); *United States v. Townsley*, 843 F.2d 1070, 1073–75 (8th Cir. 1988) (destroying ballots); *United States v. Morado*, 454 F.2d 167, 171 (5th Cir. 1972) (casting absentee ballots in elderly or handicapped peoples’ names); *Crolich v. United States*, 196 F.2d 879, 879 (5th Cir. 1952) (impersonating qualified voters); *United States v. Colvin*, 353 F.3d 569, 576 (7th Cir. 2003) (conspiracy need not be successful nor need there be an overt act).
- b. Deprivation of Rights under Color of Law: 18 U.S.C. § 242. *See United States v. Price*, 383 U.S. 787 (1966) (acted jointly with state agents); *Williams v. United States*, 341 U.S. 97 (1951) (actions clothed under Color of State Law).
- c. False Information in, and Payments for, Registering and Voting: 52 U.S.C. § 10307(c).<sup>6</sup>
- d. Voting More than Once: 52 U.S.C. § 10307(e).

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<sup>6</sup> “Section 10307(c) protects two distinct aspects of a federal election: the actual results of the election, and the integrity of the process of electing federal officials.” *United States v. Cole*, 41 F.3d 303, 307 (7th Cir. 1994).

- e. Fraudulent Registration or Voting: 52 U.S.C. § 20511(2).
- f. False claims to Register or Vote: 18 U.S.C. § 1015(f).
- g. “Cost-of-Election” theory: 18 U.S.C. § 1341.
- h. Improper Retention of Federal Election Returns: 52 U.S.C. § 20701.

162. In short, election fraud can constitute numerous different actions or inactions, and federal and state governments of the United States have an interest in guarding the integrity of elections, and ensuring election fraud is stopped, then prosecuted appropriately.

### **Facts and Summary of the Issues**

163. Petitioner United Sovereign Americans received Pennsylvania’s voter registration data from the 2022 general election – the data contained millions of entries of voter registration data.

164. Thereafter, expert data analysts acting on behalf of Petitioner United Sovereign Americans performed a series of SQL database queries on the data to extrapolate and refine information about voter registrations in the Commonwealth. *See* Exhibit “A” for a copy of the SQL Database Queries.

165. Thereafter, Petitioner United Sovereign Americans thoroughly reviewed the results.

166. United Sovereign Americans’ SQL database queries revealed hundreds of thousands of voter registration apparent errors in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. *See Infra*.

167. The results from the SQL database queries allowed Petitioners’ experts to produce a “Scorecard” reflecting Pennsylvania’s voter registration data detailing the hundreds of thousands of apparent errors contained within that registration data. *See* Exhibit “B” for a copy of United Sovereign American’s Pennsylvania 2022 General Election Validity Scorecard.

168. In addition, the results from the SQL Database Queries of Pennsylvania’s voter registration data allowed Petitioners’ experts to compile a General Election Validity Reconciliation. *See* Exhibit “C” for a copy of United Sovereign American’s Pennsylvania 2022 General Election Validity Reconciliation.

169. The results from the SQL Database Queries of Pennsylvania’s voter registration data also revealed that apparent errors were not uniform across Pennsylvania – some counties had far more registration apparent errors than others. *See* Exhibit “D” for a copy of United Sovereign American’s Pennsylvania 2022 General Election county-by-county breakdown.

170. According to the data provided to Petitioner United Sovereign America for the 2022 election, Pennsylvania had 8,755,458 voter registrations.

#### **A. VOTER REGISTRATION ROLL INACCURACY**

171. Expert analysis by Petitioner United Sovereign Americans of the official Pennsylvania State Voter Registration Data for the 2022 election revealed that, out of 8,755,458 voter registrations, there was a total of **3,192,069** voter registration violations including:

20,097 Illegal duplicates, where the same voter has multiple registrations

43,083 Illegal or invalid vote history<sup>7</sup>

10,298 Questionable designations of “Inactive Status”

194 Votes while inactive

28,256 Backdated registrations

268,493 Registrations where the period of active registration conflicts with the registration participation

448,335 Invalid or illogical registration dates<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Voter history exists prior to the voter’s birth or prior to the voter attaining the age of eighteen (18) years.

<sup>8</sup> Registrations on a federal holiday, before eligibility, etc.

633,508 Illegal or invalid registration changes

4,142 Age discrepant registrants<sup>9</sup>

154,913 Registrants with questionable address

1,580,750 Registrations with Records Altered After Certification

*See* Exhibit “B” for a copy of United Sovereign American’s Pennsylvania 2022 General Election Validity Scorecard.

172. This data shows that in 2022 the voter rolls in Pennsylvania were not accurate and current as required by NVRA, HAVA, nor in conformity with specific Pennsylvania laws pertaining to voter registration. 52 U.S.C.A. § 20501(b)(4); 52 U.S.C.A. § 21081; and 25 PA. C.S. § 1222.

173. Thus far, Petitioners have exhausted every remedy known to them in advance of the 2024 general election to have these issues corrected. Petitioners continued in 2024 to seek redress and repair for these egregious violations through democratic means.

174. Respondents have dismissed, and continue to dismiss, Petitioners’ concerns and, based on information and belief, did so without any meaningful review, action, or response.

175. Petitioners believe and therefore aver Respondents intend to administer and ultimately certify Pennsylvania’s 2024 general election (involving both state and federal contests) using the same inaccurate and flawed data and conditions.

## **B. VOTES FROM INELIGIBLE VOTERS**

176. Expert analysis on behalf of Petitioner United Sovereign Americans of the official Pennsylvania State Voter Registration Data for the 2022 election revealed that, out of the votes

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<sup>9</sup> Registrants before the age of eighteen (18) or older than the age of one hundred fifteen (115).

cast in the 2022 general election, there were a total of **1,198,598** evident voting violations, and **1,089,750** *unique* votes impacted by apparent voting violations.<sup>10</sup> These violations were in the form of:

8,026 Illegal Duplicates, where the same voter has multiple registrations.

15,674 Vote History Invalid or Illogical<sup>11</sup>

1,996 Questionable moving the voter to Inactive Status

118 Voted While Inactive

196 Registrations where the period of active registration conflicts with the registration participation

340,266 Invalid or Illogical Registration Dates

632,215 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes

2,207 Age Discrepant Registrants<sup>12</sup>

59,609 Registrants With Questionable Addresses

138,291 Registrants With Altered Votes after Certification

*See* Exhibit “B” for a copy of Petitioner United Sovereign American’s Pennsylvania 2022 General Election Validity Scorecard.

177. Petitioners believe and therefore aver this data shows that in 2022 the voter rolls in Pennsylvania are not accurate and current as required by the NVRA, HAVA, and specific Pennsylvania laws pertaining to voter registration. 52 U.S.C.A. § 20501(b)(4); 52 U.S.C.A. § 21081; and 25 PA. C.S. § 1222.

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<sup>10</sup> Some registered voters have more than one violation. The number of unique voters indicates how many individual registrations have apparent errors – whether it be one or multiple apparent errors.

<sup>11</sup> Voter history exists prior to the voter’s birth or prior to the voter attaining the age of eighteen (18) years.

<sup>12</sup> Registrants younger than the age of eighteen (18) or older than the age of one hundred fifteen (115).

178. Thus far, Petitioners have exhausted every remedy known to them in advance of the 2024 general election to have these issues, and all issues raised below, addressed and remedied. Petitioners continued in 2024 to seek redress and repair for these egregious violations through democratic means.

179. Respondents have ignored or dismissed, and continue to ignore or dismiss, these concerns without apparent meaningful review, action, or response, and furthermore Petitioners believe and therefore aver Respondents intend to administer and certify Pennsylvania's 2024 general election (involving both state and federal contests) under the same inaccurate and flawed conditions as that have utilized previously in conducting Pennsylvania's combined federal and state elections.

### **C. ERROR RATES IN 2022 COMPARED TO RATES PERMITTED BY FEDERAL LAW**

180. Pennsylvania's voting systems are subject to the permissible error rates set forth by Congress in HAVA and further elucidated in FEC Voting System Standards 3.2.1 and explained in the VVSG. *Supra*.

181. The *maximum* number of apparent voting system errors permissible in counting votes in the 2022 Pennsylvania General Election using the calculations set forth by the Federal Election Commission upon mandate by Congress was forty-four (44) errors at most allowed. The total number of Unique Ballots impacted by voting system errors in the Pennsylvania General Election, however, was 1,089,706 apparent errors. *See* Exhibit "B."

182. Even accounting for the possibility that of the 1,089,706 apparent errors, many were not true errors, Petitioners believe and therefore aver, the Commonwealth cannot reduce that number to forty-four (44) or less.



183. Under HAVA, an error rate of no more than one in 125,000 is permissible before the results of the *entire election* becomes suspect, and the integrity and reliability of the election compromised. As mentioned above, this figure is calculated by dividing the total number of Pennsylvania votes in a given election by 125,000, to arrive at the number of permissible errors in any given election in order to create the error rate of no more than one in 125,000 mandated by the VVSG.

184. For the 2022 General Election this is 5,410,022 (votes cast) divided by 125,000 leaves forty-four 44 (rounded up) as the maximum errors permitted, meaning that in order for the election to be considered valid, there cannot have been more than 44 voting system apparent errors in the entire ballot tabulation for all ballots cast in that election in Pennsylvania.

185. However, in the 2022 Pennsylvania General Election, the number of voting system apparent errors in counting ballots for the 2022 general election was 1,089,750, a figure dramatically exceeding the maximum allowable apparent error rate of forty-four (44).

186. Because the voting system apparent error rate for the 2022 Pennsylvania General Election was far above the maximum allowable error rates, Petitioners believe and therefore aver the reliability and credibility of the 2022 results are cast into doubt as a matter of law.

### **VOTER-TO-VOTE DEFICIT**

187. The official canvas for the 2022 Pennsylvania Election was 5,410,022 ballots cast yet the data shows there exist 5,400,869 total votes cast – a discrepancy of 9,153 votes. *See* Exhibit “B.”

188. This discrepancy can best be defined as a Voter-to-Vote deficit.

189. Additionally, the official canvas for the 2022 Pennsylvania Election was

5,410,022 votes (ballots counted) yet there exist only 5,400,869 *voters who actually voted* according to the data provided – a discrepancy of 9,153 votes that are completely unaccounted for and cannot be explained—a number far in excess of forty-four (44) and indisputably each constitution an “error.”

190. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that the **9,153 more votes counted than voters who voted** means that either tabulators overcounted votes statewide, or there is an alternative source of the data discrepancy.<sup>13</sup>

#### **D. PENNSYLVANIA’S 2022 GENERAL ELECTION VALIDITY**

191. For Pennsylvania’s 2022 General Election, out of the 8,755,458 total registrations, of which Petitioners believe and therefore aver, there were 4,739,544 *valid* registrations, 1,370,573 uncertain/illogical/invalid registrations, 1,440,667 registrations which violated election laws, and 1,204,674 “Deadwood” registrations.<sup>14</sup> *See* Exhibit “C.”

192. Petitioner believes and therefore avers that of the people holding the 4,739,544 valid registrations, 4,311,119 votes were counted in the 2022 General Election.

193. Petitioner believes and therefore avers that of the identified 1,370,573 uncertain/illogical/invalid registrations, 132,897 people voted and had their votes counted in the 2022 General Election.

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<sup>13</sup> Petitioners accuse no one of engaging in fraud or deceit. Petitioners merely point out the discrepancy, which could be due to unintentional tabulator error, some fraud of unknown origin, a combination of both, or even fraud by the tabulators themselves. The discrepancy occurred in 2022 for an unknown reason. It is the deficit *itself*, regardless of the cause, that demonstrates an error rate in excess of that permitted by HAVA calling into question the integrity of the election. Petitioners propose to ask this Court to order Respondents to ascertain why the deficit occurred in 2022, ensure that a similar deficit does not re-occur in 2024, and in all federal elections thereafter in the future.

<sup>14</sup> “Deadwood” is a concept dealing with election fraud and is defined as a fake voter registration record. These registrations could include a voter who is deceased, ineligible, moved, etc.

194. Petitioner believes and therefore avers that of the 1,440,674 registrations that violated election laws, **956,853** people holding such registrations *cast votes that were counted* in the 2022 General Election.

195. Petitioner believes and therefore avers that while none of the 1,204,674 “Deadwood” registrations, or fake name registrations, are listed as having voted in the 2022 General Election, those registrations exist and thus *could* be utilized fraudulently in future elections.

196. Petitioner believes and therefore avers that the *registration* error rate in Pennsylvania for the 2022 General Election was **thirty-two percent (32%)** of the total registrations on the Commonwealth’s voter rolls. This figure is arrived at by taking 1,370,573 uncertain/illogical/invalid registrations, plus 1,440,667 registrations which violated election laws, as a percentage of 8,755,458 total registrations.

197. Petitioner believes and therefore avers that the *voter* system error rate in Pennsylvania for the 2022 General Election was **twenty percent (20%)**, arrived at by taking 132,897 votes counted from uncertain/illogical/invalid registrations, plus 956,853 votes counted from illegal registrations, as a percentage of 5,400,869 votes cast.

198. For example, the margin of victory in PA Congressional District 7 in 2022 was two percent (2%), or 151,364 votes to the winner and 145,527 votes to the loser. The apparent error rate statewide in the 2022 federal election when applied to the Congressional Election in PA District 7 exceeds the margin of victory for this particular congressional district, meaning that if the apparent error rate in the Commonwealth is evenly distributed by Congressional District (which *ordinarily might* be a reasonable assumption given that such districts must contain roughly the same number of people under the Constitution), the Congressional Election results in

District 7 election would be considered unreliable.<sup>15</sup> That is not to say that the eventual “winner” there did not receive more votes than the eventual “loser.” It simply means if the apparent error rate is assumed to be evenly distributed throughout Pennsylvania, the winner in the 7th cannot be *confident* in his/her election, and the loser cannot be *confident* in his/her defeat *because the election itself* would not have produced results according to law that are reliable, meaning the integrity of the entire election process is called into question.

199. To expand on the above, Pennsylvania’s 2022 voter system error rate of 20% *exceeded* the margin of victory in six of the Commonwealth’s 17 Congressional Districts: 1, 6, 7, 8, 12, and 17. Thus, 35% of Pennsylvania’s *current* members of the United States House of Representatives *might* hold their seats owing to legally unreliable election results.

200. Per HAVA and the FEC, the legal standard of allowable registration errors for a federal election is 0.0008% (or 1 out of 125,000) yet the voter system error rate in Pennsylvania’s 2022 combined state and Federal General Election was 20%.

### **Requested Relief**

#### **ALL WRITS ACT RELIEF – 28 U.S.C. § 1651**

201. Petitioners incorporate the previous paragraphs by reference as if set forth at length here.

202. Petitioners are not seeking to undermine official elections results previously certified. Petitioners have cited issues in prior Pennsylvania federal elections to add weight to Petitioners’ belief that absent intervention by this Honorable Court, Respondents will permit the

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<sup>15</sup> This is merely a simplified example for illustrative purposes as Petitioners are aware that the apparent error rates are not evenly distributed county-by-county and thus cannot be evenly distributed by congressional district. For a county-by-county breakdown from highest to lowest apparent error rate by total numbers please see Exhibit “D” demonstrating which Pennsylvania counties account for the greatest number of errors by total number.

same apparent errors to occur in the 2024 General Election in Pennsylvania, and in all following federal elections in the Commonwealth.

203. Petitioners seek redress from the constitutional harm brought upon them, and the Pennsylvania electorate at large, by Respondents failure to comply with federal and state election law.

204. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that Respondents have done nothing or an inadequate job at addressing the issues presented in this Petition – particularly to address the inaccurate and likely fraudulent voter rolls and voter systems used in federal elections conducted by state authorities.

205. Respondents' inaction and/or failure to act compels Petitioners to ask that the Court to issue a Writ of *Mandamus* requiring Respondents to comply with the two federal statutes at issue (the NVRA and the HAVA) along with the Pennsylvania Election Code, 25 PA. C.S. § 1222(c), while giving Respondents a reasonable time within which to bring Pennsylvania into compliance in time for the 2024 General Election and all federal elections conducted by the Commonwealth going forward while providing relief to 2024 voters if bringing the Commonwealth into compliance in time is impossible upon showing by Respondents.

206. Specifically, Petitioners respectfully seek that the Court order Respondents take steps, both short term and long term, to ensure the apparent errors made during the 2022 elections do not recur and to bring the Commonwealth into compliance with HAVA's specific mandate of no greater than 1 voting error out of 125,000 votes.

207. This Honorable Court is authorized to issue a writ of *mandamus* under “The All-Writs Act,” 28 U.S.C. § 1651 granting the power to United States Federal Courts to “issue all

writs necessary or appropriate in the aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law.”

208. A writ of *mandamus* under 28 USC § 1651 is typically used to fill gaps in the law, and the Supreme Court has stated that The All-Writs Act is a “legislatively approved source of procedural instruments designed to achieve ‘the rational ends of the law.’” *Harris v. Nelson*, 394 U.S. 286 (1969) (All Writs Act *mandamus* properly used to conduct factual inquiries).

209. A writ of *mandamus* is warranted where “(1) no other adequate means exist to attain the relief, (2) the party’s right to issuance of the writ is clear and indisputable, and (3) the writ is appropriate under the circumstances.” *Hollingsworth v. Perry*, 558 U.S. 183, 190 (2010) (quoting *Cheney v. United States Dist. Ct.*, 542 U.S. 367, 380–81 (2004) (stay granted where district court likely did not follow federal law)).

210. A writ of *mandamus* is appropriate and necessary to vindicate the rights of citizens when a governmental agency or official has refused to perform a ministerial duty that the petitioner has established has a clear legal right to have the governmental agency or official, in this case Respondents, perform.

211. A federal court may use all auxiliary writs as aids when it is “calculated in [the court’s] sound judgment to achieve the ends of justice entrusted to it.” *Adams v. United States*, 317 U.S. 269, 273 (1942) (writ of *habeas corpus* is available to the circuit courts of appeals).

212. A “ministerial action” is a duty in a particular situation so plainly prescribed as to be free from doubt and equivalent to a positive command. *Wilbur v. United States*, 281 U.S. 206, 218 (1930); see also *Will v. United States*, 389 U.S. 90 (1967).

213. “Mandamus is employed to compel the performance, when refused, of a ministerial duty . . . [i]t also is employed to compel action, when refused, in matters involving

judgment and discretion, but not to direct the exercise of judgment or discretion in a particular way nor to direct the retraction or reversal of action already taken in the exercise of either.”

*Wilbur v. United States*, 281 U.S. 206, 218 (1930). *See also Decatur v. Paulding*, 39 U.S. 497, 514-17 (1840) (Secretary of the Navy’s duty to approve of pensions was discretionary, and therefore, not ministerial); *Kendall v. United States*, 37 U.S. 524 (1838) (Postmaster General had a ministerial duty to make entries); *Work v. Rives*, 267 U.S. 175, 177 (1925).

214. Instantly, Petitioners have no other remedy than a writ of *mandamus*.

215. Petitioners argue that injunctive and/or declaratory relief is inapplicable or inappropriate in this issue because the harm from the 2024 election is not yet realized and Petitioners are seeking to have Pennsylvania election officials and/or federal officials bring the Commonwealth into compliance with federal and state law, specifically HAVA, NVRA, and the Pennsylvania Election Code, 25 PA. C.S. § 1222(c), absent a specific existing private cause of action Petitioners could assert that affords Petitioners relief.

216. Petitioners believe and therefore aver Respondents have allowed, and continue to allow, violations of federal election laws, Commonwealth election laws, the United States Constitution, and federal civil rights laws pertaining to voter rights, which include mandating accurate registration rolls, transparency, compliance, and proper certification of the voting systems. 52 US.C.A. § 20501; 52 US.C.A. § 21083.

217. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that the voter rolls within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are inaccurate, in violation of NVRA and HAVA. These are not list maintenance failures. The inaccuracies represent a failure to control the process of validating and registering only qualified citizen voters. These apparently invalid and/or illegal registrations voted in large numbers in Pennsylvania’s 2022 General Election.

218. Petitioners believe and therefore aver the Respondents have lost control of voter registration, leading to the distribution of ballots to what appear to be false registrants which results in a diluted vote and further harm to petitioners and the electorate at large. The voter-to-vote deficit is illustrative here in that the official canvas for the 2022 Pennsylvania Election was 5,410,022 votes yet there exist 5,400,869 total votes in the data – a discrepancy of 9,153 votes. Upholding HAVA includes the risk assessments and proper certification of all system elements individually, and as a system as a whole.

219. Petitioners believe and therefore aver an election official's job is fidelity to the law in administering the electoral process, thereby protecting the integrity of an election, and the citizens from corruption in the election process.

220. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that Commonwealth officials' failure to follow the law has resulted in election outcomes that are untrustworthy. The voting system in its present form cannot be used to produce trustworthy reliable results without the requested judicial intervention.

221. Petitioners believe and therefore aver a writ of *mandamus* is appropriate in this case. Respondents have failed, and continue to fail, in complying with federal and state laws regarding voting – including voting accuracy and accountability. It is clear from the Respondents conduct before, during, and after, the 2022 elections that, absent judicial action, Respondents will do nothing to repair the deficiencies noted above to ensure the integrity of Pennsylvania elections are conducted in compliance with federal and state law.

222. The scope of Petitioners' *mandamus* request is narrow: Petitioners seek this Court to order Respondents follow existing federal and state law designed by Congress and the Pennsylvania General Assembly to ensure that Pennsylvania's 2024 and subsequent combined



federal and state general elections produce reliable results within the margin of error rate allowed.

223. Petitioners hold up the mathematically unreliable (according to, *inter alia*, HAVA) 2022 Pennsylvania combined federal and state General Election as evidence that, should the writ not issue, the apparent error rate in the 2024 and subsequent combined general elections will continue to exceed the law’s mandated maximum error rate permitted before an election is unreliable.

224. Petitioners’ seek that the requested writ direct Respondents to investigate and remedy the issues exposed in the 2022 elections to avoid repeating the same mistakes in future combined federal and state general elections which are constitutionally administered by Pennsylvania pursuant to Article I, Section 4 (delegating to the state legislatures the power to regulate federal elections for members of the House of Representatives, with Congress reserving the power to “...alter such Regulations [made by the various state legislatures]...”),<sup>16</sup> and, generally, Article II, Section 1 (granting state legislatures the power to determine how presidential electors are chosen) of the United States Constitution.<sup>17</sup>

225. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that since the Constitution reserves to Congress the *ultimate* (as opposed to the *presumptive*) power to regulate the means by which

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<sup>16</sup> Petitioners aver that NVRA and HAVA are examples of Congress’ exercising its power under Article I, Section 4 to “alter” Pennsylvania’s (and all other state’s) otherwise absolute constitutional authority to regulate federal elections to the House of Representatives and, by application of the 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution providing for the direct election of two senators from each state, Congress may exercise its authority “...from time to time by Law make or alter such Regulations...” [of the various states...] to regulate the election of United States Senators as well the election of members of the House of Representatives.

<sup>17</sup> Petitioners include citation to Article II and the choosing of electors for president and vice-president, (later modified by the 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment), to again demonstrate the Framers’ intent that the various states shall have presumptive authority to regulate and administer the election of all federal officers on the ballot for consideration in a federal election. Article I, Section 4 (as later amended) and Article II, Section (as later amended) are examples of where the Framers intentionally intertwined the powers of the various states with those of Congress, while making certain Congress maintained the *ultimate* power to regulate the election of its members, the then-prevailing concepts of *Federalism* and *Dual Sovereignty* notwithstanding.

Congress' own members are chosen, while the Constitution simultaneously delegates the presumptive power to regulate such elections to, in this case, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to further delegate as it sees fit to do so by law, the Respondents who are not federal officers *per se*, become federal officers by agency requiring them to carry out not only Pennsylvania election law, but additionally to carry out federal election statutes passed by Congress and duly signed into law by the President under Congress' ultimate authority laid out in Article I, Section 4.

226. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that delegations of authority by the General Assembly of powers to supervise federal elections to any Respondent Commonwealth officials pursuant to the General Assembly's power to regulate federal elections granted by Article I, Section 4, makes said Commonwealth Respondents into federal officers by agency or quasi-federal officials in the carrying out of their duties to regulate federal elections.

227. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that ordinary principles of federalism and dual sovereignty where a Federal District Court Judge would be reluctant to issue an order to a Commonwealth official pertaining to how that state official may perform his/her official functions are inapplicable because the Respondent Commonwealth official is acting in his/her hybrid role as a quasi-federal officer as required by Article I, Section 4.

228. Petitioners believe and therefore aver, then, that this Honorable Court has authority to issue the requested writ of *mandamus* to compel, not just the Respondent Federal officers to ensure that federal election law is carried out in Pennsylvania's 2024 and subsequent general elections, this Court also has the authority to compel Respondent Commonwealth officials because said officials are charged by the U.S. Constitution in the carrying out of federal

law where Congress has asserted its power to “alter” existing Pennsylvania federal election procedures as it did in enacting NVRA and HAVA.

229. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that any delegation from the Pennsylvania General Assembly to the Executive Branch of Pennsylvania government (e.g., to the Governor who in turn delegates power to the Secretary of State, or any delegation of the General Assembly’s power to regulate federal elections to the Attorney General) still falls under this Court’s authority which is derived through Article I, Section 4’s grant to the various state legislatures of the power to supervise federal elections.

230. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that simply because the General Assembly may have chosen to delegate some of its authority to supervise federal elections to Respondent members of the Commonwealth’s Executive Branch of government, such delegation does not insulate such officials from the power of this Court, since this Court’s power comes from its authority over the delegating entity, in this case the Pennsylvania General Assembly.

**ACTION TO COMPEL AN OFFICER OF THE UNITED STATES TO PERFORM HIS DUTY – 28 U.S.C. § 1361**

231. Petitioners incorporate the previous paragraphs as if set forth at length here.

232. District Courts are empowered with the ability to compel an officer or employee of the United States or any agency thereof to perform a duty owed to a plaintiff. 28 U.S.C. § 1361.

233. Respondents Merrick Garland, in his Official Capacity as Attorney General of the United States, and the United States Department of Justice are parties responsible for the enforcement of federal election laws, specifically HAVA and NVRA.

234. Respondents Merrick Garland, in his Official Capacity as Attorney General of the United States, and the United States Department of Justice are officers, employees, or an agency of the United States.

235. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that Respondents Merrick Garland, in his Official Capacity as Attorney General of the United States, and the United States Department of Justice, have done nothing, or, at best, an inadequate job at addressing the issues presented above – namely, the inaccurate and likely fraudulent voter rolls and systems within Pennsylvania.

236. The inaction and/or failure to act is harming Petitioners and the Pennsylvania electorate at large warranting that the Court issue a Writ of *Mandamus* compelling Respondents Merrick Garland, in his Official Capacity as Attorney General of the United States, and the United States Department of Justice to enforce and police the two federal statutes at issue (NVRA and HAVA) for implementation in the Pennsylvania 2024 General Election and subsequent combined federal and state elections administered by Commonwealth officials and giving Respondents a reasonable period of time in which to do so.

237. Specifically, the Court should order Respondents to take preventative measures to see the apparent errors evident the 2022 elections are not repeated in the 2024 and subsequent elections and bring the Commonwealth into compliance with HAVA's specific mandate of no greater than 1 voting error out of 125,000 votes to ensure reliable election results as HAVA intended.

238. A writ of *mandamus* is warranted where “(1) no other adequate means exist to attain the relief, (2) the party's right to issuance of the writ is clear and indisputable, and (3) the writ is appropriate under the circumstances.” *Hollingsworth v. Perry*, 558 U.S. 183, 190 (2010)

(quoting *Cheney v. United States Dist. Ct.*, 542 U.S. 367, 380–81 (2004) (stay granted where district court likely did not follow federal law).

239. A writ of *mandamus* is appropriate and necessary to vindicate the rights of citizens when a governmental agency or official has refused to perform a ministerial duty that the petitioner has established has a clear legal right to have the governmental agency or official, in this case Respondents, perform.

240. A “ministerial action” is a duty in a particular situation so plainly prescribed as to be free from doubt and equivalent to a positive command. *Wilbur v. United States*, 281 U.S. 206, 218 (1930); *see also Will v. United States*, 389 U.S. 90 (1967).

241. Relief contemplated under statute providing that federal district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any action in nature of *mandamus* to compel an officer or employee of United States or any agency thereof to perform a duty owed to plaintiff is at least as broad as under common-law writ of *mandamus*. *Carey v. Local Bd. No. 2, Hartford, Conn.*, 297 F.Supp. 252 (D. Conn. 1969), *aff'd*, 412 F.2d 71 (2d Cir. 1969).

242. Petitioners believe and therefore aver they have no other remedy than a writ of *mandamus* and to compel an officer or employee of the United States or any agency thereof to perform a duty owed to plaintiff/petitioner.

243. Petitioners argue that an injunctive and/or declaratory relief is inapplicable or inappropriate in this issue because the harm from the 2024 election is not yet realized and Petitioners are seeking to have Pennsylvania election officials and/or federal officials bring the Commonwealth into compliance with federal and state law, specifically HAVA, NVRA, and the Election Code, absent a specific private cause of action that affords Petitioners relief.

244. Petitioners believe and therefore aver Respondents Merrick Garland, in his Official Capacity as Attorney General of the United States, and the United States Department of Justice have allowed, and continue to allow, violations of federal election laws, the United States Constitution, and federal civil rights laws pertaining to voter rights, which include mandating accurate registration rolls, transparency, compliance, and proper certification of the voting systems.

245. Petitioners believe and therefore aver the voter rolls within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are inaccurate, in violation of NVRA and HAVA. That these are not list maintenance failures. Instead, the inaccuracies represent a failure to control the process of validating and registering only qualified citizen voters. Persons voted in the Pennsylvania 2022 General Election in significant numbers who held apparently invalid and/or illegal registrations.

246. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that Respondents' failure to follow the law, or enforce the law, has resulted in election outcomes that are untrustworthy and unreliable. The Commonwealth's voting system in its present form cannot be trusted to produce reliable results under HAVA, because Respondents will not follow the dictates of the Act necessitating judicial intervention.

247. A writ of *mandamus* against Respondents Merrick Garland, in his Official Capacity as Attorney General of the United States, and the United States Department of Justice is appropriate in this case. Respondents Merrick Garland, in his Official Capacity as Attorney General of the United States, and the United States Department of Justice have failed, and continue to fail, in forcing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to comply with federal laws regarding voting – including voting accuracy and accountability as is clear from how the 2022 Pennsylvania General Election was conducted.

248. Petitioners believe and therefore aver that without judicial action, Respondents will do nothing to comply with HAVA and other federal and state statutes to ensure the integrity of Pennsylvania's elections and the same issues evident from the 2022 General Election will call into question the validity of Pennsylvania's 2024 General Election results.

249. The scope of this request for a writ of *mandamus* is narrow: Petitioners seek a judicial order requiring Respondents both federal and state to follow the laws cited herein in conducting the 2024 and subsequent federal elections, and adequately investigate and remedy the problems exposed in and 2022 elections and detailed above.

## CONCLUSION

Pennsylvania's voter registration rolls contained hundreds of thousands of apparent errors in the 2022 general election. These apparent errors took the form of illegal duplicate registrations, voters with invalid or illogical voter history, voters assigned to questionable inactive statuses, backdated registrations, registrations with a modified date prior to registration, invalid or illogical registration dates, age discrepant registrants, and registrants with questionable addresses. This Honorable Court should enter an order in mandamus compelling Respondents to ministerially correct the apparent errors evident from the 2022 elections data and prevent those same or similar ministerial errors from recurring during the Pennsylvania 2024 General Election and all subsequent federal general elections to insure the integrity of Pennsylvania's combined federal and state elections going forward for years to come.

Respectfully Submitted,

**Van der Veen, Hartshorn, Levin, & Lindheim**

Date: June 18, 2024

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**VERIFICATION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that I have reviewed the foregoing Petition and that the factual allegations are true and correct.

06/12/2024  
Date

Dean W. Dreibelbis  
Dean Dreibelbis

**VERIFICATION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that I have reviewed the foregoing Petition and that the factual allegations are true and correct.

June 11, 2024  
Date

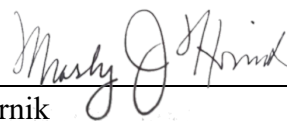
Diane Houser  
Diane Houser

**VERIFICATION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that I have reviewed the foregoing Petition and that the factual allegations are true and correct.

June 12, 2024

Date



Marly Hornik

*On Behalf of United Sovereign Americans*

**VERIFICATION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that I have reviewed the foregoing Petition and that the factual allegations are true and correct.

June 11, 2024

Date

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ruth Moton", is written above a horizontal line.

Ruth Moton

JS 44 (Rev. 03/24)

**CIVIL COVER SHEET**

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

<p><b>I. (a) PLAINTIFFS</b> United Sovereign Americans, et al.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff <u>St. Louis County, MO</u> <i>(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)</i></p> <p><b>(c)</b> Attorneys <i>(Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)</i> Bruce L. Castor, Jr. Esq.; Michael T. van der Veen, Esq. 1219 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, PA (215) 546-1000</p>	<p><b>DEFENDANTS</b> Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, et al.</p> <p>County of Residence of First Listed Defendant _____ <i>(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)</i></p> <p>NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.</p> <p>Attorneys <i>(If Known)</i></p>
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<p><b>II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION</b> <i>(Place an "X" in One Box Only)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 U.S. Government Defendant</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 Federal Question <i>(U.S. Government Not a Party)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 Diversity <i>(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)</i></p>	<p><b>III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES</b> <i>(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)</i></p> <p><i>(For Diversity Cases Only)</i></p> <table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%;">Citizen of This State</td> <td style="width:10%;"><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td style="width:10%;"><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td style="width:33%;">Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State</td> <td style="width:10%;"><input type="checkbox"/> 4</td> <td style="width:10%;"><input type="checkbox"/> 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citizen of Another State</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> <td>Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 5</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 3</td> <td>Foreign Nation</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 6</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 6</td> </tr> </table>	Citizen of This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
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Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6														

**IV. NATURE OF SUIT** *(Place an "X" in One Box Only)* Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	<p><b>PERSONAL INJURY</b></p> <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	<p><b>PERSONAL INJURY</b></p> <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability <p><b>LABOR</b></p> <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other <p><b>LABOR</b></p> <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act <p><b>IMMIGRATION</b></p> <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 <p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS</b></p> <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <input type="checkbox"/> 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 <p><b>SOCIAL SECURITY</b></p> <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) <p><b>FEDERAL TAX SUITS</b></p> <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692) <input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
<p><b>REAL PROPERTY</b></p> <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<p><b>CIVIL RIGHTS</b></p> <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	<p><b>PRISONER PETITIONS</b></p> <p><b>Habeas Corpus:</b></p> <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <p><b>Other:</b></p> <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement			

**V. ORIGIN** *(Place an "X" in One Box Only)*

1 Original Proceeding  
  2 Removed from State Court  
  3 Remanded from Appellate Court  
  4 Reinstated or Reopened  
  5 Transferred from Another District *(specify)*  
  6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer  
  8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

**VI. CAUSE OF ACTION**

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing *(Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity)*:  
 28 USC 1651; 28 USC 1361

Brief description of cause:  
 PETITION FOR RELIEF IN THE FORM OF A WRIT OF MANDAMUS


**VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:**

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.      DEMAND \$ \_\_\_\_\_      CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:  
 JURY DEMAND:  Yes  No

**VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY** *(See instructions):*

JUDGE \_\_\_\_\_ DOCKET NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: June 18, 2024

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD: 

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # \_\_\_\_\_ AMOUNT \_\_\_\_\_ APPLYING IFP \_\_\_\_\_ JUDGE \_\_\_\_\_ MAG. JUDGE \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44**

## Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.  
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.  
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.  
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.  
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.  
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.  
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.  
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.  
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.  
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.  
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.  
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.  
**PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.  
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.  
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related cases, if any. If there are related cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

**Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

# EXHIBIT “A”

Section 1 Scorecard Queries



/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A &amp; B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-01-01-DUP-Voter\_with\_multiple\_PAID

Illegal Duplicate Registrations - Exact Duplicates

Same person with more than one PAID

\*\*\*\*\*/

```

WITH CTE1 AS (SELECT [last_name]
                ,[first_name]
                ,ISNULL([middle_name], '') AS [middle_name]
                ,ISNULL([name_suffix_lbl], '') AS [name_suffix_lbl]
                ,ISNULL([gender], '') AS [gender]
                ,ISNULL([dob], '') AS [dob]
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226]
GROUP BY [last_name]
         ,[first_name]
         ,[middle_name]
         ,[name_suffix_lbl]
         ,[gender]
         ,[dob]
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
)
SELECT '01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations' AS [ScorecardLabel], '01 Full duplicate' AS
[Subcategory], b.paid, b.last_name, b.first_name, b.middle_name, b.name_suffix_lbl,
b.status_cd, b.county
FROM CTE1 a
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_221226] b
ON b.[last_name] = a.[last_name]
AND b.[first_name] = a.[first_name]
AND ISNULL(b.[middle_name], '') = a.[middle_name]
AND ISNULL(b.[name_suffix_lbl], '') = a.[name_suffix_lbl]
AND ISNULL(b.[gender], '') = a.[gender]
AND ISNULL(b.[dob], '') = a.[dob]
ORDER BY b.[last_name]
        ,b.[first_name]
        ,b.[middle_name]
        ,b.[name_suffix_lbl]
        ,b.[gender]
        ,b.[dob]; -- 4,486 records

```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A & B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-01-02-DUP-Duplicate\_PAID

Illegal Duplicate Registrations - Multiple instances of base PAID

\*\*\*\*\*/

```
;WITH CTE1 AS (  
SELECT LEFT(paid, LEN(paid)-3) AS PAID  
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226])  
,CTE2 AS (  
SELECT paid,  
COUNT(*) AS Amt  
FROM CTE1  
GROUP BY paid  
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1)  
SELECT '01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations','02 Duplicate Paid', b.paid, b.last_name,  
b.first_name, b.middle_name, b.name_suffix_lbl, b.status_cd, b.county  
FROM CTE2 a  
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_221226] b  
ON a.paid = LEFT(b.paid, LEN(b.paid)-3); -- 2,316 records
```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A & B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-01-03-DUP-Same\_Person\_new\_PAID

Illegal Duplicate Registrations - Same Person new Paid

\*\*\*\*\*/

```
SELECT '01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations','03 Same Person new Paid', a.paid,
a.last_name, a.first_name, a.middle_name, a.name_suffix_lbl, a.status_cd, a.county
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226] a
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_240115] b
ON b.[last_name] = a.[last_name]
AND b.[first_name] = a.[first_name]
AND ISNULL(b.[middle_name], '') = ISNULL(a.[middle_name], '')
AND ISNULL(b.[name_suffix_lbl], '') = ISNULL(a.[name_suffix_lbl], '')
AND ISNULL(b.[gender], '') = ISNULL(a.[gender], '')
AND ISNULL(b.[dob], '') = ISNULL(a.[dob], '')
WHERE LEFT(a.paid, LEN(a.paid)-3) <> LEFT(b.paid, LEN(b.paid)-3); -- 5,630 records
```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A & B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-01-06-DUP-Voter\_with\_same\_Firstname\_and\_Lastname

Illegal Duplicate Registrations - Double names

Same first and last name

\*\*\*\*\*/

```
SELECT '01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations' as [ScorecardLabel], '06 Duplicate names - same first and last name' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last_name, a.first_name, a.middle_name, a.name_suffix_lbl, a.status_cd, a.county FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226] a WHERE a.first_name = a.last_name; -- 608 records
```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A & B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-01-07-DUP-Voter\_with\_changed\_first\_name

Illegal Duplicate Registrations - Changed first name

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations','07 Changed first name', a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavoter\_240115] b

ON b.[paid] = a.[paid]

WHERE b.[first\_name] <> a.[first\_name]; -- 7,057 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A & B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-02-01-VHI-Votes\_prior\_to\_registration\_date

Voted prior to Registration Date

Registration with some or all votes prior to registration date

\*\*\*\*\*/

```
;WITH CTE1 AS (SELECT a.paid,
MAX(b.ElectionDate) AS MaxDate,
MIN(b.ElectionDate) AS MinDate
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226] a
JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226] b
ON b.paid = a.paid
GROUP BY a.paid)
SELECT '02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical' as [ScorecardLabel], '01 Votes before
registration date' as [Subcategory], d.paid, d.last_name, d.first_name, d.middle_name,
d.name_suffix_lbl, d.status_cd, d.county
FROM CTE1 c
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_221226] d
ON c.paid = d.paid
WHERE c.MinDate < [registr_dt]; -- 16,545 records
```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A & B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-02-02-VHI-Vote\_History\_Last\_Vote\_Date\_mismatch

Vote History Last Vote Date mismatch

Last Vote Date value does not match most recent vote in Vote history

\*\*\*\*\*/

```
;WITH CTE1 AS (SELECT a.paid,
MAX(b.ElectionDate) AS MaxDate,
MIN(b.ElectionDate) AS MinDate
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226] a
JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226] b
ON b.paid = a.paid
GROUP BY a.paid)
SELECT '02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical' as [ScorecardLabel], '02 Vote History and
Last Vote Date Mismatch' as [Subcategory], d.paid, d.last_name, d.first_name,
d.middle_name, d.name_suffix_lbl, d.status_cd, d.county
FROM CTE1 c
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_221226] d
ON c.paid = d.paid
WHERE c.MaxDate <> d.last_vote_date; -- 18,510 records
```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A & B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-02-05-VHI-Voted\_in\_2022GE\_not\_in\_declared\_party

Voter History Invalid or Illogical - Voted in the 2022 GE but not in declared party

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical' as [ScorecardLabel], '05 Voted in 2022 GE but not in declared party' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] b

ON b.PAID = a.PAID

WHERE b.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'

AND a.party\_cd <> b.Party

ORDER BY a.registr\_dt; -- 8,028 records



/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A & B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-03-01-QIR-Active\_voter\_set\_inactive

Questionable inactive registrations - Active voter set inactive

Set to Inactive while still meeting definition of active voter

\*\*\*\*\*/

WITH CTE1 AS (SELECT MAX(b.electiondate) AS MaxDate, a.paid, a.[status\_cd]

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] b

ON a.paid = b.paid

GROUP BY a.paid, a.[status\_cd]),

CTE2 AS (

SELECT b.MaxDate, a.\*

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN CTE1 b

ON a.paid = b.paid

WHERE a.[status\_cd] = 'I'

AND Datediff(Month,b.MaxDate,'12/26/2022' ) < 25)

SELECT '03 Questionable inactive status' as [ScorecardLabel], '01 Active voter set

inactive' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name,

a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM CTE2 a; -- 10,298 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A & B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-04-01-VWI-Voted\_while\_Inactive

Voted while Inactive

Inactive registration with votes after registration date

and modified date

\*\*\*\*\*/

;WITH CTE1 AS (SELECT a.paid,

MAX(b.ElectionDate) AS MaxDate

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] b

ON b.paid = a.paid

GROUP BY a.paid)

SELECT '04 Voted while Inactive' as [ScorecardLabel], '-' as [Subcategory], d.paid,

d.last\_name, d.first\_name, d.middle\_name, d.name\_suffix\_lbl, d.status\_cd, d.county

FROM CTE1 c

JOIN [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] d

ON c.paid = d.paid

WHERE d.status\_cd = 'I'

AND c.MaxDate > d.status\_change\_dt; -- 194 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A & B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

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USA-PA1-05-01-IRD-Backdated\_Registrations

Invalid Registration Date - Backdated Registrations

Registration exists now but did not in previous snapshot,

but registration date is prior to previous snapshot

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '05 Backdated Registrations' as [ScorecardLabel], '-' as [Subcategory], a.paid,

a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_240115] a

FULL OUTER JOIN [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] b

ON LEFT(a.paid, LEN(a.paid)-3) = LEFT(b.paid, LEN(b.paid)-3)

WHERE b.paid is NULL

AND a.registr\_dt < '12/26/2022'; -- 28,256 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A & B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

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U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-06-01-IDR-Modified\_Date\_Prior\_to\_Registration\_Date

Invalid Date Record - Modified Date Prior to Registration Date

Registration Record Modified Date Prior to Registration Date

\*\*\*\*\*/

Select '06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date' as [ScorecardLabel], '-' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

WHERE a.date\_last\_changed < a.registr\_dt; -- 268,493 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

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Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

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U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-07-01-IIR-Blank\_Registration\_Date

Invalid or Illogical Registration Date

Registration with blank Registration Date

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date', '01 Registration with NO Date',  
a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd,  
a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

WHERE a.registr\_dt = ''

OR a.registr\_dt IS NULL; -- 105 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

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U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-07-02-IIR-Registration\_Date\_and\_Age\_do\_not\_Match

Invalid or Illogical Registration Date

Registration Date and age do not match

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date' as [ScorecardLabel], '02 Registration

Date and Age do not Match' as [Subcategory], b.paid, b.last\_name, b.first\_name,

b.middle\_name, b.name\_suffix\_lbl, b.status\_cd, b.county

FROM (SELECT \* FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

WHERE a.registr\_dt <> ''

OR a.registr\_dt IS NOT NULL) b

WHERE DATEDIFF(YEAR, b.dob, b.registr\_dt) < 17; -- 35,801 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans  
Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169  
Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with  
comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable  
Legal citation/reference:  
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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4  
Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c  
Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A  
52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of  
elections  
U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment  
Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code  
\*\*\*\*\*  
USA-PA1-07-03-IIR-Registration\_Date\_on\_Jan\_1

Registrations with discrepant Registration Date  
Registration Date on Jan 1, 1801 through 2022

\*\*\*\*\*/

```
WITH CTE1 AS (SELECT
MONTH(registr_dt) AS RegMonth,
DAY(registr_dt) AS RegDay,
YEAR(registr_dt) AS RegYear,
paid
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226]
WHERE registr_dt <> ''
OR registr_dt IS NOT NULL)
SELECT '07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date' as [ScorecardLabel], '03 Registration
Date on Jan 1 1801 through 2022' as [Subcategory], b.paid, b.last_name, b.first_name,
b.middle_name, b.name_suffix_lbl, b.status_cd, b.county
FROM CTE1 a
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_221226] b
ON a.paid = b.paid
WHERE a.RegMonth = 1
AND a.RegDay = 1
AND a.RegYear Between 1799 and 2022
ORDER BY a.RegYear ASC; -- 294,353 Records
```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

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Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

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U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-07-04-IIR-Registered\_on\_Federal\_Holiday\_other\_than\_January\_1

Registrations with discrepant Registration Date

Registration Date on Federal or Observed Holiday but not New Years

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date' as [ScorecardLabel], '04 Registration Date on Federal Holiday not Jan 01' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN (SELECT \* FROM [dbo].[FederalHolidays]

WHERE [DATE OBSERVED] NOT IN (SELECT [DATE OBSERVED]

FROM [dbo].[FederalHolidays]

WHERE MONTH([DATE OBSERVED]) = 1

AND DAY([DATE OBSERVED]) = 1)) b

ON a.registr\_dt = b.[DATE OBSERVED]; -- 109,845 records



/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

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\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-07-05-IIR-Voted\_in\_2022GE\_registered\_after\_cutoff\_date

Registrations with discrepant Registration Date

Voted in 2022 GE but registered after the cut-off date of 10/24/2022

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date' as [ScorecardLabel], '05 Voted in 2022

GE but registered after the cut-off date' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name,

a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] b

ON b.PAID = a.PAID

WHERE b.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'

AND a.registr\_dt > '10/24/2022'

ORDER BY a.registr\_dt -- 8,231 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

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U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-08-01-IRC-Registration\_Changed\_during\_cutoff\_period

Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes

Voted in 2022 GE and changed registration during the cut-off

period between 10/24/22 and 11/9/22

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes' as [ScorecardLabel], '01 Registration Changed during cut-off period' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] b

ON b.PAID = a.PAID

WHERE b.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'

AND a.date\_last\_changed > '10/24/2022'

AND a.date\_last\_changed < '11/9/2022'

ORDER BY a.registr\_dt -- 631,533 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-08-02-IRC-Changed\_party\_no\_date\_last\_changed\_update

Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes

Changed party but no 'date last changed' update

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes' as [ScorecardLabel], '02 Changed party but no date last changed update' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavoter\_240115] b

ON b.PAID = a.PAID

WHERE a.party\_cd <> b.party\_cd

AND a.date\_last\_changed = b.date\_last\_changed -- 1,121 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-08-03-IRC-Changed\_Address\_no\_date\_last\_changed\_update

Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes

Changed Address but no 'date last changed' update

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes' as [ScorecardLabel], '03 Changed

Address but no date last changed update' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name,

a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavoter\_240115] b

ON b.PAID = a.PAID

WHERE a.house\_num <> b.house\_num

AND a.date\_last\_changed = b.date\_last\_changed -- 854 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-09-01-ADR-Registrations\_with\_no\_Age

Age discrepant Registrants - Registrations with no Age

Registration with blank Age

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '09 Age Discrepant Registrants', '01 Registrations with No Age', a.paid,

a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

WHERE a.dob = ''

OR a.dob IS NULL; -- 77 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

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Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-09-02-ADR-Younger\_than\_17\_or\_Older\_than\_115

Age discrepant Registrants

Registrants younger than 17 or older than 115

([https://gerontology.fandom.com/wiki/List\\_of\\_supercentenarians\\_from\\_the\\_United\\_States](https://gerontology.fandom.com/wiki/List_of_supercentenarians_from_the_United_States))

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '09 Age Discrepant Registrants', '02 Younger than 17 or Older than 115', b.paid, b.last\_name, b.first\_name, b.middle\_name, b.name\_suffix\_lbl, b.status\_cd, b.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] b

WHERE DATEDIFF(YEAR, b.dob, '12/26/2022') < 17 or DATEDIFF(YEAR, b.dob, '12/26/2022') > 115; -- 630 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-09-03-ADR-Registrations\_with\_changed\_DOB

Age discrepant Registrants

Registrations with changed DOB

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '09 Age Discrepant Registrants','03 Changed DOB', a.paid, a.last\_name,

a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavoter\_240115] b

ON LEFT(a.paid, LEN(a.paid)-3) = LEFT(b.paid, LEN(b.paid)-3)

WHERE a.dob <> b.dob; -- 3,435 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

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\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-10-01-RIA-Address\_in\_multi-unit\_buildings\_no\_unit\_number

Registrants with Invalid Address

Addresses in multi-unit buildings with no unit number

\*\*\*\*\*/

WITH CTE1 AS (SELECT [house\_num]

,[house\_num\_suffix]

,[street\_name]

,[address\_line2]

,[city]

,[state]

,[zip]

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226]

Where apt\_num IS NOT NULL

GROUP BY [house\_num]

,[house\_num\_suffix]

,[street\_name]

,[address\_line2]

,[city]

,[state]

,[zip]

HAVING COUNT(\*) &gt; 2)

SELECT '10 Registrants with questionable address', '01 Address in multi-unit building No unit number', a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl,

a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN CTE1 b

ON ISNULL(a.[house\_num], '') = ISNULL(b.[house\_num], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[house\_num\_suffix], '') = ISNULL(b.[house\_num\_suffix], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[street\_name], '') = ISNULL(b.[street\_name], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[address\_line2], '') = ISNULL(b.[address\_line2], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[city], '') = ISNULL(b.[city], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[state], '') = ISNULL(b.[state], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[zip], '') = ISNULL(b.[zip], '')

WHERE a.apt\_num IS NULL; -- 95,065 records



/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-10-02-RIA-Registrations\_with\_Missing\_or\_Incomplete\_Address

Registrants with Invalid Address

Missing or Incomplete Address

\*\*\*\*\*/

```
SELECT '10 Registrants with questionable address', '02 Missing or incomplete address',  
a.paid, a.last_name, a.first_name, a.middle_name, a.name_suffix_lbl, a.status_cd,  
a.county
```

```
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226] a
```

```
WHERE a.house_num IS NULL
```

```
AND a.mail_addr1 IS NULL; -- 11,386 records
```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-10-03-RIA-Different\_Street-Same\_City\_and\_House\_Number

Registrants with Invalid Address

Only street name changed (city and house number did not)

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '10 Registrants with questionable address','03 Different Street - Same City and House number', a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavoter\_240115] b

on b.paid = a.paid

WHERE ISNULL(a.[house\_num], '') = ISNULL(b.[house\_num], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[house\_num\_suffix], '') = ISNULL(b.[house\_num\_suffix], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[street\_name], '') <> ISNULL(b.[street\_name], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[address\_line2], '') = ISNULL(b.[address\_line2], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[city], '') = ISNULL(b.[city], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[state], '') = ISNULL(b.[state], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[zip], '') = ISNULL(b.[zip], ''); -- 33,918 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-10-04-RIA-Different\_House\_Number-Same\_City\_and\_Street

Registrants with Invalid Address

Only house number changed (city and street name did not)

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '10 Registrants with questionable address','04 Different house number - Same City and Street', a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavoter\_240115] b

on b.paid = a.paid

WHERE ISNULL(a.[house\_num], '') <> ISNULL(b.[house\_num], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[house\_num\_suffix], '') = ISNULL(b.[house\_num\_suffix], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[street\_name], '') = ISNULL(b.[street\_name], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[address\_line2], '') = ISNULL(b.[address\_line2], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[city], '') = ISNULL(b.[city], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[state], '') = ISNULL(b.[state], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[zip], '') = ISNULL(b.[zip], ''); -- 14,544 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

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U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA1-11-01-RAV-Registrations\_with\_Votes\_Removed

Registrants with Altered Votes

Registrations with Votes Removed

\*\*\*\*\*/

```

WITH CTE1a AS (SELECT *
FROM [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226])
, CTE1b AS (SELECT *
FROM [dbo].[pavotehistory_240115]
WHERE ElectionDate < '2022-12-26')
, CTE1 AS (SELECT a.PAID, a.ElectionDate, b.PAID as PreviousregID, b.ElectionDate as
PreviousElecDate
FROM CTE1a a
FULL OUTER JOIN CTE1b b
ON a.PAID = b.PAID
AND a.ElectionDate = b.ElectionDate)
, CTE2 AS (
SELECT PAID,
CASE WHEN PreviousRegID IS NULL THEN 1
WHEN PreviousRegID IS NOT NULL THEN 2 END AS PreviousRegScore
FROM CTE1
WHERE PAID IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY PAID,
PreviousRegID)
, CTE3 AS (
SELECT PAID,
SUM(PreviousRegScore) AS ScoreSum
FROM CTE2
GROUP BY PAID)
SELECT '11 Registrations with Altered Votes','01 Registrants with Votes Removed', a.paid,
a.last_name, a.first_name, a.middle_name, a.name_suffix_lbl, a.status_cd, a.county
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226] a
JOIN CTE3 b
ON a.PAID = b.PAID
AND b.ScoreSum = 3; -- 1,580,750 records
    
```

Section 2 Scorecard Queries

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A &amp; B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-01-01-DUP-Voter\_with\_multiple\_PAID

Illegal Duplicate Registrations - Exact Duplicates

Same person with more than one PAID

\*\*\*\*\*/

```

WITH CTE1 AS (SELECT [last_name]
                ,[first_name]
                ,ISNULL([middle_name], '') AS [middle_name]
                ,ISNULL([name_suffix_lbl], '') AS [name_suffix_lbl]
                ,ISNULL([gender], '') AS [gender]
                ,ISNULL([dob], '') AS [dob]
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226]
GROUP BY [last_name]
         ,[first_name]
         ,[middle_name]
         ,[name_suffix_lbl]
         ,[gender]
         ,[dob]
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
)
, CTE2 AS (SELECT b.paid, b.last_name, b.first_name, b.middle_name, b.name_suffix_lbl,
b.status_cd, b.county
FROM CTE1 a
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_221226] b
ON b.[last_name] = a.[last_name]
AND b.[first_name] = a.[first_name]
AND ISNULL(b.[middle_name], '') = a.[middle_name]
AND ISNULL(b.[name_suffix_lbl], '') = a.[name_suffix_lbl]
AND ISNULL(b.[gender], '') = a.[gender]
AND ISNULL(b.[dob], '') = a.[dob])
SELECT '01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations' AS [ScorecardLabel], '01 Full duplicate' AS
[Subcategory], a.paid, a.last_name, a.first_name, a.middle_name, a.name_suffix_lbl,
a.status_cd, a.county
FROM CTE2 a
JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226] b
ON a.paid = b.paid
WHERE b.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'
ORDER BY a.[last_name]
        ,a.[first_name]
        ,a.[middle_name]
        ,a.[name_suffix_lbl]; -- 1,139 records

```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

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Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-01-02-DUP-Duplicate\_PAID

Illegal Duplicate Registrations - Multiple instances of base PAID

\*\*\*\*\*/

```

;WITH CTE1 AS (
SELECT LEFT(paid, LEN(paid)-3) AS PAID
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226])
,CTE2 AS (
SELECT paid,
COUNT(*) AS Amt
FROM CTE1
GROUP BY paid
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1)
SELECT '01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations','02 Duplicate Paid', b.paid, b.last_name,
b.first_name, b.middle_name, b.name_suffix_lbl, b.status_cd, b.county
FROM CTE2 a
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_221226] b
ON a.paid = LEFT(b.paid, LEN(b.paid)-3)
JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226] c
ON b.paid = c.paid
WHERE c.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'; -- 867 records
    
```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-01-03-DUP-Same\_Person\_new\_PAID

Illegal Duplicate Registrations - Same Person new Paid

\*\*\*\*\*/

```
SELECT '01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations','03 Same Person new Paid', a.paid,
a.last_name, a.first_name, a.middle_name, a.name_suffix_lbl, a.status_cd, a.county
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226] a
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_240115] b
ON b.[last_name] = a.[last_name]
AND b.[first_name] = a.[first_name]
AND ISNULL(b.[middle_name], '') = ISNULL(a.[middle_name], '')
AND ISNULL(b.[name_suffix_lbl], '') = ISNULL(a.[name_suffix_lbl], '')
AND ISNULL(b.[gender], '') = ISNULL(a.[gender], '')
AND ISNULL(b.[dob], '') = ISNULL(a.[dob], '')
JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226] c
ON a.paid = c.paid
WHERE LEFT(a.paid, LEN(a.paid)-3) <> LEFT(b.paid, LEN(b.paid)-3)
AND c.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'; -- 1,740 records
```



/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

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Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-01-06-DUP-Voter\_with\_same\_Firstname\_and\_Lastname

Illegal Duplicate Registrations - Double names

Same first and last name

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations' as [ScorecardLabel], '06 Duplicate names - same first and last name' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] c

ON a.paid = c.paid

WHERE c.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'

AND a.first\_name = a.last\_name; -- 305 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

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Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A & B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-01-07-DUP-Voter\_with\_changed\_first\_name

Illegal Duplicate Registrations - Changed first name

\*\*\*\*\*/

```
SELECT '01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations','07 Changed first name', a.paid, a.last_name,
a.first_name, a.middle_name, a.name_suffix_lbl, a.status_cd, a.county
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226] a
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_240115] b
ON b.[paid] = a.[paid]
JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226] c
ON a.paid = c.paid
WHERE c.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'
AND b.[first_name] <> a.[first_name]; -- 3,975 records
```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

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Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-02-01-VHI-Votes\_prior\_to\_registration\_date

Voted prior to Registration Date

Registration with some or all votes prior to registration date

\*\*\*\*\*/

```
;WITH CTE1 AS (SELECT a.paid,
MAX(b.ElectionDate) AS MaxDate,
MIN(b.ElectionDate) AS MinDate
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226] a
JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226] b
ON b.paid = a.paid
GROUP BY a.paid)
SELECT '02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical' as [ScorecardLabel], '01 Votes before
registration date' as [Subcategory], d.paid, d.last_name, d.first_name, d.middle_name,
d.name_suffix_lbl, d.status_cd, d.county
FROM CTE1 c
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_221226] d
ON c.paid = d.paid
JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226] e
ON d.paid = e.paid
WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'
AND c.MinDate < [registr_dt]; -- 7,575 records
```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

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Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-02-02-VHI-Vote\_History\_Last\_Vote\_Date\_mismatch

Vote History Last Vote Date mismatch

Last Vote Date value does not match most recent vote in Vote history

\*\*\*\*\*/

```

;WITH CTE1 AS (SELECT a.paid,
MAX(b.ElectionDate) AS MaxDate,
MIN(b.ElectionDate) AS MinDate
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226] a
JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226] b
ON b.paid = a.paid
GROUP BY a.paid)
SELECT '02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical' as [ScorecardLabel], '02 Vote History and
Last Vote Date Mismatch' as [Subcategory], d.paid, d.last_name, d.first_name,
d.middle_name, d.name_suffix_lbl, d.status_cd, d.county
FROM CTE1 c
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_221226] d
ON c.paid = d.paid
JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226] e
ON d.paid = e.paid
WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'
AND c.MaxDate <> d.last_vote_date; -- 71 records
    
```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

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Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-02-05-VHI-Voted\_in\_2022GE\_not\_in\_declared\_party

Voter History Invalid or Illogical - Voted in the 2022 GE but not in declared party

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical' as [ScorecardLabel], '05 Voted in 2022 GE but not in declared party' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] b

ON b.PAID = a.PAID

WHERE b.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'

AND a.party\_cd <> b.Party

ORDER BY a.registr\_dt; -- 8,028 records - This is the same as Section 1 because it is already looking at 2022 GE votes

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A &amp; B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-03-01-QIR-Active\_voter\_set\_inactive

Questionable inactive registrations - Active voter set inactive

Set to Inactive while still meeting definition of active voter

\*\*\*\*\*/

WITH CTE1 AS (SELECT MAX(b.electiondate) AS MaxDate, a.paid, a.[status\_cd]

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] b

ON a.paid = b.paid

GROUP BY a.paid, a.[status\_cd]),

CTE2 AS (

SELECT b.MaxDate, a.\*

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN CTE1 b

ON a.paid = b.paid

WHERE a.[status\_cd] = 'I'

AND Datediff(Month,b.MaxDate,'12/26/2022' ) &lt; 25)

SELECT '03 Questionable inactive status' as [ScorecardLabel], '01 Active voter set

inactive' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name,

a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM CTE2 a

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] e

ON a.paid = e.paid

WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'; -- 1,996 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

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52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-04-01-VWI-Voted\_while\_Inactive

Voted while Inactive

Inactive registration with votes after registration date

and modified date

\*\*\*\*\*/

```

;WITH CTE1 AS (SELECT a.paid,
MAX(b.ElectionDate) AS MaxDate
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226] a
JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226] b
ON b.paid = a.paid
GROUP BY a.paid)
SELECT '04 Voted while Inactive' as [ScorecardLabel], '-' as [Subcategory], d.paid,
d.last_name, d.first_name, d.middle_name, d.name_suffix_lbl, d.status_cd, d.county
FROM CTE1 c
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_221226] d
ON c.paid = d.paid
JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226] e
ON d.paid = e.paid
WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'
AND d.status_cd = 'I'
AND c.MaxDate > d.status_change_dt; -- 118 records
    
```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-06-01-IDR-Modified\_Date\_Prior\_to\_Registration\_Date

Invalid Date Record - Modified Date Prior to Registration Date

Registration Record Modified Date Prior to Registration Date

\*\*\*\*\*/

Select '06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date' as [ScorecardLabel], '-' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] e

ON a.paid = e.paid

WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'

AND a.date\_last\_changed < a.registr\_dt; -- 196 records



/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

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Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-07-01-IIR-Blank\_Registration\_Date

Invalid or Illogical Registration Date

Registration with blank Registration Date

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date', '01 Registration with NO Date',  
a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd,  
a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] e

ON a.paid = e.paid

WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'

AND (a.registr\_dt = ''

OR a.registr\_dt IS NULL); -- 69 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-07-02-IIR-Registration\_Date\_and\_Age\_do\_not\_Match

Invalid or Illogical Registration Date

Registration Date and age do not match

\*\*\*\*\*/

```
SELECT '07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date' as [ScorecardLabel], '02 Registration
Date and Age do not Match' as [Subcategory], b.paid, b.last_name, b.first_name,
b.middle_name, b.name_suffix_lbl, b.status_cd, b.county
FROM (SELECT * FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226] a
WHERE a.registr_dt <> ''
OR a.registr_dt IS NOT NULL) b
JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226] e
ON b.paid = e.paid
WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'
AND DATEDIFF(YEAR, b.dob, b.registr_dt) < 17; -- 28,791 records
```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-07-03-IIR-Registration\_Date\_on\_Jan\_1

Registrations with discrepant Registration Date

Registration Date on Jan 1, 1801 through 2022

\*\*\*\*\*/

WITH CTE1 AS (SELECT

MONTH(registr\_dt) AS RegMonth,

DAY(registr\_dt) AS RegDay,

YEAR(registr\_dt) AS RegYear,

paid

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226]

WHERE registr\_dt <> ''

OR registr\_dt IS NOT NULL)

SELECT '07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date' as [ScorecardLabel], '03 Registration

Date on Jan 1 1801 through 2022' as [Subcategory], b.paid, b.last\_name, b.first\_name,

b.middle\_name, b.name\_suffix\_lbl, b.status\_cd, b.county

FROM CTE1 a

JOIN [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] b

ON a.paid = b.paid

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] e

ON b.paid = e.paid

WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'

AND a.RegMonth = 1

AND a.RegDay = 1

AND a.RegYear Between 1799 and 2022

ORDER BY a.RegYear ASC; -- 234,726 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-07-04-IIR-Registered\_on\_Federal\_Holiday\_other\_than\_January\_1

Registrations with discrepant Registration Date

Registration Date on Federal or Observed Holiday but not New Years

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date' as [ScorecardLabel], '04 Registration Date on Federal Holiday not Jan 01' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN (SELECT \* FROM [dbo].[FederalHolidays]

WHERE [DATE OBSERVED] NOT IN (SELECT [DATE OBSERVED]

FROM [dbo].[FederalHolidays]

WHERE MONTH([DATE OBSERVED]) = 1

AND DAY([DATE OBSERVED]) = 1)) b

ON a.registr\_dt = b.[DATE OBSERVED]

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] e

ON a.paid = e.paid

WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'; -- 68,449 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A & B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

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USA-PA2-07-05-IIR-Voted\_in\_2022GE\_registered\_after\_cutoff\_date

Registrations with discrepant Registration Date

Voted in 2022 GE but registered after the cut-off date of 10/24/2022

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date' as [ScorecardLabel], '05 Voted in 2022

GE but registered after the cut-off date' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name,

a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] b

ON b.PAID = a.PAID

WHERE b.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'

AND a.registr\_dt > '10/24/2022'

ORDER BY a.registr\_dt --8,231 records - This matched same number from Section 1 since it already is looking at 2022 voters

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A & B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

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USA-PA2-08-01-IRC-Registration\_Changed\_during\_cutoff\_period

Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes

Voted in 2022 GE and changed registration during the cut-off

period between 10/24/22 and 11/9/22

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes' as [ScorecardLabel], '01 Registration Changed during cut-off period' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] b

ON b.PAID = a.PAID

WHERE b.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'

AND a.date\_last\_changed > '10/24/2022'

AND a.date\_last\_changed < '11/9/2022'

ORDER BY a.registr\_dt -- 631,533 records Same as Section 1 - All voted in 2022 GE

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

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USA-PA2-08-02-IRC-Changed\_party\_no\_date\_last\_changed\_update

Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes

Changed party but no 'date last changed' update

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes' as [ScorecardLabel], '02 Changed party but no date last changed update' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavoter\_240115] b

ON b.PAID = a.PAID

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] c

ON c.PAID = a.PAID

WHERE a.party\_cd <> b.party\_cd

AND a.date\_last\_changed = b.date\_last\_changed

AND c.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'; -- 292 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-08-03-IRC-Changed\_Address\_no\_date\_last\_changed\_update

Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes

Changed Address but no 'date last changed' update

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes' as [ScorecardLabel], '03 Changed

Address but no date last changed update' as [Subcategory], a.paid, a.last\_name,

a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavoter\_240115] b

ON b.PAID = a.PAID

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] c

ON c.PAID = a.PAID

WHERE a.house\_num <> b.house\_num

AND a.date\_last\_changed = b.date\_last\_changed

AND c.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'; --390 records



/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

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U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-09-01-ADR-Registrations\_with\_no\_Age

Age discrepant Registrants - Registrations with no Age

Registration with blank Age

\*\*\*\*\*/

```
SELECT '09 Age Discrepant Registrants', '01 Registrations with No Age', a.paid,
a.last_name, a.first_name, a.middle_name, a.name_suffix_lbl, a.status_cd, a.county
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226] a
JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226] e
ON a.paid = e.paid
WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'
AND (a.dob = ''
OR a.dob IS NULL); -- 20 records
```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A & B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-09-02-ADR-Younger\_than\_17\_or\_Older\_than\_115

Age discrepant Registrants

Registrants younger than 17 or older than 115

([https://gerontology.fandom.com/wiki/List\\_of\\_supercentenarians\\_from\\_the\\_United\\_States](https://gerontology.fandom.com/wiki/List_of_supercentenarians_from_the_United_States))

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '09 Age Discrepant Registrants', '02 Younger than 17 or Older than 115', b.paid,

b.last\_name, b.first\_name, b.middle\_name, b.name\_suffix\_lbl, b.status\_cd, b.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] b

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] e

ON b.paid = e.paid

WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'

AND (DATEDIFF(YEAR, b.dob, '12/26/2022') < 17 or DATEDIFF(YEAR, b.dob, '12/26/2022') >

115); -- 186 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

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USA-PA2-09-03-ADR-Registrations\_with\_changed\_DOB

Age discrepant Registrants

Registrations with changed DOB

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '09 Age Discrepant Registrants','03 Changed DOB', a.paid, a.last\_name,

a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavoter\_240115] b

ON LEFT(a.paid, LEN(a.paid)-3) = LEFT(b.paid, LEN(b.paid)-3)

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] e

ON a.paid = e.paid

WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'

AND a.dob <> b.dob; -- 2,001 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

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Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

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USA-PA2-10-01-RIA-Address\_in\_multi-unit\_buildings\_no\_unit\_number

Registrants with Invalid Address

Addresses in multi-unit buildings with no unit number

\*\*\*\*\*/

```

WITH CTE1 AS (SELECT [house_num]
    ,[house_num_suffix]
    ,[street_name]
    ,[address_line2]
    ,[city]
    ,[state]
    ,[zip]
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226]
Where apt_num IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY [house_num]
    ,[house_num_suffix]
    ,[street_name]
    ,[address_line2]
    ,[city]
    ,[state]
    ,[zip]
HAVING COUNT(*) > 2)
SELECT '10 Registrants with questionable address', '01 Address in multi-unit building No
unit number', a.paid, a.last_name, a.first_name, a.middle_name, a.name_suffix_lbl,
a.status_cd, a.county
FROM [dbo].[pavoter_221226] a
JOIN CTE1 b
ON ISNULL(a.[house_num], '') = ISNULL(b.[house_num], '')
AND ISNULL(a.[house_num_suffix], '') = ISNULL(b.[house_num_suffix], '')
AND ISNULL(a.[street_name], '') = ISNULL(b.[street_name], '')
AND ISNULL(a.[address_line2], '') = ISNULL(b.[address_line2], '')
AND ISNULL(a.[city], '') = ISNULL(b.[city], '')
AND ISNULL(a.[state], '') = ISNULL(b.[state], '')
AND ISNULL(a.[zip], '') = ISNULL(b.[zip], '')
JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226] e
ON a.paid = e.paid
WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'
AND a.apt_num IS NULL; -- 28,313 records

```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

Legal citation/reference:

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-10-02-RIA-Registrations\_with\_Missing\_or\_Incomplete\_Address

Registrants with Invalid Address

Missing or Incomplete Address

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '10 Registrants with questionable address', '02 Missing or incomplete address',  
a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd,  
a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] e

ON a.paid = e.paid

WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'

AND a.house\_num IS NULL

AND a.mail\_addr1 IS NULL; -- 3,174 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-10-03-RIA-Different\_Street-Same\_City\_and\_House\_Number

Registrants with Invalid Address

Only street name changed (city and house number did not)

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '10 Registrants with questionable address','03 Different Street - Same City and House number', a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavoter\_240115] b

on b.paid = a.paid

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] e

ON a.paid = e.paid

WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'

AND ISNULL(a.[house\_num], '') = ISNULL(b.[house\_num], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[house\_num\_suffix], '') = ISNULL(b.[house\_num\_suffix], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[street\_name], '') <> ISNULL(b.[street\_name], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[address\_line2], '') = ISNULL(b.[address\_line2], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[city], '') = ISNULL(b.[city], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[state], '') = ISNULL(b.[state], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[zip], '') = ISNULL(b.[zip], ''); -- 20,161 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

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\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-10-04-RIA-Different\_House\_Number-Same\_City\_and\_Street

Registrants with Invalid Address

Only house number changed (city and street name did not)

\*\*\*\*\*/

SELECT '10 Registrants with questionable address','04 Different house number - Same City and Street', a.paid, a.last\_name, a.first\_name, a.middle\_name, a.name\_suffix\_lbl, a.status\_cd, a.county

FROM [dbo].[pavoter\_221226] a

JOIN [dbo].[pavoter\_240115] b

on b.paid = a.paid

JOIN [dbo].[pavotehistory\_221226] e

ON a.paid = e.paid

WHERE e.ElectionDate = '11/8/2022'

AND ISNULL(a.[house\_num], '') <> ISNULL(b.[house\_num], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[house\_num\_suffix], '') = ISNULL(b.[house\_num\_suffix], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[street\_name], '') = ISNULL(b.[street\_name], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[address\_line2], '') = ISNULL(b.[address\_line2], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[city], '') = ISNULL(b.[city], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[state], '') = ISNULL(b.[state], '')

AND ISNULL(a.[zip], '') = ISNULL(b.[zip], ''); -- 7,961 records

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

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Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

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U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

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USA-PA2-11-01-RAV-Voters\_and\_Votes\_Deleted

Registrants with Altered Votes

Voters and Votes Deleted

\*\*\*\*\*/

```

WITH CTE1a AS (SELECT *
FROM [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226]
WHERE ElectionDate = '2022-11-08')
, CTE1b AS (SELECT *
FROM [dbo].[pavotehistory_240115]
WHERE ElectionDate = '2022-11-08')
, CTE1c AS (SELECT b.*
FROM CTE1b a
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_240115] b
ON a.PAID = b.PAID)
, CTE1 AS (SELECT a.PAID, a.ElectionDate, b.PAID as PreviousregID02, b.ElectionDate as
PreviousElecDate
FROM CTE1a a
FULL OUTER JOIN CTE1b b
ON a.PAID = b.PAID
AND a.ElectionDate = b.ElectionDate)
, CTE2 AS (
SELECT a.PAID, b.PAID as PreviousregID01
FROM CTE1a a
FULL OUTER JOIN CTE1b b
ON a.PAID = b.PAID)
, CTE3 AS (
SELECT a.paid, b.last_name, b.first_name, b.dob
FROM CTE2 a
LEFT JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_221226] b
ON a.PAID = b.PAID
WHERE a.PreviousregID01 IS NULL) --SELECT * FROM CTE3
, CTE4 AS (
SELECT a.*
FROM CTE3 a
LEFT JOIN CTE1c b
ON a.last_name = b.last_name
AND a.first_name = b.first_name
AND a.dob = b.dob
WHERE b.PAID IS NULL)
    
```



```
SELECT '11 Registrations with Altered Votes','01 Voters and Votes Deleted', a.paid,  
b.last_name, b.first_name, b.middle_name, b.name_suffix_lbl, b.status_cd, b.county  
FROM CTE4 a  
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_221226] b  
ON a.PAID = b.PAID; -- 138,291 records
```

/\*

\*\*\*\*\*

United Sovereign Americans

Query built on MS SQL Server 2017 - v14.0.1000.169

Data Snapshot from Pennsylvania Department of State, Dated 12/26/2022 with comparative reference snapshot dated 1/15/2024 when applicable

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H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.1.A &amp; B

H.R. 3295-43 Help America Vote Act of 2002, Section 303 paragraph a.4

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 5 c

Public Law 103-31 National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Section 8 c.2.A

52 U.S. Code § 20701 Retention and preservation of records and papers by officers of elections

U.S Constitution, 14th Amendment

Title 25 P.S. Pennsylvania Election Code

\*\*\*\*\*

USA-PA2-12-01-VAL-Votes\_Added\_in\_2024

Votes Added Later

Votes added in 2024

\*\*\*\*\*/

```

WITH CTE1a AS (SELECT *
FROM [dbo].[pavotehistory_221226]
WHERE ElectionDate = '2022-11-08')
, CTE1b AS (SELECT *
FROM [dbo].[pavotehistory_240115]
WHERE ElectionDate = '2022-11-08')
, CTE1 AS (SELECT a.PAID, a.ElectionDate, b.PAID as PreviousregID02, b.ElectionDate as
PreviousElecDate
FROM CTE1a a
FULL OUTER JOIN CTE1b b
ON a.PAID = b.PAID
AND a.ElectionDate = b.ElectionDate)
, CTE2 AS (
SELECT a.PAID, b.PAID as PreviousregID01
FROM CTE1a a
FULL OUTER JOIN CTE1b b
ON a.PAID = b.PAID)
, CTE3 AS (SELECT a.PreviousElecDate, b.paid, b.last_name, b.first_name, b.middle_name,
b.name_suffix_lbl, b.status_cd, b.county, b.dob
FROM CTE1 a
JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_240115] b
ON a.PreviousregID02 = b.paid
WHERE a.paid IS NULL)
SELECT '12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*', '01 Votes Added in 2024',
a.paid, a.last_name, a.first_name, a.middle_name, a.name_suffix_lbl, a.status_cd,
a.county
FROM CTE3 a
LEFT JOIN [dbo].[pavoter_221226] b
ON a.last_name = b.last_name
AND a.first_name = b.first_name
AND a.dob = b.dob
WHERE b.last_name IS NULL
ORDER BY a.paid; -- 232 - Not included in total these are later registrations that do
not exist in 12/26/2022 data set

```

End of Scorecard Queries

# EXHIBIT “B”



## Pennsylvania's 2022 General Election Validity Scorecard

### ★ 1. Were the voter rolls accurate, as required by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993?

Ineligible or Uncertain Registration Type	Number of Instances*
Illegal duplicates	20,097
Vote history invalid or illogical	43,083
Questionable inactive status	10,298
Voted while inactive	194
Backdated registrations	28,256
Modified date prior to registration date	268,493
Invalid or illogical registration date	448,335
Illegal or invalid registration changes	633,508
Age discrepant registrants	4,142
Registrants with questionable address	154,913
Registrations with altered votes	1,580,750
<b>APPARENT REGISTRATION VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>3,192,069</b>

### ★ 2. Were the votes counted from eligible voters, as required by the US Constitution?

Ineligible or Uncertain Registration Type that Voted in 2022 GE	Votes cast in 2022 GE*
Illegal duplicates	8,026
Vote history invalid or illogical	15,674
Questionable inactive status	1,996
Voted while inactive	118
Modified date prior to registration date	196
Invalid or illogical registration date	340,266
Illegal or invalid registration changes	632,215
Age discrepant registrants	2,207
Registrants with questionable address	59,609
Registrations with altered votes	138,291
Votes added in 2024**	232
<b>APPARENT VOTING VIOLATIONS:</b>	<b>1,198,598</b>
<b>UNIQUE VOTES IMPACTED BY APPARENT VOTING VIOLATIONS:</b>	<b>1,089,750</b>

### ★ 3. Was the number of votes counted equal to the number of voters who voted?

Official Source	Reported Total
Official Canvass	Ballots counted: 5,410,022
Total Votes in the Data*	Voters who actually voted: 5,400,869
<b>DIFFERENCE:</b>	<b>9,153 more votes counted than voters who voted</b>

### ★ 4. Was the number of ballots in error valid according to the Help America Vote Act of 2002?

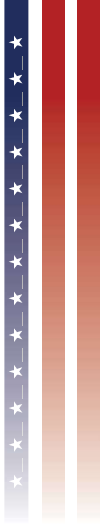
Ballots with apparent voting violations in the 2022 GE	1,089,750
Allowable machine error rate is 1/10,000,000 ballot positions or 1/125,000 ballots	44
<b>Unresolved vote errors: Provable accuracy fails to meet any protective legal standard</b>	<b>1,089,706</b>

*"Congress seeks. . . to guard the election of members of Congress against any possible unfairness by compelling, under its pains and penalties, everyone concerned in holding the election to a strict and scrupulous observance of every duty devolved upon him while so engaged. . . . The evil intent consists in disobedience to the law." —In re Coy, 127 U.S. 731 (1888)*

\* Extracted from an official copy of the Pennsylvania Voter database provided by Pennsylvania Department of State, dated December 26, 2022.

\*\* Total for 'Votes added in 2024' is not included in the Section 2 total since the votes do not exist in the 12/26/2022 PA Election data set which the scorecard is based on.

# EXHIBIT “C”



# Pennsylvania's 2022 General Election Validity Reconciliation

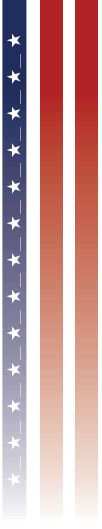
GROUP	DESCRIPTION	REGISTRATIONS	2022 GENERAL ELECTION VOTES
Eligible	Records appear valid so voters are presumed <b>eligible</b> to vote. Results can be certified.	4,739,544	4,311,119
Uncertain	Records contain illogical and/or invalid information, so it is <b>uncertain</b> whether voters are eligible to vote. Investigation is required before results can be certified.	1,370,573	132,897
Ineligible	Records appear to violate black letter election laws, so voters are presumed <b>ineligible</b> to vote. Investigation is required before results can be certified.	1,440,667	956,853
Deadwood*		1,204,674	0

**Total**

Total Database Records/Total Votes Counted per official published tallies

8,755,458      5,400,869  
 8,755,458      5,410,022  
**DIFFERENCE: 9,153\*\***

Registration Error Rate ..... 32%  
 Vote Error Rate ..... 20%  
 Margin of Victory in PA Congressional District 7 (151,364 / 145,527) ..... 2%  
 Legal Standard of Allowable Error for Federal Elections\*\*\* ..... 0.0008%



# Pennsylvania's 2022 General Election Validity Reconciliation

**The measured error rate of the electoral process in Pennsylvania, from registration through certification, makes it impossible to legally certify any election in Pennsylvania.** Whether due to ignorance, arrogance or malice, the error rate simply outstrips the margins of victory. Countless unique investigations were required by law before certification could proceed. Election officials may never be able to prove that those granted the privilege of writing laws for the nation legitimately represented the will of eligible citizen voters.

The registration and voting error rates reported here represent minimums. We have ample reason for concern, after two years of careful study, that the actual error rates are higher.

## 2022 Federal Elections in which the error rate exceeded the margin of victory:

**US Senate, Pennsylvania Congressional Districts 1, 6, 8, 12, 17.**

**Every race in Pennsylvania's 2022 GE was irretrievably impacted by an error rate 10,000 times the legal standard for system accuracy.**

\* *"Deadwood' allows for fraudulent ballots, which can be used to stuff the ballot box."* Federal Prosecution of Election Offenses, Eighth Edition, 2017, US Department of Justice Public Integrity Section, Chapter 2 Corruption of the Election Process (B)(5)(a), Richard C. Pilger, ed., p. 28.

\*\* 9,153 votes counted are completely unaccounted for in the system. They are not associated with any voter.

\*\*\* *"This rate is set at a sufficiently stringent level such that the likelihood of voting system errors affecting the outcome of an election is exceptionally remote even in the closest of elections."* Voting System Standards, Volume I: Performance Standards. April, 2002, Federal Election Commission, United States of America. The accuracy requirement of the voting system is predicated on the voter rolls being accurate as required by the National Voter Registration Act, 1993.

\*\*\*\* *Extracted from an official copy of the Pennsylvania Voter database provided by Pennsylvania Department of State, dated December 26, 2022.*



# EXHIBIT “D”

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	StateQuantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	PHILADELPHIA	5481	20097	27.2727	1073663	0.5105
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	ALLEGHENY	2392	20097	11.9023	939491	0.2546
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	BUCKS	1120	20097	5.573	482425	0.2322
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	DELAWARE	916	20097	4.5579	415024	0.2207
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	MONTGOMERY	846	20097	4.2096	597606	0.1416
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	DAUPHIN	778	20097	3.8712	189128	0.4114
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CHESTER	684	20097	3.4035	382662	0.1787
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	LANCASTER	608	20097	3.0253	343838	0.1768
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	YORK	425	20097	2.1147	311457	0.1365
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	NORTHAMPTON	397	20097	1.9754	216704	0.1832
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	ERIE	333	20097	1.657	172630	0.1929
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CUMBERLAND	333	20097	1.657	186679	0.1784
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	WESTMORELAND	316	20097	1.5724	243635	0.1297
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	LUZERNE	303	20097	1.5077	194953	0.1554
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	BERKS	293	20097	1.4579	258217	0.1135
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	LEHIGH	286	20097	1.4231	239432	0.1194
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	WASHINGTON	272	20097	1.3534	141049	0.1928
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	NORTHUMBERLAND	255	20097	1.2688	58661	0.4347
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	BUTLER	246	20097	1.2241	136301	0.1805
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	INDIANA	245	20097	1.2191	44041	0.5563
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CAMBRIA	186	20097	0.9255	86070	0.2161
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CRAWFORD	182	20097	0.9056	52093	0.3494
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	BEAVER	175	20097	0.8708	111043	0.1576
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	LACKAWANNA	171	20097	0.8509	141573	0.1208
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CENTRE	167	20097	0.831	99841	0.1673
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	UNION	165	20097	0.821	26285	0.6277
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	ARMSTRONG	159	20097	0.7912	40369	0.3939
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	MONROE	142	20097	0.7066	110487	0.1285
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	MONTOUR	120	20097	0.5971	12318	0.9742
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	MERCER	118	20097	0.5872	72358	0.1631
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	ADAMS	113	20097	0.5623	70225	0.1609
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	BLAIR	109	20097	0.5424	78217	0.1394
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	SCHUYLKILL	104	20097	0.5175	88640	0.1173
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	SUSQUEHANNA	103	20097	0.5125	26993	0.3816

01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	FAYETTE	99	20097	0.4926	79473	0.1246
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	LAWRENCE	93	20097	0.4628	56442	0.1648
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	LEBANON	93	20097	0.4628	91681	0.1014
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	PIKE	92	20097	0.4578	43274	0.2126
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	LYCOMING	91	20097	0.4528	69876	0.1302
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	FRANKLIN	86	20097	0.4279	100048	0.086
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	SOMERSET	83	20097	0.413	48708	0.1704
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	JEFFERSON	80	20097	0.3981	27275	0.2933
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CLEARFIELD	77	20097	0.3831	47420	0.1624
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	COLUMBIA	66	20097	0.3284	39249	0.1682
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	SNYDER	64	20097	0.3185	22716	0.2817
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	MIFFLIN	62	20097	0.3085	26653	0.2326
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	HUNTINGDON	62	20097	0.3085	28426	0.2181
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	PERRY	59	20097	0.2936	29959	0.1969
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	VENANGO	55	20097	0.2737	31730	0.1733
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	WARREN	46	20097	0.2289	25507	0.1803
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	BEDFORD	42	20097	0.209	32976	0.1274
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CARBON	41	20097	0.204	42326	0.0969
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	TIOGA	36	20097	0.1791	25568	0.1408
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	WAYNE	36	20097	0.1791	34607	0.104
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	BRADFORD	35	20097	0.1742	35054	0.0998
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CLINTON	29	20097	0.1443	21968	0.132
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CLARION	26	20097	0.1294	23332	0.1114
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	WYOMING	21	20097	0.1045	17602	0.1193
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	McKEAN	17	20097	0.0846	24252	0.0701
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	GREENE	13	20097	0.0647	21402	0.0607
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	FOREST	12	20097	0.0597	3328	0.3606
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	FULTON	10	20097	0.0498	9147	0.1093
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	JUNIATA	8	20097	0.0398	13796	0.058
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	ELK	8	20097	0.0398	19841	0.0403
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CAMERON	4	20097	0.0199	2906	0.1376
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	SULLIVAN	4	20097	0.0199	4359	0.0918
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	POTTER	4	20097	0.0199	10449	0.0383

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	StateQuantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	PHILADELPHIA	12013	43083	27.8834	1073663	1.1189
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	MONTGOMERY	3235	43083	7.5088	597606	0.5413
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	NORTHAMPTON	3168	43083	7.3532	216704	1.4619
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	ALLEGHENY	1817	43083	4.2174	939491	0.1934
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CHESTER	1759	43083	4.0828	382662	0.4597
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	BUCKS	1756	43083	4.0759	482425	0.364
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	YORK	1744	43083	4.048	311457	0.5599
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	DELAWARE	1622	43083	3.7648	415024	0.3908
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	LAWRENCE	1486	43083	3.4492	56442	2.6328
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	LANCASTER	1065	43083	2.472	343838	0.3097
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	LEHIGH	1051	43083	2.4395	239432	0.439
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	DAUPHIN	848	43083	1.9683	189128	0.4484
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CUMBERLAND	815	43083	1.8917	186679	0.4366
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	WESTMORELAND	777	43083	1.8035	243635	0.3189
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	BERKS	685	43083	1.59	258217	0.2653
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	WASHINGTON	623	43083	1.446	141049	0.4417
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	BUTLER	486	43083	1.1281	136301	0.3566
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CENTRE	437	43083	1.0143	99841	0.4377
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	LUZERNE	423	43083	0.9818	194953	0.217
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	LACKAWANNA	418	43083	0.9702	141573	0.2953
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	FAYETTE	407	43083	0.9447	79473	0.5121
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	ERIE	367	43083	0.8518	172630	0.2126
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	LEBANON	365	43083	0.8472	91681	0.3981
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	BEAVER	361	43083	0.8379	111043	0.3251
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	FRANKLIN	291	43083	0.6754	100048	0.2909
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	BLAIR	269	43083	0.6244	78217	0.3439
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CAMBRIA	265	43083	0.6151	86070	0.3079
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	MONROE	263	43083	0.6104	110487	0.238
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	ADAMS	259	43083	0.6012	70225	0.3688
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	NORTHUMBERLAND	238	43083	0.5524	58661	0.4057
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	SCHUYLKILL	221	43083	0.513	88640	0.2493
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	MERCER	214	43083	0.4967	72358	0.2958

02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CRAWFORD	208	43083	0.4828	52093	0.3993
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	LYCOMING	207	43083	0.4805	69876	0.2962
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CLEARFIELD	179	43083	0.4155	47420	0.3775
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CARBON	169	43083	0.3923	42326	0.3993
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	COLUMBIA	163	43083	0.3783	39249	0.4153
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	INDIANA	157	43083	0.3644	44041	0.3565
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	VENANGO	154	43083	0.3574	31730	0.4853
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	ARMSTRONG	151	43083	0.3505	40369	0.374
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	MIFFLIN	138	43083	0.3203	26653	0.5178
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CLARION	137	43083	0.318	23332	0.5872
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	PIKE	122	43083	0.2832	43274	0.2819
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	SOMERSET	118	43083	0.2739	48708	0.2423
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	PERRY	115	43083	0.2669	29959	0.3839
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	WAYNE	97	43083	0.2251	34607	0.2803
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	TIOGA	90	43083	0.2089	25568	0.352
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	JEFFERSON	90	43083	0.2089	27275	0.33
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	BRADFORD	89	43083	0.2066	35054	0.2539
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	HUNTINGDON	86	43083	0.1996	28426	0.3025
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	SUSQUEHANNA	84	43083	0.195	26993	0.3112
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	BEDFORD	79	43083	0.1834	32976	0.2396
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	McKEAN	76	43083	0.1764	24252	0.3134
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	SNYDER	73	43083	0.1694	22716	0.3214
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	WARREN	71	43083	0.1648	25507	0.2784
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CLINTON	70	43083	0.1625	21968	0.3186
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	UNION	65	43083	0.1509	26285	0.2473
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	MONTOUR	61	43083	0.1416	12318	0.4952
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	GREENE	57	43083	0.1323	21402	0.2663
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	ELK	50	43083	0.1161	19841	0.252
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	WYOMING	48	43083	0.1114	17602	0.2727
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	JUNIATA	42	43083	0.0975	13796	0.3044
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	POTTER	29	43083	0.0673	10449	0.2775
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	FULTON	24	43083	0.0557	9147	0.2624
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	SULLIVAN	17	43083	0.0395	4359	0.39

02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical FOREST	13	43083	0.0302	3328	0.3906
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical CAMERON	6	43083	0.0139	2906	0.2065

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	StateQuantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
03 Questionable inactive status	VENANGO	1005	10298	9.7592	31730	3.1673
03 Questionable inactive status	CHESTER	795	10298	7.7199	382662	0.2078
03 Questionable inactive status	ALLEGHENY	779	10298	7.5646	939491	0.0829
03 Questionable inactive status	MONTGOMERY	747	10298	7.2538	597606	0.125
03 Questionable inactive status	YORK	686	10298	6.6615	311457	0.2203
03 Questionable inactive status	DELAWARE	500	10298	4.8553	415024	0.1205
03 Questionable inactive status	PHILADELPHIA	441	10298	4.2824	1073663	0.0411
03 Questionable inactive status	CUMBERLAND	426	10298	4.1367	186679	0.2282
03 Questionable inactive status	BERKS	411	10298	3.9911	258217	0.1592
03 Questionable inactive status	DAUPHIN	389	10298	3.7774	189128	0.2057
03 Questionable inactive status	ERIE	307	10298	2.9812	172630	0.1778
03 Questionable inactive status	BEAVER	276	10298	2.6801	111043	0.2486
03 Questionable inactive status	LEHIGH	264	10298	2.5636	239432	0.1103
03 Questionable inactive status	BUCKS	257	10298	2.4956	482425	0.0533
03 Questionable inactive status	LANCASTER	235	10298	2.282	343838	0.0683
03 Questionable inactive status	CRAWFORD	211	10298	2.0489	52093	0.405
03 Questionable inactive status	MONROE	210	10298	2.0392	110487	0.1901
03 Questionable inactive status	WASHINGTON	209	10298	2.0295	141049	0.1482
03 Questionable inactive status	NORTHAMPTON	148	10298	1.4372	216704	0.0683
03 Questionable inactive status	NORTHUMBERLAND	120	10298	1.1653	58661	0.2046
03 Questionable inactive status	ADAMS	119	10298	1.1556	70225	0.1695
03 Questionable inactive status	WESTMORELAND	114	10298	1.107	243635	0.0468
03 Questionable inactive status	FRANKLIN	93	10298	0.9031	100048	0.093
03 Questionable inactive status	LACKAWANNA	92	10298	0.8934	141573	0.065
03 Questionable inactive status	FAYETTE	88	10298	0.8545	79473	0.1107
03 Questionable inactive status	CENTRE	85	10298	0.8254	99841	0.0851
03 Questionable inactive status	PIKE	79	10298	0.7671	43274	0.1826
03 Questionable inactive status	CAMBRIA	73	10298	0.7089	86070	0.0848
03 Questionable inactive status	LYCOMING	70	10298	0.6797	69876	0.1002
03 Questionable inactive status	BUTLER	69	10298	0.67	136301	0.0506
03 Questionable inactive status	LUZERNE	61	10298	0.5923	194953	0.0313
03 Questionable inactive status	BLAIR	58	10298	0.5632	78217	0.0742

03 Questionable inactive status BRADFORD	57	10298	0.5535	35054	0.1626
03 Questionable inactive status CARBON	56	10298	0.5438	42326	0.1323
03 Questionable inactive status SOMERSET	56	10298	0.5438	48708	0.115
03 Questionable inactive status WAYNE	54	10298	0.5244	34607	0.156
03 Questionable inactive status UNION	52	10298	0.505	26285	0.1978
03 Questionable inactive status MERCER	45	10298	0.437	72358	0.0622
03 Questionable inactive status COLUMBIA	43	10298	0.4176	39249	0.1096
03 Questionable inactive status BEDFORD	42	10298	0.4078	32976	0.1274
03 Questionable inactive status WARREN	41	10298	0.3981	25507	0.1607
03 Questionable inactive status GREENE	40	10298	0.3884	21402	0.1869
03 Questionable inactive status SCHUYLKILL	39	10298	0.3787	88640	0.044
03 Questionable inactive status HUNTINGDON	37	10298	0.3593	28426	0.1302
03 Questionable inactive status TIOGA	34	10298	0.3302	25568	0.133
03 Questionable inactive status WYOMING	29	10298	0.2816	17602	0.1648
03 Questionable inactive status McKEAN	29	10298	0.2816	24252	0.1196
03 Questionable inactive status PERRY	28	10298	0.2719	29959	0.0935
03 Questionable inactive status LEBANON	28	10298	0.2719	91681	0.0305
03 Questionable inactive status CLEARFIELD	21	10298	0.2039	47420	0.0443
03 Questionable inactive status CLARION	20	10298	0.1942	23332	0.0857
03 Questionable inactive status LAWRENCE	20	10298	0.1942	56442	0.0354
03 Questionable inactive status MIFFLIN	19	10298	0.1845	26653	0.0713
03 Questionable inactive status SUSQUEHANNA	17	10298	0.1651	26993	0.063
03 Questionable inactive status CLINTON	13	10298	0.1262	21968	0.0592
03 Questionable inactive status SULLIVAN	12	10298	0.1165	4359	0.2753
03 Questionable inactive status MONTOUR	12	10298	0.1165	12318	0.0974
03 Questionable inactive status JUNIATA	11	10298	0.1068	13796	0.0797
03 Questionable inactive status ELK	9	10298	0.0874	19841	0.0454
03 Questionable inactive status INDIANA	7	10298	0.068	44041	0.0159
03 Questionable inactive status JEFFERSON	6	10298	0.0583	27275	0.022
03 Questionable inactive status SNYDER	3	10298	0.0291	22716	0.0132
03 Questionable inactive status CAMERON	1	10298	0.0097	2906	0.0344



<b>ScorecardLabel</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>CountyQuantity</b>	<b>StateQuantity</b>	<b>IssuePercentage</b>	<b>CountyRegCount</b>	<b>VoterPercentage</b>
04 Voted while Inactive	ALLEGHENY	71	194	36.5979	939491	0.0076
04 Voted while Inactive	CUMBERLAND	47	194	24.2268	186679	0.0252
04 Voted while Inactive	YORK	21	194	10.8247	311457	0.0067
04 Voted while Inactive	LEHIGH	12	194	6.1856	239432	0.005
04 Voted while Inactive	LANCASTER	10	194	5.1546	343838	0.0029
04 Voted while Inactive	BUCKS	7	194	3.6082	482425	0.0015
04 Voted while Inactive	PHILADELPHIA	4	194	2.0619	1073663	0.0004
04 Voted while Inactive	LACKAWANNA	3	194	1.5464	141573	0.0021
04 Voted while Inactive	WASHINGTON	3	194	1.5464	141049	0.0021
04 Voted while Inactive	BERKS	3	194	1.5464	258217	0.0012
04 Voted while Inactive	NORTHUMBERLAND	2	194	1.0309	58661	0.0034
04 Voted while Inactive	ERIE	2	194	1.0309	172630	0.0012
04 Voted while Inactive	DELAWARE	2	194	1.0309	415024	0.0005
04 Voted while Inactive	MONTOUR	1	194	0.5155	12318	0.0081
04 Voted while Inactive	CARBON	1	194	0.5155	42326	0.0024
04 Voted while Inactive	FAYETTE	1	194	0.5155	79473	0.0013
04 Voted while Inactive	CAMBRIA	1	194	0.5155	86070	0.0012
04 Voted while Inactive	BEAVER	1	194	0.5155	111043	0.0009
04 Voted while Inactive	WESTMORELAND	1	194	0.5155	243635	0.0004
04 Voted while Inactive	CHESTER	1	194	0.5155	382662	0.0003

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	StateQuantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
05 Backdated Registrations	INDIANA	4168	28256	14.7508	44041	9.4639
05 Backdated Registrations	MONTGOMERY	1858	28256	6.5756	597606	0.3109
05 Backdated Registrations	ARMSTRONG	1762	28256	6.2358	40369	4.3647
05 Backdated Registrations	ALLEGHENY	1646	28256	5.8253	939491	0.1752
05 Backdated Registrations	BRADFORD	1551	28256	5.4891	35054	4.4246
05 Backdated Registrations	CHESTER	1424	28256	5.0396	382662	0.3721
05 Backdated Registrations	BUCKS	1374	28256	4.8627	482425	0.2848
05 Backdated Registrations	BERKS	1281	28256	4.5336	258217	0.4961
05 Backdated Registrations	YORK	1162	28256	4.1124	311457	0.3731
05 Backdated Registrations	LEHIGH	1108	28256	3.9213	239432	0.4628
05 Backdated Registrations	DAUPHIN	985	28256	3.486	189128	0.5208
05 Backdated Registrations	PHILADELPHIA	797	28256	2.8206	1073663	0.0742
05 Backdated Registrations	WESTMORELAND	765	28256	2.7074	243635	0.314
05 Backdated Registrations	ERIE	661	28256	2.3393	172630	0.3829
05 Backdated Registrations	CUMBERLAND	566	28256	2.0031	186679	0.3032
05 Backdated Registrations	LANCASTER	511	28256	1.8085	343838	0.1486
05 Backdated Registrations	LUZERNE	482	28256	1.7058	194953	0.2472
05 Backdated Registrations	BEAVER	463	28256	1.6386	111043	0.417
05 Backdated Registrations	SCHUYLKILL	432	28256	1.5289	88640	0.4874
05 Backdated Registrations	POTTER	396	28256	1.4015	10449	3.7898
05 Backdated Registrations	LACKAWANNA	378	28256	1.3378	141573	0.267
05 Backdated Registrations	MERCER	356	28256	1.2599	72358	0.492
05 Backdated Registrations	BUTLER	324	28256	1.1467	136301	0.2377
05 Backdated Registrations	FAYETTE	318	28256	1.1254	79473	0.4001
05 Backdated Registrations	NORTHAMPTON	280	28256	0.9909	216704	0.1292
05 Backdated Registrations	MONROE	279	28256	0.9874	110487	0.2525
05 Backdated Registrations	CENTRE	276	28256	0.9768	99841	0.2764
05 Backdated Registrations	LYCOMING	274	28256	0.9697	69876	0.3921
05 Backdated Registrations	CAMBRIA	270	28256	0.9555	86070	0.3137
05 Backdated Registrations	PIKE	155	28256	0.5486	43274	0.3582
05 Backdated Registrations	FRANKLIN	149	28256	0.5273	100048	0.1489
05 Backdated Registrations	LEBANON	136	28256	0.4813	91681	0.1483

05 Backdated Registrations	DELAWARE	125	28256	0.4424	415024	0.0301
05 Backdated Registrations	WAYNE	121	28256	0.4282	34607	0.3496
05 Backdated Registrations	CARBON	114	28256	0.4035	42326	0.2693
05 Backdated Registrations	CLARION	113	28256	0.3999	23332	0.4843
05 Backdated Registrations	PERRY	110	28256	0.3893	29959	0.3672
05 Backdated Registrations	BLAIR	98	28256	0.3468	78217	0.1253
05 Backdated Registrations	SOMERSET	90	28256	0.3185	48708	0.1848
05 Backdated Registrations	SNYDER	87	28256	0.3079	22716	0.383
05 Backdated Registrations	MIFFLIN	80	28256	0.2831	26653	0.3002
05 Backdated Registrations	WYOMING	67	28256	0.2371	17602	0.3806
05 Backdated Registrations	COLUMBIA	57	28256	0.2017	39249	0.1452
05 Backdated Registrations	SUSQUEHANNA	55	28256	0.1946	26993	0.2038
05 Backdated Registrations	WASHINGTON	54	28256	0.1911	141049	0.0383
05 Backdated Registrations	WARREN	46	28256	0.1628	25507	0.1803
05 Backdated Registrations	BEDFORD	44	28256	0.1557	32976	0.1334
05 Backdated Registrations	CRAWFORD	39	28256	0.138	52093	0.0749
05 Backdated Registrations	NORTHUMBERLAND	36	28256	0.1274	58661	0.0614
05 Backdated Registrations	GREENE	32	28256	0.1133	21402	0.1495
05 Backdated Registrations	CLEARFIELD	32	28256	0.1133	47420	0.0675
05 Backdated Registrations	JEFFERSON	30	28256	0.1062	27275	0.11
05 Backdated Registrations	VENANGO	30	28256	0.1062	31730	0.0945
05 Backdated Registrations	CLINTON	26	28256	0.092	21968	0.1184
05 Backdated Registrations	MONTOUR	25	28256	0.0885	12318	0.203
05 Backdated Registrations	ADAMS	25	28256	0.0885	70225	0.0356
05 Backdated Registrations	TIOGA	21	28256	0.0743	25568	0.0821
05 Backdated Registrations	HUNTINGDON	20	28256	0.0708	28426	0.0704
05 Backdated Registrations	CAMERON	13	28256	0.046	2906	0.4474
05 Backdated Registrations	McKEAN	13	28256	0.046	24252	0.0536
05 Backdated Registrations	LAWRENCE	13	28256	0.046	56442	0.023
05 Backdated Registrations	SULLIVAN	11	28256	0.0389	4359	0.2524
05 Backdated Registrations	FULTON	10	28256	0.0354	9147	0.1093
05 Backdated Registrations	UNION	10	28256	0.0354	26285	0.038
05 Backdated Registrations	JUNIATA	8	28256	0.0283	13796	0.058

05 Backdated Registrations ELK	8	28256	0.0283	19841	0.0403
05 Backdated Registrations FOREST	6	28256	0.0212	3328	0.1803

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	StateQuantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	PHILADELPHIA	58374	268493	21.7413	1073663	5.4369
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	ALLEGHENY	34210	268493	12.7415	939491	3.6413
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	DELAWARE	13803	268493	5.1409	415024	3.3258
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	BUCKS	12854	268493	4.7875	482425	2.6645
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	CHESTER	9716	268493	3.6187	382662	2.5391
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	MONTGOMERY	8983	268493	3.3457	597606	1.5032
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	YORK	8464	268493	3.1524	311457	2.7176
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	LANCASTER	8012	268493	2.9841	343838	2.3302
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	LEHIGH	7896	268493	2.9409	239432	3.2978
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	NORTHAMPTON	6633	268493	2.4705	216704	3.0609
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	CUMBERLAND	6304	268493	2.3479	186679	3.3769
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	BERKS	6083	268493	2.2656	258217	2.3558
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	LUZERNE	6023	268493	2.2433	194953	3.0895
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	ERIE	5124	268493	1.9084	172630	2.9682
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	MONROE	4859	268493	1.8097	110487	4.3978
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	DAUPHIN	4850	268493	1.8064	189128	2.5644
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	CENTRE	3768	268493	1.4034	99841	3.774
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	FRANKLIN	3577	268493	1.3323	100048	3.5753
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	LACKAWANNA	3549	268493	1.3218	141573	2.5068
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	WESTMORELAND	3505	268493	1.3054	243635	1.4386
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	BUTLER	3089	268493	1.1505	136301	2.2663
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	LEBANON	2945	268493	1.0969	91681	3.2122
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	WASHINGTON	2842	268493	1.0585	141049	2.0149
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	ADAMS	2559	268493	0.9531	70225	3.644
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	NORTHUMBERLAND	2494	268493	0.9289	58661	4.2515
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	FAYETTE	2306	268493	0.8589	79473	2.9016
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	CAMBRIA	2153	268493	0.8019	86070	2.5015
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	SCHUYLKILL	2068	268493	0.7702	88640	2.333
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	BEAVER	1986	268493	0.7397	111043	1.7885
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	BLAIR	1903	268493	0.7088	78217	2.433
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	LAWRENCE	1855	268493	0.6909	56442	3.2866
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	PIKE	1803	268493	0.6715	43274	4.1665

06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	MERCER	1729	268493	0.644	72358	2.3895
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	COLUMBIA	1597	268493	0.5948	39249	4.0689
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	CRAWFORD	1432	268493	0.5333	52093	2.7489
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	LYCOMING	1314	268493	0.4894	69876	1.8805
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	HUNTINGDON	1230	268493	0.4581	28426	4.327
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	SOMERSET	1201	268493	0.4473	48708	2.4657
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	UNION	1197	268493	0.4458	26285	4.5539
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	CARBON	1005	268493	0.3743	42326	2.3744
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	SUSQUEHANNA	932	268493	0.3471	26993	3.4527
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	WAYNE	930	268493	0.3464	34607	2.6873
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	CLEARFIELD	926	268493	0.3449	47420	1.9528
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	BEDFORD	817	268493	0.3043	32976	2.4776
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	McKEAN	715	268493	0.2663	24252	2.9482
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	CLINTON	709	268493	0.2641	21968	3.2274
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	SNYDER	708	268493	0.2637	22716	3.1167
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	MIFFLIN	699	268493	0.2603	26653	2.6226
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	GREENE	676	268493	0.2518	21402	3.1586
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	CLARION	623	268493	0.232	23332	2.6702
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	TIOGA	619	268493	0.2305	25568	2.421
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	JEFFERSON	598	268493	0.2227	27275	2.1925
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	PERRY	564	268493	0.2101	29959	1.8826
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	WARREN	542	268493	0.2019	25507	2.1249
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	VENANGO	518	268493	0.1929	31730	1.6325
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	WYOMING	369	268493	0.1374	17602	2.0964
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	BRADFORD	357	268493	0.133	35054	1.0184
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	MONTOUR	332	268493	0.1237	12318	2.6952
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	ELK	309	268493	0.1151	19841	1.5574
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	ARMSTRONG	308	268493	0.1147	40369	0.763
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	JUNIATA	238	268493	0.0886	13796	1.7251
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	INDIANA	174	268493	0.0648	44041	0.3951
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	FULTON	170	268493	0.0633	9147	1.8585
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	POTTER	117	268493	0.0436	10449	1.1197
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	FOREST	97	268493	0.0361	3328	2.9147

06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date SULLIVAN	92	268493	0.0343	4359	2.1106
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date CAMERON	59	268493	0.022	2906	2.0303

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	StateQuantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	YORK	90067	448335	20.0892	311457	28.918
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CUMBERLAND	46359	448335	10.3403	186679	24.8335
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	ALLEGHENY	33912	448335	7.564	939491	3.6096
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	DAUPHIN	27977	448335	6.2402	189128	14.7926
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	NORTHUMBERLAND	25113	448335	5.6014	58661	42.8104
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	FRANKLIN	24365	448335	5.4346	100048	24.3533
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CHESTER	24138	448335	5.3839	382662	6.3079
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	LEBANON	22094	448335	4.928	91681	24.0988
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	DELAWARE	20194	448335	4.5042	415024	4.8657
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	PHILADELPHIA	12347	448335	2.754	1073663	1.15
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	SNYDER	10365	448335	2.3119	22716	45.6286
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	BLAIR	10031	448335	2.2374	78217	12.8246
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	VENANGO	8017	448335	1.7882	31730	25.2663
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	ERIE	7802	448335	1.7402	172630	4.5195
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	MONTGOMERY	7230	448335	1.6126	597606	1.2098
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	BUCKS	6760	448335	1.5078	482425	1.4013
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	LANCASTER	6696	448335	1.4935	343838	1.9474
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	LUZERNE	4249	448335	0.9477	194953	2.1795
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	BERKS	3988	448335	0.8895	258217	1.5444
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	WESTMORELAND	3825	448335	0.8532	243635	1.57
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	LEHIGH	3305	448335	0.7372	239432	1.3804
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	ARMSTRONG	3181	448335	0.7095	40369	7.8798
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	NORTHAMPTON	3171	448335	0.7073	216704	1.4633
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	LACKAWANNA	2964	448335	0.6611	141573	2.0936
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	BUTLER	2585	448335	0.5766	136301	1.8965
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	ADAMS	2511	448335	0.5601	70225	3.5756
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	SCHUYLKILL	2173	448335	0.4847	88640	2.4515
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	WASHINGTON	2154	448335	0.4804	141049	1.5271
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	MONROE	2115	448335	0.4717	110487	1.9143
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	MERCER	1940	448335	0.4327	72358	2.6811
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CENTRE	1747	448335	0.3897	99841	1.7498
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	BEAVER	1578	448335	0.352	111043	1.4211



07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	LYCOMING	1516	448335	0.3381	69876	2.1696
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	UNION	1490	448335	0.3323	26285	5.6686
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	PERRY	1310	448335	0.2922	29959	4.3726
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	FAYETTE	1264	448335	0.2819	79473	1.5905
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CAMBRIA	1229	448335	0.2741	86070	1.4279
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CRAWFORD	1124	448335	0.2507	52093	2.1577
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	SOMERSET	1088	448335	0.2427	48708	2.2337
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	COLUMBIA	1019	448335	0.2273	39249	2.5962
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CLEARFIELD	917	448335	0.2045	47420	1.9338
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CARBON	909	448335	0.2028	42326	2.1476
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	LAWRENCE	847	448335	0.1889	56442	1.5007
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	BEDFORD	766	448335	0.1709	32976	2.3229
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	WARREN	735	448335	0.1639	25507	2.8816
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	ELK	690	448335	0.1539	19841	3.4776
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	MONTOUR	679	448335	0.1514	12318	5.5123
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	TIOGA	673	448335	0.1501	25568	2.6322
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	PIKE	624	448335	0.1392	43274	1.442
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	HUNTINGDON	574	448335	0.128	28426	2.0193
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	INDIANA	557	448335	0.1242	44041	1.2647
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	McKEAN	529	448335	0.118	24252	2.1813
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CLARION	481	448335	0.1073	23332	2.0615
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	WAYNE	478	448335	0.1066	34607	1.3812
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	MIFFLIN	436	448335	0.0972	26653	1.6358
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	JUNIATA	421	448335	0.0939	13796	3.0516
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CLINTON	399	448335	0.089	21968	1.8163
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	JEFFERSON	383	448335	0.0854	27275	1.4042
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	BRADFORD	379	448335	0.0845	35054	1.0812
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	WYOMING	355	448335	0.0792	17602	2.0168
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	SUSQUEHANNA	339	448335	0.0756	26993	1.2559
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	GREENE	287	448335	0.064	21402	1.341
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	FULTON	285	448335	0.0636	9147	3.1158
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	POTTER	235	448335	0.0524	10449	2.249
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CAMERON	180	448335	0.0401	2906	6.1941

07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date SULLIVAN	113	448335	0.0252	4359	2.5923
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date FOREST	71	448335	0.0158	3328	2.1334

<b>ScorecardLabel</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>CountyQuantity</b>	<b>StateQuantity</b>	<b>IssuePercentage</b>	<b>CountyRegCount</b>	<b>VoterPercentage</b>
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	PHILADELPHIA	104217	633508	16.4508	1073663	9.7067
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	MONTGOMERY	65450	633508	10.3314	597606	10.952
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	ALLEGHENY	64095	633508	10.1175	939491	6.8223
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CHESTER	42971	633508	6.783	382662	11.2295
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	BUCKS	37284	633508	5.8853	482425	7.7285
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	DELAWARE	36846	633508	5.8162	415024	8.878
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	LEHIGH	22358	633508	3.5292	239432	9.3379
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	BUTLER	16897	633508	2.6672	136301	12.3968
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	BERKS	16839	633508	2.6581	258217	6.5213
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	YORK	15875	633508	2.5059	311457	5.097
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	LANCASTER	15452	633508	2.4391	343838	4.494
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	NORTHAMPTON	14740	633508	2.3267	216704	6.8019
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	WESTMORELAND	14398	633508	2.2727	243635	5.9097
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	LUZERNE	13236	633508	2.0893	194953	6.7893
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CENTRE	10745	633508	1.6961	99841	10.7621
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	LEBANON	10310	633508	1.6274	91681	11.2455
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	ERIE	9909	633508	1.5641	172630	5.74
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CUMBERLAND	9775	633508	1.543	186679	5.2363
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	WASHINGTON	9161	633508	1.4461	141049	6.4949
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	DAUPHIN	8438	633508	1.3319	189128	4.4615
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	MONROE	7954	633508	1.2555	110487	7.199
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	LACKAWANNA	7150	633508	1.1286	141573	5.0504
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	BEAVER	5125	633508	0.809	111043	4.6153
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	BLAIR	4831	633508	0.7626	78217	6.1764
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	SCHUYLKILL	4645	633508	0.7332	88640	5.2403
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	FRANKLIN	4515	633508	0.7127	100048	4.5128
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	ADAMS	4002	633508	0.6317	70225	5.6988
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	FAYETTE	3826	633508	0.6039	79473	4.8142
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	MERCER	3342	633508	0.5275	72358	4.6187
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CAMBRIA	3189	633508	0.5034	86070	3.7051
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	PIKE	2662	633508	0.4202	43274	6.1515
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	NORTHUMBERLAND	2494	633508	0.3937	58661	4.2515

08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	LAWRENCE	2366	633508	0.3735	56442	4.1919
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	LYCOMING	2329	633508	0.3676	69876	3.333
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CRAWFORD	2129	633508	0.3361	52093	4.0869
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	SOMERSET	2035	633508	0.3212	48708	4.178
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	INDIANA	1938	633508	0.3059	44041	4.4004
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	SUSQUEHANNA	1740	633508	0.2747	26993	6.4461
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	UNION	1737	633508	0.2742	26285	6.6083
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	ARMSTRONG	1707	633508	0.2695	40369	4.2285
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	HUNTINGDON	1669	633508	0.2635	28426	5.8714
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CLEARFIELD	1668	633508	0.2633	47420	3.5175
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CARBON	1665	633508	0.2628	42326	3.9338
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	COLUMBIA	1648	633508	0.2601	39249	4.1988
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	WAYNE	1563	633508	0.2467	34607	4.5164
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	BEDFORD	1480	633508	0.2336	32976	4.4881
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	VENANGO	1225	633508	0.1934	31730	3.8607
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	PERRY	1165	633508	0.1839	29959	3.8886
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	WARREN	1094	633508	0.1727	25507	4.289
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	BRADFORD	1029	633508	0.1624	35054	2.9355
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	MIFFLIN	1008	633508	0.1591	26653	3.7819
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	SNYDER	968	633508	0.1528	22716	4.2613
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	JEFFERSON	959	633508	0.1514	27275	3.516
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CLINTON	878	633508	0.1386	21968	3.9967
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	TIOGA	811	633508	0.128	25568	3.1719
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CLARION	744	633508	0.1174	23332	3.1888
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	GREENE	741	633508	0.117	21402	3.4623
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	McKEAN	724	633508	0.1143	24252	2.9853
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	MONTOUR	721	633508	0.1138	12318	5.8532
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	FULTON	598	633508	0.0944	9147	6.5377
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	ELK	578	633508	0.0912	19841	2.9132
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	WYOMING	563	633508	0.0889	17602	3.1985
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	JUNIATA	501	633508	0.0791	13796	3.6315
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	POTTER	260	633508	0.041	10449	2.4883
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	FOREST	209	633508	0.033	3328	6.28

08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes CAMERON	176	633508	0.0278	2906	6.0564
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes SULLIVAN	151	633508	0.0238	4359	3.4641

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	StateQuantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	ALLEGHENY	1078	4142	26.0261	939491	0.1147
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	PHILADELPHIA	941	4142	22.7185	1073663	0.0876
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	DELAWARE	216	4142	5.2149	415024	0.052
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	BUCKS	144	4142	3.4766	482425	0.0298
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	YORK	121	4142	2.9213	311457	0.0388
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	LANCASTER	121	4142	2.9213	343838	0.0352
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	MONTGOMERY	118	4142	2.8489	597606	0.0197
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	DAUPHIN	98	4142	2.366	189128	0.0518
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	BERKS	84	4142	2.028	258217	0.0325
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	CHESTER	77	4142	1.859	382662	0.0201
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	BLAIR	72	4142	1.7383	78217	0.0921
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	LEHIGH	72	4142	1.7383	239432	0.0301
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	WESTMORELAND	70	4142	1.69	243635	0.0287
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	BEAVER	65	4142	1.5693	111043	0.0585
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	CAMBRIA	51	4142	1.2313	86070	0.0593
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	ERIE	46	4142	1.1106	172630	0.0266
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	LUZERNE	46	4142	1.1106	194953	0.0236
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	CUMBERLAND	44	4142	1.0623	186679	0.0236
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	NORTHAMPTON	44	4142	1.0623	216704	0.0203
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	BUTLER	41	4142	0.9899	136301	0.0301
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	WASHINGTON	41	4142	0.9899	141049	0.0291
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	LACKAWANNA	40	4142	0.9657	141573	0.0283
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	CENTRE	33	4142	0.7967	99841	0.0331
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	SCHUYLKILL	31	4142	0.7484	88640	0.035
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	LEBANON	30	4142	0.7243	91681	0.0327
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	LYCOMING	24	4142	0.5794	69876	0.0343
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	MERCER	23	4142	0.5553	72358	0.0318
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	MONROE	23	4142	0.5553	110487	0.0208
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	LAWRENCE	22	4142	0.5311	56442	0.039
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	BEDFORD	20	4142	0.4829	32976	0.0607
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	SOMERSET	20	4142	0.4829	48708	0.0411
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	NORTHUMBERLAND	17	4142	0.4104	58661	0.029

09 Age Discrepant Registrants CLEARFIELD	15	4142	0.3621	47420	0.0316
09 Age Discrepant Registrants ADAMS	15	4142	0.3621	70225	0.0214
09 Age Discrepant Registrants SUSQUEHANNA	14	4142	0.338	26993	0.0519
09 Age Discrepant Registrants ARMSTRONG	14	4142	0.338	40369	0.0347
09 Age Discrepant Registrants INDIANA	14	4142	0.338	44041	0.0318
09 Age Discrepant Registrants FAYETTE	14	4142	0.338	79473	0.0176
09 Age Discrepant Registrants VENANGO	13	4142	0.3139	31730	0.041
09 Age Discrepant Registrants FRANKLIN	13	4142	0.3139	100048	0.013
09 Age Discrepant Registrants JEFFERSON	12	4142	0.2897	27275	0.044
09 Age Discrepant Registrants COLUMBIA	12	4142	0.2897	39249	0.0306
09 Age Discrepant Registrants PIKE	12	4142	0.2897	43274	0.0277
09 Age Discrepant Registrants CARBON	11	4142	0.2656	42326	0.026
09 Age Discrepant Registrants MIFFLIN	10	4142	0.2414	26653	0.0375
09 Age Discrepant Registrants PERRY	10	4142	0.2414	29959	0.0334
09 Age Discrepant Registrants WARREN	9	4142	0.2173	25507	0.0353
09 Age Discrepant Registrants BRADFORD	9	4142	0.2173	35054	0.0257
09 Age Discrepant Registrants CRAWFORD	9	4142	0.2173	52093	0.0173
09 Age Discrepant Registrants WYOMING	8	4142	0.1931	17602	0.0454
09 Age Discrepant Registrants CLINTON	8	4142	0.1931	21968	0.0364
09 Age Discrepant Registrants HUNTINGDON	8	4142	0.1931	28426	0.0281
09 Age Discrepant Registrants MONTOUR	5	4142	0.1207	12318	0.0406
09 Age Discrepant Registrants ELK	4	4142	0.0966	19841	0.0202
09 Age Discrepant Registrants SNYDER	4	4142	0.0966	22716	0.0176
09 Age Discrepant Registrants MCKEAN	4	4142	0.0966	24252	0.0165
09 Age Discrepant Registrants WAYNE	4	4142	0.0966	34607	0.0116
09 Age Discrepant Registrants JUNIATA	3	4142	0.0724	13796	0.0217
09 Age Discrepant Registrants GREENE	3	4142	0.0724	21402	0.014
09 Age Discrepant Registrants CLARION	3	4142	0.0724	23332	0.0129
09 Age Discrepant Registrants UNION	3	4142	0.0724	26285	0.0114
09 Age Discrepant Registrants CAMERON	2	4142	0.0483	2906	0.0688
09 Age Discrepant Registrants TIOGA	2	4142	0.0483	25568	0.0078
09 Age Discrepant Registrants FULTON	1	4142	0.0241	9147	0.0109
09 Age Discrepant Registrants POTTER	1	4142	0.0241	10449	0.0096

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	StateQuantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
10 Registrants with questionable address	PHILADELPHIA	30399	154913	19.6233	1073663	2.8313
10 Registrants with questionable address	MONTGOMERY	27883	154913	17.9991	597606	4.6658
10 Registrants with questionable address	ALLEGHENY	18861	154913	12.1752	939491	2.0076
10 Registrants with questionable address	DELAWARE	9006	154913	5.8136	415024	2.17
10 Registrants with questionable address	LANCASTER	5960	154913	3.8473	343838	1.7334
10 Registrants with questionable address	MONROE	5677	154913	3.6646	110487	5.1382
10 Registrants with questionable address	CHESTER	4702	154913	3.0353	382662	1.2288
10 Registrants with questionable address	LEHIGH	4667	154913	3.0127	239432	1.9492
10 Registrants with questionable address	CENTRE	3460	154913	2.2335	99841	3.4655
10 Registrants with questionable address	BERKS	3056	154913	1.9727	258217	1.1835
10 Registrants with questionable address	BUCKS	3046	154913	1.9663	482425	0.6314
10 Registrants with questionable address	NORTHAMPTON	2999	154913	1.9359	216704	1.3839
10 Registrants with questionable address	YORK	2641	154913	1.7048	311457	0.848
10 Registrants with questionable address	ERIE	2425	154913	1.5654	172630	1.4047
10 Registrants with questionable address	LUZERNE	2383	154913	1.5383	194953	1.2223
10 Registrants with questionable address	CUMBERLAND	2320	154913	1.4976	186679	1.2428
10 Registrants with questionable address	DAUPHIN	2276	154913	1.4692	189128	1.2034
10 Registrants with questionable address	LACKAWANNA	1820	154913	1.1749	141573	1.2856
10 Registrants with questionable address	WESTMORELAND	1723	154913	1.1122	243635	0.7072
10 Registrants with questionable address	BUTLER	1545	154913	0.9973	136301	1.1335
10 Registrants with questionable address	LEBANON	1430	154913	0.9231	91681	1.5598
10 Registrants with questionable address	BEAVER	977	154913	0.6307	111043	0.8798
10 Registrants with questionable address	BLAIR	873	154913	0.5635	78217	1.1161
10 Registrants with questionable address	MERCER	797	154913	0.5145	72358	1.1015
10 Registrants with questionable address	ADAMS	758	154913	0.4893	70225	1.0794
10 Registrants with questionable address	WASHINGTON	743	154913	0.4796	141049	0.5268
10 Registrants with questionable address	CRAWFORD	720	154913	0.4648	52093	1.3821
10 Registrants with questionable address	CAMBRIA	689	154913	0.4448	86070	0.8005
10 Registrants with questionable address	LYCOMING	670	154913	0.4325	69876	0.9588
10 Registrants with questionable address	INDIANA	588	154913	0.3796	44041	1.3351
10 Registrants with questionable address	SCHUYLKILL	583	154913	0.3763	88640	0.6577
10 Registrants with questionable address	FRANKLIN	541	154913	0.3492	100048	0.5407



10 Registrants with questionable address	NORTHUMBERLAND	534	154913	0.3447	58661	0.9103
10 Registrants with questionable address	LAWRENCE	505	154913	0.326	56442	0.8947
10 Registrants with questionable address	FAYETTE	504	154913	0.3253	79473	0.6342
10 Registrants with questionable address	SNYDER	465	154913	0.3002	22716	2.047
10 Registrants with questionable address	SOMERSET	464	154913	0.2995	48708	0.9526
10 Registrants with questionable address	COLUMBIA	421	154913	0.2718	39249	1.0726
10 Registrants with questionable address	UNION	373	154913	0.2408	26285	1.4191
10 Registrants with questionable address	HUNTINGDON	330	154913	0.213	28426	1.1609
10 Registrants with questionable address	CLEARFIELD	295	154913	0.1904	47420	0.6221
10 Registrants with questionable address	WAYNE	292	154913	0.1885	34607	0.8438
10 Registrants with questionable address	PIKE	286	154913	0.1846	43274	0.6609
10 Registrants with questionable address	BRADFORD	278	154913	0.1795	35054	0.7931
10 Registrants with questionable address	CARBON	270	154913	0.1743	42326	0.6379
10 Registrants with questionable address	CLINTON	263	154913	0.1698	21968	1.1972
10 Registrants with questionable address	BEDFORD	260	154913	0.1678	32976	0.7885
10 Registrants with questionable address	TIOGA	259	154913	0.1672	25568	1.013
10 Registrants with questionable address	ARMSTRONG	255	154913	0.1646	40369	0.6317
10 Registrants with questionable address	McKEAN	244	154913	0.1575	24252	1.0061
10 Registrants with questionable address	MIFFLIN	243	154913	0.1569	26653	0.9117
10 Registrants with questionable address	SUSQUEHANNA	224	154913	0.1446	26993	0.8298
10 Registrants with questionable address	VENANGO	214	154913	0.1381	31730	0.6744
10 Registrants with questionable address	JEFFERSON	203	154913	0.131	27275	0.7443
10 Registrants with questionable address	CLARION	196	154913	0.1265	23332	0.84
10 Registrants with questionable address	JUNIATA	183	154913	0.1181	13796	1.3265
10 Registrants with questionable address	WARREN	177	154913	0.1143	25507	0.6939
10 Registrants with questionable address	SULLIVAN	157	154913	0.1013	4359	3.6017
10 Registrants with questionable address	PERRY	154	154913	0.0994	29959	0.514
10 Registrants with questionable address	MONTOUR	141	154913	0.091	12318	1.1447
10 Registrants with questionable address	WYOMING	104	154913	0.0671	17602	0.5908
10 Registrants with questionable address	GREENE	91	154913	0.0587	21402	0.4252
10 Registrants with questionable address	FULTON	83	154913	0.0536	9147	0.9074
10 Registrants with questionable address	FOREST	75	154913	0.0484	3328	2.2536
10 Registrants with questionable address	ELK	66	154913	0.0426	19841	0.3326

10 Registrants with questionable address POTTER	65	154913	0.042	10449	0.6221
10 Registrants with questionable address CAMERON	21	154913	0.0136	2906	0.7226

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	StateQuantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	ALLEGHENY	420173	1580750	26.5806	939491	44.7235
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	PHILADELPHIA	254310	1580750	16.0879	1073663	23.6862
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	BUCKS	171363	1580750	10.8406	482425	35.5212
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	WESTMORELAND	100099	1580750	6.3324	243635	41.0856
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	BERKS	93582	1580750	5.9201	258217	36.2416
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	LUZERNE	75837	1580750	4.7975	194953	38.9001
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	DELAWARE	52665	1580750	3.3316	415024	12.6896
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	WASHINGTON	49105	1580750	3.1064	141049	34.8141
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	BUTLER	47378	1580750	2.9972	136301	34.7598
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	CHESTER	43060	1580750	2.724	382662	11.2528
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	CUMBERLAND	29655	1580750	1.876	186679	15.8856
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	DAUPHIN	24797	1580750	1.5687	189128	13.1112
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	BEAVER	24061	1580750	1.5221	111043	21.6682
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	LEHIGH	17920	1580750	1.1336	239432	7.4844
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	MONROE	17673	1580750	1.118	110487	15.9955
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	BLAIR	16048	1580750	1.0152	78217	20.5173
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	BEDFORD	13157	1580750	0.8323	32976	39.8987
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	CARBON	12663	1580750	0.8011	42326	29.9178
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	FRANKLIN	12032	1580750	0.7612	100048	12.0262
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	LAWRENCE	11712	1580750	0.7409	56442	20.7505
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	LEBANON	11711	1580750	0.7409	91681	12.7736
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	HUNTINGDON	10254	1580750	0.6487	28426	36.0726
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	ADAMS	10057	1580750	0.6362	70225	14.3211
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	ARMSTRONG	9732	1580750	0.6157	40369	24.1076
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	SNYDER	8498	1580750	0.5376	22716	37.4098
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	ELK	8366	1580750	0.5292	19841	42.1652
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	MERCER	8138	1580750	0.5148	72358	11.2469
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	NORTHUMBERLAND	7859	1580750	0.4972	58661	13.3973
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	GREENE	5703	1580750	0.3608	21402	26.647
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	COLUMBIA	5667	1580750	0.3585	39249	14.4386
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	UNION	2917	1580750	0.1845	26285	11.0976
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	MONTOUR	1528	1580750	0.0967	12318	12.4046

11 Registrations with Altered Votes PIKE	1507	1580750	0.0953	43274	3.4825
11 Registrations with Altered Votes FULTON	1342	1580750	0.0849	9147	14.6715
11 Registrations with Altered Votes WARREN	111	1580750	0.007	25507	0.4352
11 Registrations with Altered Votes JUNIATA	27	1580750	0.0017	13796	0.1957
11 Registrations with Altered Votes INDIANA	16	1580750	0.001	44041	0.0363
11 Registrations with Altered Votes CLEARFIELD	9	1580750	0.0006	47420	0.019
11 Registrations with Altered Votes CAMBRIA	7	1580750	0.0004	86070	0.0081
11 Registrations with Altered Votes CENTRE	7	1580750	0.0004	99841	0.007
11 Registrations with Altered Votes FOREST	2	1580750	0.0001	3328	0.0601
11 Registrations with Altered Votes CRAWFORD	1	1580750	0.0001	52093	0.0019
11 Registrations with Altered Votes YORK	1	1580750	0.0001	311457	0.0003

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	StateQuantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
12 Total Registration Violations	ALLEGHENY	579034	3192069	18.1398	939491	61.6327
12 Total Registration Violations	PHILADELPHIA	479324	3192069	15.0161	1073663	44.6438
12 Total Registration Violations	BUCKS	235965	3192069	7.3922	482425	48.9123
12 Total Registration Violations	DELAWARE	135895	3192069	4.2573	415024	32.7439
12 Total Registration Violations	CHESTER	129327	3192069	4.0515	382662	33.7967
12 Total Registration Violations	BERKS	126305	3192069	3.9568	258217	48.9143
12 Total Registration Violations	WESTMORELAND	125593	3192069	3.9345	243635	51.5497
12 Total Registration Violations	YORK	121207	3192069	3.7971	311457	38.9161
12 Total Registration Violations	MONTGOMERY	116350	3192069	3.645	597606	19.4693
12 Total Registration Violations	LUZERNE	103043	3192069	3.2281	194953	52.8553
12 Total Registration Violations	CUMBERLAND	96644	3192069	3.0276	186679	51.7702
12 Total Registration Violations	BUTLER	72660	3192069	2.2763	136301	53.3085
12 Total Registration Violations	DAUPHIN	71436	3192069	2.2379	189128	37.7712
12 Total Registration Violations	WASHINGTON	65207	3192069	2.0428	141049	46.23
12 Total Registration Violations	LEHIGH	58939	3192069	1.8464	239432	24.6162
12 Total Registration Violations	LEBANON	49142	3192069	1.5395	91681	53.6011
12 Total Registration Violations	FRANKLIN	45662	3192069	1.4305	100048	45.6401
12 Total Registration Violations	MONROE	39195	3192069	1.2279	110487	35.4748
12 Total Registration Violations	NORTHUMBERLAND	39162	3192069	1.2269	58661	66.7599
12 Total Registration Violations	LANCASTER	38670	3192069	1.2114	343838	11.2466
12 Total Registration Violations	BEAVER	35068	3192069	1.0986	111043	31.5806
12 Total Registration Violations	BLAIR	34292	3192069	1.0743	78217	43.8421
12 Total Registration Violations	NORTHAMPTON	31580	3192069	0.9893	216704	14.5729
12 Total Registration Violations	ERIE	26976	3192069	0.8451	172630	15.6265
12 Total Registration Violations	SNYDER	21235	3192069	0.6652	22716	93.4804
12 Total Registration Violations	CENTRE	20725	3192069	0.6493	99841	20.758
12 Total Registration Violations	ADAMS	20418	3192069	0.6396	70225	29.0751
12 Total Registration Violations	LAWRENCE	18919	3192069	0.5927	56442	33.5194
12 Total Registration Violations	ARMSTRONG	17269	3192069	0.541	40369	42.7779
12 Total Registration Violations	CARBON	16904	3192069	0.5296	42326	39.9376
12 Total Registration Violations	BEDFORD	16707	3192069	0.5234	32976	50.6641
12 Total Registration Violations	MERCER	16702	3192069	0.5232	72358	23.0825

12 Total Registration Violations	LACKAWANNA	16585	3192069	0.5196	141573	11.7148
12 Total Registration Violations	HUNTINGDON	14270	3192069	0.447	28426	50.2005
12 Total Registration Violations	VENANGO	11231	3192069	0.3518	31730	35.3955
12 Total Registration Violations	COLUMBIA	10693	3192069	0.335	39249	27.244
12 Total Registration Violations	SCHUYLKILL	10296	3192069	0.3225	88640	11.6155
12 Total Registration Violations	ELK	10088	3192069	0.316	19841	50.8442
12 Total Registration Violations	FAYETTE	8827	3192069	0.2765	79473	11.1069
12 Total Registration Violations	CAMBRIA	8113	3192069	0.2542	86070	9.426
12 Total Registration Violations	UNION	8009	3192069	0.2509	26285	30.4698
12 Total Registration Violations	INDIANA	7864	3192069	0.2464	44041	17.8561
12 Total Registration Violations	GREENE	7643	3192069	0.2394	21402	35.7116
12 Total Registration Violations	PIKE	7342	3192069	0.23	43274	16.9663
12 Total Registration Violations	LYCOMING	6495	3192069	0.2035	69876	9.295
12 Total Registration Violations	CRAWFORD	6055	3192069	0.1897	52093	11.6234
12 Total Registration Violations	SOMERSET	5155	3192069	0.1615	48708	10.5835
12 Total Registration Violations	CLEARFIELD	4139	3192069	0.1297	47420	8.7284
12 Total Registration Violations	BRADFORD	3784	3192069	0.1185	35054	10.7948
12 Total Registration Violations	MONTOUR	3625	3192069	0.1136	12318	29.4285
12 Total Registration Violations	WAYNE	3575	3192069	0.112	34607	10.3303
12 Total Registration Violations	PERRY	3515	3192069	0.1101	29959	11.7327
12 Total Registration Violations	SUSQUEHANNA	3508	3192069	0.1099	26993	12.996
12 Total Registration Violations	WARREN	2872	3192069	0.09	25507	11.2597
12 Total Registration Violations	MIFFLIN	2695	3192069	0.0844	26653	10.1114
12 Total Registration Violations	TIOGA	2545	3192069	0.0797	25568	9.9538
12 Total Registration Violations	FULTON	2523	3192069	0.079	9147	27.5828
12 Total Registration Violations	CLINTON	2395	3192069	0.075	21968	10.9022
12 Total Registration Violations	JEFFERSON	2361	3192069	0.074	27275	8.6563
12 Total Registration Violations	McKEAN	2351	3192069	0.0737	24252	9.694
12 Total Registration Violations	CLARION	2343	3192069	0.0734	23332	10.042
12 Total Registration Violations	WYOMING	1564	3192069	0.049	17602	8.8854
12 Total Registration Violations	JUNIATA	1442	3192069	0.0452	13796	10.4523
12 Total Registration Violations	POTTER	1107	3192069	0.0347	10449	10.5943
12 Total Registration Violations	SULLIVAN	557	3192069	0.0174	4359	12.7782

12 Total Registration Violations	FOREST	485	3192069	0.0152	3328	14.5733
12 Total Registration Violations	CAMERON	462	3192069	0.0145	2906	15.8981

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	Quantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	PHILADELPHIA	1479	8026	18.4276	1073663	0.1378
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	ALLEGHENY	846	8026	10.5407	939491	0.09
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	BUCKS	585	8026	7.2888	482425	0.1213
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	MONTGOMERY	475	8026	5.9183	597606	0.0795
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	DAUPHIN	428	8026	5.3327	189128	0.2263
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	DELAWARE	351	8026	4.3733	415024	0.0846
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CHESTER	319	8026	3.9746	382662	0.0834
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	LANCASTER	275	8026	3.4264	343838	0.08
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	NORTHAMPTON	239	8026	2.9778	216704	0.1103
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	YORK	186	8026	2.3175	311457	0.0597
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	ERIE	174	8026	2.168	172630	0.1008
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	WASHINGTON	152	8026	1.8938	141049	0.1078
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	INDIANA	148	8026	1.844	44041	0.3361
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	LUZERNE	145	8026	1.8066	194953	0.0744
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	WESTMORELAND	136	8026	1.6945	243635	0.0558
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	BERKS	129	8026	1.6073	258217	0.05
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CUMBERLAND	117	8026	1.4578	186679	0.0627
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CRAWFORD	111	8026	1.383	52093	0.2131
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	LEHIGH	105	8026	1.3082	239432	0.0439
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	BEAVER	103	8026	1.2833	111043	0.0928
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	BUTLER	99	8026	1.2335	136301	0.0726
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	UNION	87	8026	1.084	26285	0.331
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	ARMSTRONG	77	8026	0.9594	40369	0.1907
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	MONROE	75	8026	0.9345	110487	0.0679
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	LACKAWANNA	75	8026	0.9345	141573	0.053
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	NORTHUMBERLAND	68	8026	0.8472	58661	0.1159
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CAMBRIA	65	8026	0.8099	86070	0.0755
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	ADAMS	61	8026	0.76	70225	0.0869
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CENTRE	59	8026	0.7351	99841	0.0591
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	LAWRENCE	54	8026	0.6728	56442	0.0957
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	MERCER	54	8026	0.6728	72358	0.0746
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	COLUMBIA	46	8026	0.5731	39249	0.1172
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	SUSQUEHANNA	44	8026	0.5482	26993	0.163



01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	BLAIR	43	8026	0.5358	78217	0.055
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	PIKE	42	8026	0.5233	43274	0.0971
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	SCHUYLKILL	42	8026	0.5233	88640	0.0474
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CLEARFIELD	40	8026	0.4984	47420	0.0844
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	FRANKLIN	40	8026	0.4984	100048	0.04
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	MONTOUR	35	8026	0.4361	12318	0.2841
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	LYCOMING	34	8026	0.4236	69876	0.0487
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	LEBANON	31	8026	0.3862	91681	0.0338
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	SOMERSET	30	8026	0.3738	48708	0.0616
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	FAYETTE	30	8026	0.3738	79473	0.0377
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	JEFFERSON	29	8026	0.3613	27275	0.1063
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	PERRY	26	8026	0.3239	29959	0.0868
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	WAYNE	21	8026	0.2616	34607	0.0607
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	MIFFLIN	19	8026	0.2367	26653	0.0713
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	BRADFORD	19	8026	0.2367	35054	0.0542
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	TIOGA	18	8026	0.2243	25568	0.0704
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	VENANGO	18	8026	0.2243	31730	0.0567
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CLARION	17	8026	0.2118	23332	0.0729
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	WARREN	14	8026	0.1744	25507	0.0549
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	BEDFORD	14	8026	0.1744	32976	0.0425
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	WYOMING	13	8026	0.162	17602	0.0739
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CARBON	13	8026	0.162	42326	0.0307
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	GREENE	10	8026	0.1246	21402	0.0467
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	HUNTINGDON	10	8026	0.1246	28426	0.0352
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CLINTON	8	8026	0.0997	21968	0.0364
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	SNYDER	8	8026	0.0997	22716	0.0352
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	McKEAN	7	8026	0.0872	24252	0.0289
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	FOREST	6	8026	0.0748	3328	0.1803
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	JUNIATA	5	8026	0.0623	13796	0.0362
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	ELK	5	8026	0.0623	19841	0.0252
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	CAMERON	4	8026	0.0498	2906	0.1376
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	SULLIVAN	3	8026	0.0374	4359	0.0688
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	FULTON	3	8026	0.0374	9147	0.0328
01 Illegal Duplicate Registrations	POTTER	2	8026	0.0249	10449	0.0191

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	Quantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	PHILADELPHIA	3853	15674	24.5821	1073663	0.3589
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	MONTGOMERY	1339	15674	8.5428	597606	0.2241
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	LAWRENCE	1263	15674	8.0579	56442	2.2377
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	BUCKS	722	15674	4.6064	482425	0.1497
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CHESTER	675	15674	4.3065	382662	0.1764
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	YORK	612	15674	3.9046	311457	0.1965
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	NORTHAMPTON	567	15674	3.6175	216704	0.2616
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	LANCASTER	560	15674	3.5728	343838	0.1629
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	DELAWARE	440	15674	2.8072	415024	0.106
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	ALLEGHENY	395	15674	2.5201	939491	0.042
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	LEHIGH	358	15674	2.284	239432	0.1495
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	DAUPHIN	328	15674	2.0926	189128	0.1734
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CUMBERLAND	305	15674	1.9459	186679	0.1634
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	WESTMORELAND	297	15674	1.8949	243635	0.1219
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CENTRE	241	15674	1.5376	99841	0.2414
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	WASHINGTON	229	15674	1.461	141049	0.1624
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	ERIE	210	15674	1.3398	172630	0.1216
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	BUTLER	199	15674	1.2696	136301	0.146
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	FAYETTE	189	15674	1.2058	79473	0.2378
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	LACKAWANNA	184	15674	1.1739	141573	0.13
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	BEAVER	155	15674	0.9889	111043	0.1396
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	FRANKLIN	142	15674	0.906	100048	0.1419
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	BERKS	140	15674	0.8932	258217	0.0542
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	BLAIR	127	15674	0.8103	78217	0.1624
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	LEBANON	123	15674	0.7847	91681	0.1342
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	SCHUYLKILL	103	15674	0.6571	88640	0.1162
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	ADAMS	100	15674	0.638	70225	0.1424
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CAMBRIA	97	15674	0.6189	86070	0.1127
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	LUZERNE	97	15674	0.6189	194953	0.0498
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	LYCOMING	91	15674	0.5806	69876	0.1302
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	NORTHUMBERLAND	89	15674	0.5678	58661	0.1517
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	MERCER	87	15674	0.5551	72358	0.1202

02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	INDIANA	81	15674	0.5168	44041	0.1839
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CRAWFORD	81	15674	0.5168	52093	0.1555
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CARBON	76	15674	0.4849	42326	0.1796
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	MONROE	75	15674	0.4785	110487	0.0679
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	PIKE	68	15674	0.4338	43274	0.1571
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CLEARFIELD	65	15674	0.4147	47420	0.1371
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	MIFFLIN	64	15674	0.4083	26653	0.2401
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	VENANGO	64	15674	0.4083	31730	0.2017
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	WAYNE	57	15674	0.3637	34607	0.1647
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	BRADFORD	54	15674	0.3445	35054	0.154
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	TIOGA	53	15674	0.3381	25568	0.2073
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	ARMSTRONG	51	15674	0.3254	40369	0.1263
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	COLUMBIA	49	15674	0.3126	39249	0.1248
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	PERRY	44	15674	0.2807	29959	0.1469
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	WARREN	42	15674	0.268	25507	0.1647
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	McKEAN	40	15674	0.2552	24252	0.1649
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	HUNTINGDON	38	15674	0.2424	28426	0.1337
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CLINTON	34	15674	0.2169	21968	0.1548
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	SUSQUEHANNA	33	15674	0.2105	26993	0.1223
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	ELK	28	15674	0.1786	19841	0.1411
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	GREENE	28	15674	0.1786	21402	0.1308
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	BEDFORD	28	15674	0.1786	32976	0.0849
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	SOMERSET	26	15674	0.1659	48708	0.0534
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	JEFFERSON	25	15674	0.1595	27275	0.0917
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	WYOMING	24	15674	0.1531	17602	0.1363
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	CLARION	24	15674	0.1531	23332	0.1029
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	SNYDER	23	15674	0.1467	22716	0.1013
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	MONTOUR	18	15674	0.1148	12318	0.1461
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	JUNIATA	17	15674	0.1085	13796	0.1232
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	FULTON	14	15674	0.0893	9147	0.1531
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	UNION	13	15674	0.0829	26285	0.0495
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	POTTER	12	15674	0.0766	10449	0.1148
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical	FOREST	3	15674	0.0191	3328	0.0901

02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical SULLIVAN	3	15674	0.0191	4359	0.0688
02 Vote History Invalid or Illogical CAMERON	2	15674	0.0128	2906	0.0688

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	Quantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
03 Questionable inactive status	VENANGO	954	1996	47.7956	31730	3.0066
03 Questionable inactive status	CRAWFORD	130	1996	6.513	52093	0.2496
03 Questionable inactive status	ALLEGHENY	114	1996	5.7114	939491	0.0121
03 Questionable inactive status	NORTHAMPTON	113	1996	5.6613	216704	0.0521
03 Questionable inactive status	CUMBERLAND	106	1996	5.3106	186679	0.0568
03 Questionable inactive status	BEAVER	103	1996	5.1603	111043	0.0928
03 Questionable inactive status	LANCASTER	67	1996	3.3567	343838	0.0195
03 Questionable inactive status	LEHIGH	42	1996	2.1042	239432	0.0175
03 Questionable inactive status	BLAIR	40	1996	2.004	78217	0.0511
03 Questionable inactive status	NORTHUMBERLAND	36	1996	1.8036	58661	0.0614
03 Questionable inactive status	DAUPHIN	35	1996	1.7535	189128	0.0185
03 Questionable inactive status	WASHINGTON	28	1996	1.4028	141049	0.0199
03 Questionable inactive status	YORK	24	1996	1.2024	311457	0.0077
03 Questionable inactive status	BUCKS	24	1996	1.2024	482425	0.005
03 Questionable inactive status	BUTLER	23	1996	1.1523	136301	0.0169
03 Questionable inactive status	MONROE	18	1996	0.9018	110487	0.0163
03 Questionable inactive status	UNION	16	1996	0.8016	26285	0.0609
03 Questionable inactive status	WESTMORELAND	14	1996	0.7014	243635	0.0057
03 Questionable inactive status	BRADFORD	11	1996	0.5511	35054	0.0314
03 Questionable inactive status	ERIE	11	1996	0.5511	172630	0.0064
03 Questionable inactive status	LAWRENCE	10	1996	0.501	56442	0.0177
03 Questionable inactive status	SULLIVAN	7	1996	0.3507	4359	0.1606
03 Questionable inactive status	TIOGA	6	1996	0.3006	25568	0.0235
03 Questionable inactive status	LACKAWANNA	6	1996	0.3006	141573	0.0042
03 Questionable inactive status	CLEARFIELD	5	1996	0.2505	47420	0.0105
03 Questionable inactive status	ADAMS	5	1996	0.2505	70225	0.0071
03 Questionable inactive status	MONTOUR	4	1996	0.2004	12318	0.0325
03 Questionable inactive status	LYCOMING	4	1996	0.2004	69876	0.0057
03 Questionable inactive status	CLINTON	3	1996	0.1503	21968	0.0137
03 Questionable inactive status	PIKE	3	1996	0.1503	43274	0.0069
03 Questionable inactive status	MERCER	3	1996	0.1503	72358	0.0041
03 Questionable inactive status	FAYETTE	3	1996	0.1503	79473	0.0038

03 Questionable inactive status	BERKS	3	1996	0.1503	258217	0.0012
03 Questionable inactive status	PHILADELPHIA	3	1996	0.1503	1073663	0.0003
03 Questionable inactive status	WYOMING	2	1996	0.1002	17602	0.0114
03 Questionable inactive status	WARREN	2	1996	0.1002	25507	0.0078
03 Questionable inactive status	MIFFLIN	2	1996	0.1002	26653	0.0075
03 Questionable inactive status	SUSQUEHANNA	2	1996	0.1002	26993	0.0074
03 Questionable inactive status	JEFFERSON	2	1996	0.1002	27275	0.0073
03 Questionable inactive status	HUNTINGDON	2	1996	0.1002	28426	0.007
03 Questionable inactive status	PERRY	2	1996	0.1002	29959	0.0067
03 Questionable inactive status	MONTGOMERY	2	1996	0.1002	597606	0.0003
03 Questionable inactive status	GREENE	1	1996	0.0501	21402	0.0047
03 Questionable inactive status	McKEAN	1	1996	0.0501	24252	0.0041
03 Questionable inactive status	WAYNE	1	1996	0.0501	34607	0.0029
03 Questionable inactive status	CARBON	1	1996	0.0501	42326	0.0024
03 Questionable inactive status	SOMERSET	1	1996	0.0501	48708	0.0021
03 Questionable inactive status	CENTRE	1	1996	0.0501	99841	0.001

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	Quantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
04 Voted while Inactive	CUMBERLAND	47	118	39.8305	186679	0.0252
04 Voted while Inactive	ALLEGHENY	22	118	18.6441	939491	0.0023
04 Voted while Inactive	LEHIGH	12	118	10.1695	239432	0.005
04 Voted while Inactive	LANCASTER	10	118	8.4746	343838	0.0029
04 Voted while Inactive	YORK	8	118	6.7797	311457	0.0026
04 Voted while Inactive	BUCKS	4	118	3.3898	482425	0.0008
04 Voted while Inactive	LACKAWANNA	3	118	2.5424	141573	0.0021
04 Voted while Inactive	WASHINGTON	3	118	2.5424	141049	0.0021
04 Voted while Inactive	BERKS	3	118	2.5424	258217	0.0012
04 Voted while Inactive	ERIE	2	118	1.6949	172630	0.0012
04 Voted while Inactive	FAYETTE	1	118	0.8475	79473	0.0013
04 Voted while Inactive	BEAVER	1	118	0.8475	111043	0.0009
04 Voted while Inactive	WESTMORELAND	1	118	0.8475	243635	0.0004
04 Voted while Inactive	PHILADELPHIA	1	118	0.8475	1073663	0.0001

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	Quantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	PHILADELPHIA	76	196	38.7755	1073663	0.0071
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	ALLEGHENY	38	196	19.3878	939491	0.004
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	BUCKS	14	196	7.1429	482425	0.0029
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	YORK	8	196	4.0816	311457	0.0026
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	LANCASTER	8	196	4.0816	343838	0.0023
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	MONROE	7	196	3.5714	110487	0.0063
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	BERKS	7	196	3.5714	258217	0.0027
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	LEHIGH	6	196	3.0612	239432	0.0025
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	CHESTER	4	196	2.0408	382662	0.001
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	DELAWARE	4	196	2.0408	415024	0.001
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	MONTGOMERY	4	196	2.0408	597606	0.0007
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	LACKAWANNA	3	196	1.5306	141573	0.0021
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	ERIE	3	196	1.5306	172630	0.0017
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	NORTHAMPTON	2	196	1.0204	216704	0.0009
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	JUNIATA	1	196	0.5102	13796	0.0072
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	McKEAN	1	196	0.5102	24252	0.0041
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	MIFFLIN	1	196	0.5102	26653	0.0038
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	SOMERSET	1	196	0.5102	48708	0.0021
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	ADAMS	1	196	0.5102	70225	0.0014
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	BLAIR	1	196	0.5102	78217	0.0013
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	BUTLER	1	196	0.5102	136301	0.0007
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	WASHINGTON	1	196	0.5102	141049	0.0007
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	CUMBERLAND	1	196	0.5102	186679	0.0005
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	DAUPHIN	1	196	0.5102	189128	0.0005
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	LUZERNE	1	196	0.5102	194953	0.0005
06 Modified Date Prior to Registration Date	WESTMORELAND	1	196	0.5102	243635	0.0004



ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	Quantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	YORK	70433	340266	20.6994	311457	22.614
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CUMBERLAND	37854	340266	11.1248	186679	20.2776
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	DAUPHIN	23730	340266	6.974	189128	12.5471
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	ALLEGHENY	23459	340266	6.8943	939491	2.497
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	FRANKLIN	20664	340266	6.0729	100048	20.6541
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CHESTER	19754	340266	5.8055	382662	5.1623
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	LEBANON	18138	340266	5.3305	91681	19.7838
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	NORTHUMBERLAND	17988	340266	5.2865	58661	30.6643
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	DELAWARE	15224	340266	4.4741	415024	3.6682
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	SNYDER	8428	340266	2.4769	22716	37.1016
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	BLAIR	7780	340266	2.2864	78217	9.9467
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	VENANGO	7133	340266	2.0963	31730	22.4803
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	PHILADELPHIA	5736	340266	1.6857	1073663	0.5342
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	ERIE	5422	340266	1.5935	172630	3.1408
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	MONTGOMERY	5036	340266	1.48	597606	0.8427
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	LANCASTER	4902	340266	1.4406	343838	1.4257
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	BUCKS	4457	340266	1.3099	482425	0.9239
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	WESTMORELAND	2606	340266	0.7659	243635	1.0696
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	LUZERNE	2574	340266	0.7565	194953	1.3203
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	ARMSTRONG	2546	340266	0.7482	40369	6.3068
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	BERKS	2425	340266	0.7127	258217	0.9391
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	NORTHAMPTON	2129	340266	0.6257	216704	0.9824
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	LEHIGH	1944	340266	0.5713	239432	0.8119
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	LACKAWANNA	1928	340266	0.5666	141573	1.3618
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	BUTLER	1888	340266	0.5549	136301	1.3852
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	ADAMS	1860	340266	0.5466	70225	2.6486
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	SCHUYLKILL	1551	340266	0.4558	88640	1.7498
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	WASHINGTON	1467	340266	0.4311	141049	1.0401
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CENTRE	1293	340266	0.38	99841	1.2951
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	MERCER	1260	340266	0.3703	72358	1.7413
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	MONROE	1201	340266	0.353	110487	1.087
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	LYCOMING	1062	340266	0.3121	69876	1.5198

07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	UNION	1038	340266	0.3051	26285	3.949
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	BEAVER	1009	340266	0.2965	111043	0.9087
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	PERRY	986	340266	0.2898	29959	3.2912
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	SOMERSET	829	340266	0.2436	48708	1.702
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	FAYETTE	811	340266	0.2383	79473	1.0205
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CAMBRIA	779	340266	0.2289	86070	0.9051
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CRAWFORD	727	340266	0.2137	52093	1.3956
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CLEARFIELD	696	340266	0.2045	47420	1.4677
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	COLUMBIA	692	340266	0.2034	39249	1.7631
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CARBON	616	340266	0.181	42326	1.4554
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	ELK	568	340266	0.1669	19841	2.8628
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	LAWRENCE	567	340266	0.1666	56442	1.0046
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	WARREN	542	340266	0.1593	25507	2.1249
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	BEDFORD	532	340266	0.1563	32976	1.6133
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	TIOGA	513	340266	0.1508	25568	2.0064
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	MONTOUR	476	340266	0.1399	12318	3.8643
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	HUNTINGDON	430	340266	0.1264	28426	1.5127
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	INDIANA	423	340266	0.1243	44041	0.9605
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	PIKE	399	340266	0.1173	43274	0.922
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CLARION	365	340266	0.1073	23332	1.5644
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	McKEAN	356	340266	0.1046	24252	1.4679
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	JUNIATA	323	340266	0.0949	13796	2.3413
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	WAYNE	297	340266	0.0873	34607	0.8582
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CLINTON	280	340266	0.0823	21968	1.2746
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	MIFFLIN	278	340266	0.0817	26653	1.043
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	BRADFORD	264	340266	0.0776	35054	0.7531
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	JEFFERSON	257	340266	0.0755	27275	0.9423
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	WYOMING	243	340266	0.0714	17602	1.3805
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	FULTON	228	340266	0.067	9147	2.4926
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	SUSQUEHANNA	219	340266	0.0644	26993	0.8113
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	GREENE	193	340266	0.0567	21402	0.9018
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	POTTER	182	340266	0.0535	10449	1.7418
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date	CAMERON	139	340266	0.0409	2906	4.7832

07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date SULLIVAN	83	340266	0.0244	4359	1.9041
07 Invalid or Illogical Registration Date FOREST	54	340266	0.0159	3328	1.6226

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	Quantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	PHILADELPHIA	103479	632215	16.3677	1073663	9.6379
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	MONTGOMERY	65443	632215	10.3514	597606	10.9509
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	ALLEGHENY	64065	632215	10.1334	939491	6.8191
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CHESTER	42969	632215	6.7966	382662	11.229
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	BUCKS	37283	632215	5.8972	482425	7.7282
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	DELAWARE	36843	632215	5.8276	415024	8.8773
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	LEHIGH	22358	632215	3.5365	239432	9.3379
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	BUTLER	16857	632215	2.6663	136301	12.3675
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	BERKS	16838	632215	2.6633	258217	6.5209
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	YORK	15873	632215	2.5107	311457	5.0964
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	LANCASTER	15450	632215	2.4438	343838	4.4934
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	NORTHAMPTON	14734	632215	2.3305	216704	6.7991
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	WESTMORELAND	14396	632215	2.2771	243635	5.9088
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	LUZERNE	13231	632215	2.0928	194953	6.7868
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CENTRE	10745	632215	1.6996	99841	10.7621
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	LEBANON	10310	632215	1.6308	91681	11.2455
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	ERIE	9908	632215	1.5672	172630	5.7394
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CUMBERLAND	9744	632215	1.5412	186679	5.2197
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	WASHINGTON	9161	632215	1.449	141049	6.4949
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	DAUPHIN	8431	632215	1.3336	189128	4.4578
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	MONROE	7704	632215	1.2186	110487	6.9728
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	LACKAWANNA	7149	632215	1.1308	141573	5.0497
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	BEAVER	5119	632215	0.8097	111043	4.6099
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	BLAIR	4831	632215	0.7641	78217	6.1764
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	SCHUYLKILL	4645	632215	0.7347	88640	5.2403
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	FRANKLIN	4512	632215	0.7137	100048	4.5098
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	ADAMS	4001	632215	0.6329	70225	5.6974
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	FAYETTE	3826	632215	0.6052	79473	4.8142
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	MERCER	3341	632215	0.5285	72358	4.6173
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CAMBRIA	3189	632215	0.5044	86070	3.7051
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	PIKE	2661	632215	0.4209	43274	6.1492
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	NORTHUMBERLAND	2493	632215	0.3943	58661	4.2498

08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	LAWRENCE	2366	632215	0.3742	56442	4.1919
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	LYCOMING	2324	632215	0.3676	69876	3.3259
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CRAWFORD	2125	632215	0.3361	52093	4.0792
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	SOMERSET	1945	632215	0.3076	48708	3.9932
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	INDIANA	1936	632215	0.3062	44041	4.3959
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	SUSQUEHANNA	1737	632215	0.2747	26993	6.435
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	UNION	1725	632215	0.2729	26285	6.5627
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	ARMSTRONG	1706	632215	0.2698	40369	4.226
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	HUNTINGDON	1669	632215	0.264	28426	5.8714
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CLEARFIELD	1668	632215	0.2638	47420	3.5175
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CARBON	1665	632215	0.2634	42326	3.9338
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	COLUMBIA	1647	632215	0.2605	39249	4.1963
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	WAYNE	1562	632215	0.2471	34607	4.5135
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	BEDFORD	1480	632215	0.2341	32976	4.4881
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	VENANGO	1222	632215	0.1933	31730	3.8512
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	PERRY	1165	632215	0.1843	29959	3.8886
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	WARREN	1094	632215	0.173	25507	4.289
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	BRADFORD	1029	632215	0.1628	35054	2.9355
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	MIFFLIN	1005	632215	0.159	26653	3.7707
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	SNYDER	968	632215	0.1531	22716	4.2613
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	JEFFERSON	959	632215	0.1517	27275	3.516
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CLINTON	877	632215	0.1387	21968	3.9922
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	TIOGA	811	632215	0.1283	25568	3.1719
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	CLARION	742	632215	0.1174	23332	3.1802
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	GREENE	738	632215	0.1167	21402	3.4483
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	MONTOUR	719	632215	0.1137	12318	5.837
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	McKEAN	714	632215	0.1129	24252	2.9441
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	FULTON	597	632215	0.0944	9147	6.5267
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	ELK	577	632215	0.0913	19841	2.9081
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	WYOMING	563	632215	0.0891	17602	3.1985
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	JUNIATA	497	632215	0.0786	13796	3.6025
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	POTTER	258	632215	0.0408	10449	2.4691
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes	FOREST	209	632215	0.0331	3328	6.28

08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes CAMERON	176	632215	0.0278	2906	6.0564
08 Illegal or Invalid Registration Changes SULLIVAN	151	632215	0.0239	4359	3.4641

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	Quantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	ALLEGHENY	599	2207	27.1409	939491	0.0638
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	PHILADELPHIA	319	2207	14.454	1073663	0.0297
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	DELAWARE	121	2207	5.4826	415024	0.0292
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	BUCKS	105	2207	4.7576	482425	0.0218
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	MONTGOMERY	83	2207	3.7608	597606	0.0139
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	LANCASTER	66	2207	2.9905	343838	0.0192
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	YORK	62	2207	2.8092	311457	0.0199
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	DAUPHIN	58	2207	2.628	189128	0.0307
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	BEAVER	52	2207	2.3561	111043	0.0468
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	CHESTER	47	2207	2.1296	382662	0.0123
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	BERKS	45	2207	2.039	258217	0.0174
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	WESTMORELAND	39	2207	1.7671	243635	0.016
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	CAMBRIA	33	2207	1.4952	86070	0.0383
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	LEHIGH	32	2207	1.4499	239432	0.0134
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	WASHINGTON	30	2207	1.3593	141049	0.0213
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	NORTHAMPTON	29	2207	1.314	216704	0.0134
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	CENTRE	27	2207	1.2234	99841	0.027
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	BUTLER	26	2207	1.1781	136301	0.0191
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	BLAIR	25	2207	1.1328	78217	0.032
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	LUZERNE	25	2207	1.1328	194953	0.0128
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	LACKAWANNA	24	2207	1.0874	141573	0.017
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	CUMBERLAND	24	2207	1.0874	186679	0.0129
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	ERIE	23	2207	1.0421	172630	0.0133
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	LEBANON	20	2207	0.9062	91681	0.0218
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	LAWRENCE	17	2207	0.7703	56442	0.0301
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	LYCOMING	17	2207	0.7703	69876	0.0243
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	MONROE	17	2207	0.7703	110487	0.0154
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	SCHUYLKILL	16	2207	0.725	88640	0.0181
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	ADAMS	15	2207	0.6797	70225	0.0214
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	INDIANA	14	2207	0.6343	44041	0.0318
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	SOMERSET	13	2207	0.589	48708	0.0267
09 Age Discrepant Registrants	BEDFORD	11	2207	0.4984	32976	0.0334

09 Age Discrepant Registrants MERCER	11	2207	0.4984	72358	0.0152
09 Age Discrepant Registrants FRANKLIN	11	2207	0.4984	100048	0.011
09 Age Discrepant Registrants CLEARFIELD	10	2207	0.4531	47420	0.0211
09 Age Discrepant Registrants CLINTON	8	2207	0.3625	21968	0.0364
09 Age Discrepant Registrants MIFFLIN	8	2207	0.3625	26653	0.03
09 Age Discrepant Registrants SUSQUEHANNA	8	2207	0.3625	26993	0.0296
09 Age Discrepant Registrants VENANGO	8	2207	0.3625	31730	0.0252
09 Age Discrepant Registrants PIKE	8	2207	0.3625	43274	0.0185
09 Age Discrepant Registrants WYOMING	7	2207	0.3172	17602	0.0398
09 Age Discrepant Registrants HUNTINGDON	7	2207	0.3172	28426	0.0246
09 Age Discrepant Registrants PERRY	7	2207	0.3172	29959	0.0234
09 Age Discrepant Registrants COLUMBIA	7	2207	0.3172	39249	0.0178
09 Age Discrepant Registrants ARMSTRONG	7	2207	0.3172	40369	0.0173
09 Age Discrepant Registrants CARBON	7	2207	0.3172	42326	0.0165
09 Age Discrepant Registrants NORTHUMBERLAND	7	2207	0.3172	58661	0.0119
09 Age Discrepant Registrants JEFFERSON	6	2207	0.2719	27275	0.022
09 Age Discrepant Registrants WARREN	5	2207	0.2266	25507	0.0196
09 Age Discrepant Registrants CRAWFORD	5	2207	0.2266	52093	0.0096
09 Age Discrepant Registrants FAYETTE	5	2207	0.2266	79473	0.0063
09 Age Discrepant Registrants WAYNE	4	2207	0.1812	34607	0.0116
09 Age Discrepant Registrants BRADFORD	4	2207	0.1812	35054	0.0114
09 Age Discrepant Registrants MONTOUR	3	2207	0.1359	12318	0.0244
09 Age Discrepant Registrants JUNIATA	3	2207	0.1359	13796	0.0217
09 Age Discrepant Registrants ELK	3	2207	0.1359	19841	0.0151
09 Age Discrepant Registrants SNYDER	3	2207	0.1359	22716	0.0132
09 Age Discrepant Registrants McKEAN	3	2207	0.1359	24252	0.0124
09 Age Discrepant Registrants GREENE	2	2207	0.0906	21402	0.0093
09 Age Discrepant Registrants TIOGA	2	2207	0.0906	25568	0.0078
09 Age Discrepant Registrants CAMERON	1	2207	0.0453	2906	0.0344
09 Age Discrepant Registrants POTTER	1	2207	0.0453	10449	0.0096
09 Age Discrepant Registrants CLARION	1	2207	0.0453	23332	0.0043
09 Age Discrepant Registrants UNION	1	2207	0.0453	26285	0.0038



ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	Quantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
10 Registrants with questionable address	MONTGOMERY	15490	59609	25.986	597606	2.592
10 Registrants with questionable address	PHILADELPHIA	8514	59609	14.2831	1073663	0.793
10 Registrants with questionable address	ALLEGHENY	6515	59609	10.9296	939491	0.6935
10 Registrants with questionable address	MONROE	3051	59609	5.1184	110487	2.7614
10 Registrants with questionable address	DELAWARE	2478	59609	4.1571	415024	0.5971
10 Registrants with questionable address	LANCASTER	2476	59609	4.1537	343838	0.7201
10 Registrants with questionable address	CHESTER	1495	59609	2.508	382662	0.3907
10 Registrants with questionable address	BUCKS	1275	59609	2.1389	482425	0.2643
10 Registrants with questionable address	LEHIGH	1254	59609	2.1037	239432	0.5237
10 Registrants with questionable address	NORTHAMPTON	1250	59609	2.097	216704	0.5768
10 Registrants with questionable address	LUZERNE	997	59609	1.6726	194953	0.5114
10 Registrants with questionable address	BUTLER	900	59609	1.5098	136301	0.6603
10 Registrants with questionable address	YORK	889	59609	1.4914	311457	0.2854
10 Registrants with questionable address	WESTMORELAND	863	59609	1.4478	243635	0.3542
10 Registrants with questionable address	BERKS	813	59609	1.3639	258217	0.3149
10 Registrants with questionable address	ERIE	772	59609	1.2951	172630	0.4472
10 Registrants with questionable address	LACKAWANNA	771	59609	1.2934	141573	0.5446
10 Registrants with questionable address	DAUPHIN	716	59609	1.2012	189128	0.3786
10 Registrants with questionable address	CUMBERLAND	708	59609	1.1877	186679	0.3793
10 Registrants with questionable address	LEBANON	627	59609	1.0519	91681	0.6839
10 Registrants with questionable address	BEAVER	418	59609	0.7012	111043	0.3764
10 Registrants with questionable address	BLAIR	390	59609	0.6543	78217	0.4986
10 Registrants with questionable address	CENTRE	349	59609	0.5855	99841	0.3496
10 Registrants with questionable address	INDIANA	331	59609	0.5553	44041	0.7516
10 Registrants with questionable address	WASHINGTON	317	59609	0.5318	141049	0.2247
10 Registrants with questionable address	MERCER	305	59609	0.5117	72358	0.4215
10 Registrants with questionable address	CRAWFORD	279	59609	0.4681	52093	0.5356
10 Registrants with questionable address	LYCOMING	275	59609	0.4613	69876	0.3936
10 Registrants with questionable address	SOMERSET	269	59609	0.4513	48708	0.5523
10 Registrants with questionable address	ADAMS	267	59609	0.4479	70225	0.3802
10 Registrants with questionable address	CAMBRIA	263	59609	0.4412	86070	0.3056
10 Registrants with questionable address	SCHUYLKILL	254	59609	0.4261	88640	0.2866

10 Registrants with questionable address	FRANKLIN	248	59609	0.416	100048	0.2479
10 Registrants with questionable address	FAYETTE	238	59609	0.3993	79473	0.2995
10 Registrants with questionable address	LAWRENCE	224	59609	0.3758	56442	0.3969
10 Registrants with questionable address	NORTHUMBERLAND	213	59609	0.3573	58661	0.3631
10 Registrants with questionable address	COLUMBIA	167	59609	0.2802	39249	0.4255
10 Registrants with questionable address	PIKE	163	59609	0.2734	43274	0.3767
10 Registrants with questionable address	CLEARFIELD	163	59609	0.2734	47420	0.3437
10 Registrants with questionable address	WAYNE	159	59609	0.2667	34607	0.4594
10 Registrants with questionable address	ARMSTRONG	150	59609	0.2516	40369	0.3716
10 Registrants with questionable address	HUNTINGDON	147	59609	0.2466	28426	0.5171
10 Registrants with questionable address	BRADFORD	146	59609	0.2449	35054	0.4165
10 Registrants with questionable address	JUNIATA	145	59609	0.2433	13796	1.051
10 Registrants with questionable address	BEDFORD	143	59609	0.2399	32976	0.4336
10 Registrants with questionable address	CARBON	132	59609	0.2214	42326	0.3119
10 Registrants with questionable address	TIOGA	119	59609	0.1996	25568	0.4654
10 Registrants with questionable address	SUSQUEHANNA	115	59609	0.1929	26993	0.426
10 Registrants with questionable address	McKEAN	111	59609	0.1862	24252	0.4577
10 Registrants with questionable address	MIFFLIN	110	59609	0.1845	26653	0.4127
10 Registrants with questionable address	CLINTON	104	59609	0.1745	21968	0.4734
10 Registrants with questionable address	UNION	103	59609	0.1728	26285	0.3919
10 Registrants with questionable address	JEFFERSON	97	59609	0.1627	27275	0.3556
10 Registrants with questionable address	SNYDER	94	59609	0.1577	22716	0.4138
10 Registrants with questionable address	SULLIVAN	91	59609	0.1527	4359	2.0876
10 Registrants with questionable address	VENANGO	91	59609	0.1527	31730	0.2868
10 Registrants with questionable address	MONTOUR	79	59609	0.1325	12318	0.6413
10 Registrants with questionable address	WARREN	72	59609	0.1208	25507	0.2823
10 Registrants with questionable address	CLARION	70	59609	0.1174	23332	0.3
10 Registrants with questionable address	PERRY	66	59609	0.1107	29959	0.2203
10 Registrants with questionable address	WYOMING	60	59609	0.1007	17602	0.3409
10 Registrants with questionable address	FOREST	52	59609	0.0872	3328	1.5625
10 Registrants with questionable address	FULTON	51	59609	0.0856	9147	0.5576
10 Registrants with questionable address	ELK	39	59609	0.0654	19841	0.1966
10 Registrants with questionable address	POTTER	37	59609	0.0621	10449	0.3541

10 Registrants with questionable address GREENE	29	59609	0.0487	21402	0.1355
10 Registrants with questionable address CAMERON	10	59609	0.0168	2906	0.3441

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	Quantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	PHILADELPHIA	16108	138291	11.6479	1073663	1.5003
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	ALLEGHENY	13231	138291	9.5675	939491	1.4083
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	MONTGOMERY	11446	138291	8.2767	597606	1.9153
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	BUCKS	7945	138291	5.7451	482425	1.6469
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	DELAWARE	6530	138291	4.7219	415024	1.5734
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	CHESTER	6140	138291	4.4399	382662	1.6045
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	LANCASTER	5263	138291	3.8057	343838	1.5307
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	YORK	4076	138291	2.9474	311457	1.3087
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	WESTMORELAND	4042	138291	2.9228	243635	1.659
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	LEHIGH	3795	138291	2.7442	239432	1.585
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	BERKS	3749	138291	2.711	258217	1.4519
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	DAUPHIN	3670	138291	2.6538	189128	1.9405
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	NORTHAMPTON	3421	138291	2.4738	216704	1.5787
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	CUMBERLAND	3319	138291	2.4	186679	1.7779
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	LUZERNE	2747	138291	1.9864	194953	1.4091
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	BUTLER	2439	138291	1.7637	136301	1.7894
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	WASHINGTON	2411	138291	1.7434	141049	1.7093
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	ERIE	2146	138291	1.5518	172630	1.2431
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	LACKAWANNA	2054	138291	1.4853	141573	1.4508
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	BEAVER	1881	138291	1.3602	111043	1.6939
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	CENTRE	1677	138291	1.2127	99841	1.6797
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	MONROE	1611	138291	1.1649	110487	1.4581
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	LEBANON	1536	138291	1.1107	91681	1.6754
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	PIKE	1500	138291	1.0847	43274	3.4663
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	FRANKLIN	1353	138291	0.9784	100048	1.3524
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	SCHUYLKILL	1339	138291	0.9682	88640	1.5106
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	CAMBRIA	1326	138291	0.9588	86070	1.5406
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	ADAMS	1241	138291	0.8974	70225	1.7672
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	MERCER	1137	138291	0.8222	72358	1.5714
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	LYCOMING	1063	138291	0.7687	69876	1.5213
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	BLAIR	1052	138291	0.7607	78217	1.345
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	FAYETTE	979	138291	0.7079	79473	1.2319

11 Registrations with Altered Votes	LAWRENCE	922	138291	0.6667	56442	1.6335
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	NORTHUMBERLAND	914	138291	0.6609	58661	1.5581
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	INDIANA	879	138291	0.6356	44041	1.9959
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	CRAWFORD	799	138291	0.5778	52093	1.5338
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	ARMSTRONG	757	138291	0.5474	40369	1.8752
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	SOMERSET	753	138291	0.5445	48708	1.5459
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	CARBON	728	138291	0.5264	42326	1.72
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	CLEARFIELD	728	138291	0.5264	47420	1.5352
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	COLUMBIA	693	138291	0.5011	39249	1.7657
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	WAYNE	618	138291	0.4469	34607	1.7858
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	PERRY	554	138291	0.4006	29959	1.8492
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	VENANGO	529	138291	0.3825	31730	1.6672
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	BEDFORD	493	138291	0.3565	32976	1.495
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	UNION	490	138291	0.3543	26285	1.8642
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	BRADFORD	461	138291	0.3334	35054	1.3151
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	JEFFERSON	459	138291	0.3319	27275	1.6829
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	SUSQUEHANNA	423	138291	0.3059	26993	1.5671
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	CLARION	400	138291	0.2892	23332	1.7144
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	CLINTON	379	138291	0.2741	21968	1.7252
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	MIFFLIN	371	138291	0.2683	26653	1.392
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	SNYDER	369	138291	0.2668	22716	1.6244
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	TIOGA	367	138291	0.2654	25568	1.4354
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	WARREN	366	138291	0.2647	25507	1.4349
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	WYOMING	348	138291	0.2516	17602	1.977
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	HUNTINGDON	322	138291	0.2328	28426	1.1328
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	MONTOUR	313	138291	0.2263	12318	2.541
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	McKEAN	292	138291	0.2111	24252	1.204
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	GREENE	258	138291	0.1866	21402	1.2055
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	JUNIATA	254	138291	0.1837	13796	1.8411
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	ELK	244	138291	0.1764	19841	1.2298
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	POTTER	197	138291	0.1425	10449	1.8853
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	FULTON	121	138291	0.0875	9147	1.3228
11 Registrations with Altered Votes	SULLIVAN	109	138291	0.0788	4359	2.5006

11 Registrations with Altered Votes FOREST	96	138291	0.0694	3328	2.8846
11 Registrations with Altered Votes CAMERON	58	138291	0.0419	2906	1.9959

ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	Quantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	MONTGOMERY	41	232	17.6724	597606	0.0069
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	PHILADELPHIA	37	232	15.9483	1073663	0.0034
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	DELAWARE	27	232	11.6379	415024	0.0065
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	BUCKS	14	232	6.0345	482425	0.0029
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	CRAWFORD	9	232	3.8793	52093	0.0173
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	LYCOMING	8	232	3.4483	69876	0.0114
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	BUTLER	8	232	3.4483	136301	0.0059
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	CHESTER	8	232	3.4483	382662	0.0021
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	LACKAWANNA	7	232	3.0172	141573	0.0049
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	LEHIGH	7	232	3.0172	239432	0.0029
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	NORTHAMPTON	6	232	2.5862	216704	0.0028
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	CENTRE	5	232	2.1552	99841	0.005
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	BERKS	5	232	2.1552	258217	0.0019
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	SCHUYLKILL	4	232	1.7241	88640	0.0045
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	DAUPHIN	4	232	1.7241	189128	0.0021
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	YORK	4	232	1.7241	311457	0.0013
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	ERIE	3	232	1.2931	172630	0.0017
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	WESTMORELAND	3	232	1.2931	243635	0.0012
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	TIOGA	2	232	0.8621	25568	0.0078
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	VENANGO	2	232	0.8621	31730	0.0063
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	BRADFORD	2	232	0.8621	35054	0.0057
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	INDIANA	2	232	0.8621	44041	0.0045
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	CLEARFIELD	2	232	0.8621	47420	0.0042
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	BLAIR	2	232	0.8621	78217	0.0026
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	CAMBRIA	2	232	0.8621	86070	0.0023
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	FRANKLIN	2	232	0.8621	100048	0.002
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	LUZERNE	2	232	0.8621	194953	0.001
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	CAMERON	1	232	0.431	2906	0.0344
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	WYOMING	1	232	0.431	17602	0.0057
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	CLINTON	1	232	0.431	21968	0.0046
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	PERRY	1	232	0.431	29959	0.0033
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	WAYNE	1	232	0.431	34607	0.0029

12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	ARMSTRONG	1	232	0.431	40369	0.0025
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	COLUMBIA	1	232	0.431	39249	0.0025
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	CARBON	1	232	0.431	42326	0.0024
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	SOMERSET	1	232	0.431	48708	0.0021
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	MERCER	1	232	0.431	72358	0.0014
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	LEBANON	1	232	0.431	91681	0.0011
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	BEAVER	1	232	0.431	111043	0.0009
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	WASHINGTON	1	232	0.431	141049	0.0007
12 Votes moved to Registration that did not exist*	ALLEGHENY	1	232	0.431	939491	0.0001



ScorecardLabel	County	CountyQuantity	Quantity	IssuePercentage	CountyRegCount	VoterPercentage
Total Registration Violations	PHILADELPHIA	139605	1198830	11.6451	1073663	13.0027
Total Registration Violations	ALLEGHENY	109285	1198830	9.116	939491	11.6324
Total Registration Violations	MONTGOMERY	99359	1198830	8.288	597606	16.6262
Total Registration Violations	YORK	92175	1198830	7.6887	311457	29.5948
Total Registration Violations	CHESTER	71411	1198830	5.9567	382662	18.6616
Total Registration Violations	DELAWARE	62018	1198830	5.1732	415024	14.9432
Total Registration Violations	BUCKS	52428	1198830	4.3733	482425	10.8676
Total Registration Violations	CUMBERLAND	52225	1198830	4.3563	186679	27.9758
Total Registration Violations	DAUPHIN	37401	1198830	3.1198	189128	19.7755
Total Registration Violations	LEBANON	30786	1198830	2.568	91681	33.5795
Total Registration Violations	LEHIGH	29913	1198830	2.4952	239432	12.4933
Total Registration Violations	LANCASTER	29077	1198830	2.4254	343838	8.4566
Total Registration Violations	FRANKLIN	26972	1198830	2.2499	100048	26.9591
Total Registration Violations	BERKS	24157	1198830	2.015	258217	9.3553
Total Registration Violations	NORTHAMPTON	22490	1198830	1.876	216704	10.3782
Total Registration Violations	BUTLER	22440	1198830	1.8718	136301	16.4636
Total Registration Violations	WESTMORELAND	22398	1198830	1.8683	243635	9.1933
Total Registration Violations	NORTHUMBERLAND	21808	1198830	1.8191	58661	37.1763
Total Registration Violations	LUZERNE	19819	1198830	1.6532	194953	10.166
Total Registration Violations	ERIE	18674	1198830	1.5577	172630	10.8174
Total Registration Violations	CENTRE	14397	1198830	1.2009	99841	14.4199
Total Registration Violations	BLAIR	14291	1198830	1.1921	78217	18.271
Total Registration Violations	WASHINGTON	13800	1198830	1.1511	141049	9.7838
Total Registration Violations	MONROE	13759	1198830	1.1477	110487	12.453
Total Registration Violations	LACKAWANNA	12204	1198830	1.018	141573	8.6203
Total Registration Violations	VENANGO	10021	1198830	0.8359	31730	31.5821
Total Registration Violations	SNYDER	9893	1198830	0.8252	22716	43.5508
Total Registration Violations	BEAVER	8842	1198830	0.7376	111043	7.9627
Total Registration Violations	SCHUYLKILL	7954	1198830	0.6635	88640	8.9734
Total Registration Violations	ADAMS	7551	1198830	0.6299	70225	10.7526
Total Registration Violations	MERCER	6199	1198830	0.5171	72358	8.5671
Total Registration Violations	FAYETTE	6082	1198830	0.5073	79473	7.6529

Total Registration Violations	CAMBRIA	5754	1198830	0.48	86070	6.6853
Total Registration Violations	LAWRENCE	5423	1198830	0.4524	56442	9.6081
Total Registration Violations	ARMSTRONG	5295	1198830	0.4417	40369	13.1165
Total Registration Violations	LYCOMING	4878	1198830	0.4069	69876	6.9809
Total Registration Violations	PIKE	4844	1198830	0.4041	43274	11.1938
Total Registration Violations	CRAWFORD	4266	1198830	0.3558	52093	8.1892
Total Registration Violations	SOMERSET	3868	1198830	0.3226	48708	7.9412
Total Registration Violations	INDIANA	3814	1198830	0.3181	44041	8.6601
Total Registration Violations	UNION	3473	1198830	0.2897	26285	13.2129
Total Registration Violations	CLEARFIELD	3377	1198830	0.2817	47420	7.1215
Total Registration Violations	COLUMBIA	3302	1198830	0.2754	39249	8.413
Total Registration Violations	CARBON	3239	1198830	0.2702	42326	7.6525
Total Registration Violations	PERRY	2851	1198830	0.2378	29959	9.5163
Total Registration Violations	WAYNE	2720	1198830	0.2269	34607	7.8597
Total Registration Violations	BEDFORD	2701	1198830	0.2253	32976	8.1908
Total Registration Violations	HUNTINGDON	2625	1198830	0.219	28426	9.2345
Total Registration Violations	SUSQUEHANNA	2581	1198830	0.2153	26993	9.5617
Total Registration Violations	WARREN	2137	1198830	0.1783	25507	8.3781
Total Registration Violations	BRADFORD	1990	1198830	0.166	35054	5.677
Total Registration Violations	TIOGA	1891	1198830	0.1577	25568	7.396
Total Registration Violations	MIFFLIN	1858	1198830	0.155	26653	6.9711
Total Registration Violations	JEFFERSON	1834	1198830	0.153	27275	6.7241
Total Registration Violations	CLINTON	1694	1198830	0.1413	21968	7.7112
Total Registration Violations	MONTOUR	1647	1198830	0.1374	12318	13.3707
Total Registration Violations	CLARION	1619	1198830	0.135	23332	6.939
Total Registration Violations	McKEAN	1525	1198830	0.1272	24252	6.2881
Total Registration Violations	ELK	1464	1198830	0.1221	19841	7.3787
Total Registration Violations	WYOMING	1261	1198830	0.1052	17602	7.164
Total Registration Violations	GREENE	1259	1198830	0.105	21402	5.8826
Total Registration Violations	JUNIATA	1245	1198830	0.1039	13796	9.0244
Total Registration Violations	FULTON	1014	1198830	0.0846	9147	11.0856
Total Registration Violations	POTTER	689	1198830	0.0575	10449	6.5939
Total Registration Violations	SULLIVAN	447	1198830	0.0373	4359	10.2546

Total Registration Violations	FOREST	420	1198830	0.035	3328	12.6202
Total Registration Violations	CAMERON	391	1198830	0.0326	2906	13.4549

# EXHIBIT “E”

Efforts to Improve Election Integrity in Pennsylvania

Purpose: This document lists a few of the thousands of efforts made by citizens in Eastern Pennsylvania to urge our government to improve the accuracy, transparency, and integrity of our elections.

Docu- menter	Type	Description	Submitted to	Date submitte d	Narrative	Final Status	Docket Number/ID Number	NAME OF COUNTY	Why it matters
Houser	Civil Action	PETITION TO OPEN BALLOT: BOX PURSUANT TO 25 P.S. §3261 (A) : AND FOR A CORRECT ACCOUNT OF : THE GENERAL ELECTION FOR THE GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA	Court of Common Pleas, Chester County Courthouse	12/9/22	<b>ORDERED that the Petitions are DENIED and DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE</b>	Appeal -ed	NO.2022-09186 -EL to NO. 2022-09195- EL	Chester	Court of Common Pleas Judge ruled against the plaintiffs using a different statute than the one that the petitions were filed under. The Board of Elections did not want to hand count the ballots and provide transparency in our election. Used lawfare to make a ruling.
Houser	Plan- tiffs Appeal	Petition to Open Ballot Box : Pursuant to 25 P.S. §3261(a) : and for a correct account of the : General Election for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania	THE COMMON- WEALTH COURT OF PENNSYL- VANIA	February 10, 2023	AND NOW, this 10 <sup>th</sup> day of February, 2023, Trial Court Decision and Order dated December 9, 2022, is VACATED and the matter is REMANDED for further proceedings. Jurisdiction relinquished.	Plan- tiff's favor	No. 1489 C.D. 2022 - No. 1494 C.D. 2022 CASES CONSOLIDATED	Chester	The Chester County Board of Elections improperly certified the election results while the Petitions to open a ballot box remained outstanding.

Houser	Board of Elections Appeal	Petition to Open Ballot Box : Pursuant to 25 P.S. §3261(a) : and for a correct account of the : General Election for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania	SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA	May 12, 2023	I disagree with the majority's decision to dispose of the merits summarily through a <i>per curiam</i> order vacating the Commonwealth Court's decision below based solely on the contents of the Board's Petition.	Board of Elections favor	No. 80 MAL 2023 - No. 85 MAL 2023	Chester	Ruled under different statutes than what the petitions were filed under. Petitioners followed the PA Statute and filed their petitions according to the law. The funds had to be raised to fight this battle all the way to the PA Supreme Court. The judge at the Commonwealth Court ruled appropriately.
Houser	Civil Action	Sued Commissioners Marion Moskowitz and Josh Maxwell for improperly certifying the election results while the Petitions to open a ballot box remained outstanding.	Court of Common Pleas, Chester County Courthouse	Oct. 3, 2023	Mr. Borton failed to state a claim for relief against the Commissioners' participation in their personal capacities.	Ruled against plaintiff William Borton	NO. 2023-06772-MJ	Chester	William Borton's case was dismissed. PA Election Code 25 P.S. Section 3154f states that an election cannot be certified while there are pending recount petitions. 25 P.S. Section 3551 dictates that Moskowitz and Maxwell should be barred from holding public office due to this violation.
Houser	Right to Know Request	Requested the Cast Vote Records for the Nov 3, 2020 election	Chester County Open Records	August 29, 2022	Your request is denied pursuant to Section 308 of the Pennsylvania Election Code. The cast vote record (CVR) is the digital equivalent of the	denied	20220829 Houser RTK Response	Chester	Cast Vote Records are not the contents of the ballot box. This is a total lack of

						contents of ballot boxes, and the Election Code states that the contents of ballot boxes are not public records.					transparency into our elections.
Houser	Right to Know Request	After Heather Honey won her appeal, I again requested the CVR's for the 11/3/2020 election	Chester County Open Records	Feb 1, 2023	Your request is denied pursuant to Article VII, Section 4 of the Pennsylvania Constitution, as the release of the requested record would jeopardize secrecy in voting and the Election Code states that the contents of ballot boxes are not public records.	denied	20230201 Houser RTK Response	Chester	Cast Vote Records are not the contents of the ballot box. This is a total lack of transparency into our elections.		

Docu- menter	Type	Description	Submitted to	Date submit- ed	Narrative	Final Status	Docket Number/ID Number	NAME OF COUNTY	Why it matters
Houser	Right to Know Request for CVR's	Appealed	PA Office of Open Records	March 14, 2023	The CVR is the digital equivalent of inspecting the contents of a ballot box, one ballot at a time.	denied	Docket No: AP 2023-0337	Chester	CVR's should be a public record in the interest of transparency.
Houser	RTK for HAVV	All records of Help America Vote Verification, HAVV, requests to the social security administration from 1/1/2020 to present. Keyword HAVV. Including number of requests made per week, and	PA DOS	July 3, 2023	The remainder of your request is denied because the Department of State has determined that it does not have the records that you request in its possession, under its custody or its control based on the information that you provided.	Mostly redacted	Right-to-Know Law Request No. 2023-290	Chester	Mostly redacted, only received HAVV guidelines. The State should have these records.

		<p>the breakdown of responses.</p> <p>2. All written paper or digital documentation and communication within or without the county/state regarding HAVV requests and the Social Security Administration.</p>	<p>PA DOS</p>	<p>Sept. 11, 2023</p>	<p>Communications from CISA, CIS and ISAC to and from The PA DOS and OOA.</p>	<p>Your request is granted in part, denied in part</p>	<p>Right-to-Know Law Request No. 2023-292</p>	<p>Chester</p>	<p>It took 3 ½ months to receive this response. Had to continually ask the PA DOS for these records. However, the information that I received was quite telling. Worth the wait.</p>
<p>Houser</p>	<p>Right to Know Request</p>	<p>On May 25, 2023, the Department of State Right-To-Know Office received your request for information pursuant to the Pennsylvania Right-to-Know Law, 65 P.S. §§ 67.101, et seq. (RTKL), wherein you requested: (1) “all communications between the office of the Pennsylvania Secretary of State and the</p>							



<p>Houser</p>	<p>RTK Request</p>	<p>Department of Homeland Security between the period beginning January 1, 2020 through the present.”; and (2) “all communications between the office of the Pennsylvania Secretary of State and the Center for Internet Security between the period beginning January 1, 2020 through the present. Include any reports that may have been delivered by the Center for Internet Security to the office of the Pa. Secretary of State.”</p>	<p>PA DOS</p>	<p>July 3, 2023</p>	<p>The remainder of your request is denied. In regards to requested item (2), your request is denied because it seeks records regarding computer hardware, software and networks, including administrative or technical records, which, if disclosed,</p>	<p>Your request is granted in part, denied in part</p>	<p>RE: Right-to-Know Law Request No. 2023-298</p>	<p>Chester</p>	<p>Most informative on Albert Sensors in PA</p>
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		<p>installation of Albert Sensors.</p> <p>2. Please provide a list of counties in Pennsylvania which currently have Albert Sensors installed.</p> <p>3. Please provide documentation of Waiver of Expectation of Privacy for all computer users on networks that have Albert Sensors installed as required under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Center for Internet Security.</p>	<p>Chester County Open Records</p>	<p>June 30, 2023</p>	<p>The records have been partially redacted pursuant to Sections 708(b)(4) and (6) of the RTKL because the records contain information, which, if disclosed, would be reasonably likely to jeopardize computer</p>	<p>Partially redacted</p>	<p>20230602 Houser 7 RTK</p>	<p>Chester</p>	<p>A communication showed that BPro/KnowInk can flip data. A person's registration was changed.</p>
<p>Houser</p>	<p>Right to Know Request</p>	<p>1. Please provide all communications between the office of the Pennsylvania Secretary of State and any of these</p>	<p>Chester County Open Records</p>	<p>June 30, 2023</p>	<p>The records have been partially redacted pursuant to Sections 708(b)(4) and (6) of the RTKL because the records contain information, which, if disclosed, would be reasonably likely to jeopardize computer</p>	<p>Partially redacted</p>	<p>20230602 Houser 7 RTK</p>	<p>Chester</p>	<p>A communication showed that BPro/KnowInk can flip data. A person's registration was changed.</p>

				<p>security; and personal identification information which are exempt from public access under the RTKL.</p>			<p>companies, Know/INK/BPro/T enex, between the period beginning January 1, 2020 through the present.</p> <p>2. Please provide all contracts between the Pennsylvania Secretary of State and any of these companies, Know/INK/BPro/T enex.</p> <p>3. Please provide any internal training documents provided to the Counties of Pennsylvania by the Pennsylvania Secretary of State with instructions on how to set up, run, and process elections. This includes instructions on operating the tabulators and instructions on</p>		
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<p>Houser</p>	<p>Right to Know Request</p>	<p>the use of any of these companies: KnowINK/BPro/Tenex.</p>	<p>Chester County Open Records</p>	<p>July 28, 2023</p>	<p>I feel that there were records that were hidden and not made public.</p>	<p>Requested Granted</p>	<p>20230724 Houser 9 RTK</p>	<p>Chester</p>	<p>This RTK was an effort to try to find possible information regarding the Jesse Morgan case where completed ballots were transferred from Bethpage New York to Pennsylvania. Those ballots ended up in Chester County and Philadelphia.</p> <p>Jesse Morgan: In total I saw 24 gaylords, or large cardboard containers of ballots, loaded into my trailer. These gaylords contained plastic trays, I call them totes or trays of ballots stacked on top of each other. All the envelopes were the same size. I saw the envelopes had return addresses... They were complete ballots." Jesse went</p>
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		<p>2020 General Election.</p> <p>The Procurement Policy Statement for Phoenix Graphics, Rochester, New York.</p> <p>In each category, the total number of AP Ballots, MIB's, AB's, Military Ballots, and Provisional Ballots that were ordered for the 2020 General Election.</p> <p>In each category, the total number of AP Ballots, MIB's, AB's, Military Ballots, and Provisional Ballots that were counted for the 2020 General Election.</p> <p>In each category, the total number of AP Ballots, MIB's, AB's, Military Ballots, and Provisional Ballots that were rejected for the 2020 General Election.</p>					<p>on to say that he sat in Harrisburg for hours, and when he was told to leave, the supervisor at the post office would not give him a slip or an overtime slip so he could get paid. Jesse said the manager-supervisor was "kinda rude." Jesse's testimony revealed that United States Post Office employees were in on the conspiracy to steal the votes.</p>
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	<p>If applicable, for each category, the number of AP and MIB ballots printed at voter services for the 2020 General Election.</p> <p>The total number of MIB's that were received by mail.</p> <p>The total number of MIB's that were received through drop boxes and a copy of the Chain of Custody Tracking Form for pick up of executed ballots from secure ballot sites.</p> <p>The total number of MIB's and emergency ballots that were received through all satellite offices as well as from Voter Services and a copy of the Chain of Custody Tracking Form for pick up of executed ballots from secure ballot sites.</p>							
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Efforts to Improve Election Integrity in Pennsylvania **Part 2**

Purpose: This document lists a few of the thousands of efforts made by citizens in Eastern Pennsylvania to urge our government to improve the accuracy, transparency, and integrity of our elections.

Docu- menter	Type	Description	Submitted to	Date submit- ed	Narrative	Final Status	Docket Number/ID Number	NAME OF COUNTY	Why it matters
Houser	Right to Know Request	I am requesting videos from inside all Voter Services offices, satellite offices, temporary office spaces, or any other place used by Voter Services where cast ballots are handled starting with the day that these locations began receiving cast ballots from the USPS, from individuals who walked into these locations to leave the cast ballots with a member of staff, and/or from individuals who filled out a cast ballot at Voter Services or any of the other locations that received or handled cast ballots.	Chester County Open Records	Nov 23, 2022	Your request is denied pursuant to Sections 708(b)(1)(i) and (b)(3) of the RTKL because the disclosure of the requested records would result in the loss of State funds by an agency and would create a reasonable likelihood of endangering the safety or the physical security of a building or infrastructure (65 P.S. § 67.708).	Denied	20221123 Houser 6 RTK Response	Chester	It is believed that there we have chain of custody issues also a lack of transparency in the election process.
Houser	Right to Know Request	I want to know who oversees each step, procedure,	Chester County Open Records	Nov. 9, 2022	The County does not possess records as described in your request. Pursuant to	Denied in part	20221109 Houser RTK Response 1	Chester	Voter Services Policies and Procedures Manual was provided.



		<p>process, and control from the point that a paper ballot is scanned at the polling location to the point where the vote is reported to the state.</p>	<p>Chester County Open Records</p>	<p>Dec 6, 2022</p>	<p>Section 705 of the RTKL, the County is not required to create a record that does not currently exist or to compile a record in a manner in which the County does not currently compile, maintain, format or organize a record. See 65 P.S. § 67.705. However, the County has enclosed records which may be responsive to your request.</p>		<p>Chester</p>	<p>This response did not provide the information that I was looking for. My vote and my husband's vote was not recorded in the 2020 election. I was hoping to find some answers at Voter Services as to why this happened.</p>
<p>Houser</p>	<p>Right to Know Request</p> <p>In regards to the 2022 General Election:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I am requesting Chester County's written policy or procedure for counting mail-in and absentee ballots without a date or a verifiable signature.</li> <li>I am requesting Chester County's written policy or procedure for the curing of mail-in and absentee ballots</li> </ol>				<p>The County has granted your request and enclosed records responsive to your request. See documents attached hereto as Exhibit A</p> <p>In regard to parts 3 and 4 of your request, the County does not possess records responsive to your request.</p>			<p>Received a Pre-Canvass of Outer Envelope Document.</p> <p>Was hoping for more specific information.</p> <p>So, it appears that Voter Services might just do as they please regardless of what the Supreme Court directed.</p>

							<p>without a date or a verifiable signature.</p> <p>3. I am requesting any written directives, communications, or responses between Acting Secretary of State Leigh Chapman to the Chester County Board of Elections: Commissioner Marion Moskowitz, Commissioner Josh Maxwell, Commissioner Michelle Kichline, and Karen Barsoum the Director of Voter Services between the dates October 21, 2022 to November 10, 2022 regarding the counting of mail-in and absentee ballots without a date or a verifiable signature.</p> <p>4. I am requesting any written communications or responses</p>		
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		<p>between the Chester County Board of Elections: Commissioner Marion Moskowitz, Commissioner Josh Maxwell, Commissioner Michelle Kichline, and Karen Barsoum the Director of Voter Services to the Acting Secretary of State Leigh Chapman between the dates of October 21, 2022 to November 10, 2022 regarding the counting of mail-in and absentee ballots without a date or verifiable signature.</p>	<p>PA DOS</p>	<p>Nov. 9, 2022</p>	<p>In regard to part 1 of your request, the responsive records have been provided to you for a previous request. The County has enclosed these records in response to this request and they are attached hereto as Exhibit A. The records have been partially redacted pursuant to Section 708(b)(6) of the RTKL because the records</p>	<p>Your request is granted in part, denied in part</p>	<p>20221109 Houser RTK Response 2</p>	<p>Chester</p>	<p>I had previously received my Signature Page and Numbered List of Voters page proving that I had voted in the 2020 election even though my vote was not recorded. This was once again provided. I was told that this proves that my vote counted. I wanted proof that it</p>
<p>Houser</p>		<p>On November 3, 2020, I voted in person at my precinct, Uwchlan 7. I turned in my mail-in ballot fully intact and was given a paper ballot. I saw my ballot go into the voting machine to be scanned. I have</p>							

		<p>the poll book signature and the ballot assignment that proves that I voted in person on November 3, 2020. I acquired these through a Right to Know Request in July. However, the SURE system has no record of my voting on November 3, 2020 even though I voted in person at my precinct, Uwchlan 7.</p> <p>I am requesting three documents which are to be certified copies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I want visual proof that my vote counted. I will not accept the excuse that it was scanned by the voting machine so that is the proof.</li> <li>2. I want a full accounting and explanation</li> </ol>		<p>contain personal identification information which is exempt from public access under the RTKL. The records have also been partially redacted under the constitutional right to privacy (Pa. Const. art. I, § 1) and the Voter Registration Act (25 Pa.C.S.A. § 1404(a)(3)). In regard to parts 2 and 3 of your request, a request must seek records, rather than answers to questions, in order to comply with the requirements of 65 P.S. § 67.703. See <i>Simoni v. Brenwood Borough</i>, AP 2017-2260. Therefore, as it relates to parts 2 and 3 of your request, your request is denied pursuant to Section 703 of the RTKL. See 65 P.S. § 67.703. If you have questions regarding the Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors (“SURE”) system, you may direct these questions to the Pennsylvania Department of State.</p>			<p>counted. Did not receive that proof. I was also denied the CVR's in other RTK's.</p>
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<p>of why the SURE system has no record of my voting on November 3, 2020. I want to know precisely how this could have happened. I want to know what improvements and assurances that Voter Services will put in place so that this occurrence will not happen to voters again.</p> <p>3. What I know as fact is that my ballot went into the voting machine to be scanned and my vote was not recorded by the SURE system. When eligible citizens take the time and effort to go to the polls and cast a vote,</p>

<p>Houser</p>	<p>Right to Know Request</p>	<p>only to find that their vote is not registered in the Commonwealth System of Record, that is a grave injustice. On February 15, 2023, I filed a Right to Know in Chester County requesting the list of names and accompanying addresses from all of the Mail in Ballots that were returned as undeliverable for the November 8, 2022 General Election between the dates of September 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022. I also requested the list of names and accompanying addresses from all of the returned Mail-in-Ballot applications for all of 2022. On March 27, 2023, Lauren Remaley the Open Records Officer of</p>	<p>Chester County Open Records Appealed to Pennsylvania Office of Open Records</p>	<p>Appeal on April 4, 2023</p>	<p>The County cannot redact such information pursuant to the constitutional right to privacy.</p>	<p>The appeal is granted, and the County is required to provide the requested address es within thirty days</p>	<p>Docket No.: AP 2023-0773</p>	<p>Chester</p>	<p>Chester County has also denied access to addresses using the PA Constitution as an excuse for privacy in other RTK's that I submitted. It is an ongoing battle for its citizens to acquire transparency in our elections.</p>
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<p>Chester County informed me that "The County has granted your request and enclosed records responsive to your request. The excel spreadsheet file named "2022General_Mail-In_Ballots_Underivable_Redacted" is responsive to #1 of your request. The excel spreadsheet file named "2022GENERAL_MAILIN_APPLICATIONS_Redacted" is responsive to #2 of your request. Both records have been partially redacted under the constitutional right to privacy (Pa. Const. art. I, § 1)." However, according to Title 25 §1404, the accompanying addresses to the lists of names that I requested are public information.</p>

<p>Houser</p>	<p>Right to Know Request</p>	<p>I am requesting the following public records. Please send electronic copies. The printed summary reports of the election results by precinct from the memory sticks of each of the DS450 and DS850 tabulators and any other tabulators that were used to scan mail-in, absentee, provisional, military, adjudicated, and any other ballot tabulated at central scan for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 2, 2020 Primary Election</li> <li>• November 3, 2020 General Election</li> <li>• May 18, 2021 Primary Election</li> <li>• November 2, 2021 General Election</li> <li>• May 17, 2022 Primary Election</li> <li>• November 8, 2022 General Election</li> <li>• May 16, 2023</li> </ul>	<p>Chester County Open Records</p>	<p>August 10, 2023</p>	<p>The County does not have printed out election results from specific voting machines at central scan that are saved separately for each machine, results are accumulated from each scanner into the ElectionWare software for county wide results. The memory sticks that are used to get election result files from the ballot scanners into ElectionWare are reformatted and reused from election to election in the same way voting machines are. Therefore, there are no memory sticks that still contain the data that you have requested.</p> <p>To the extent that you construe this response as a denial, you may file an appeal in accordance with Section 1101 for the RTKL, 65 P.S. § 67.1101. If you wish to appeal, you must do so within 15 business days of this response by filing an appeal with the Pennsylvania Office of Open Records, 333 Market St., 16th Floor, Harrisburg, PA 17101-2234. The County reserves the right to</p>	<p>No Records</p>	<p>Reference # R000069-081023</p>	<p>Chester</p>	<p>“The memory sticks that are used to get election result files from the ballot scanners into ElectionWare are reformatted and reused from election to election in the same way voting machines are.” This information is beyond disturbing. Chester County is a well-off county and can well afford new memory sticks. This is a blatant effort to hide data.</p>
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	Primary Election							amend this response as permitted by Levy v. Senate of Pennsylvania, 65 A.3d 361, 363-64 (Pa. 2013). Please be advised that this correspondence will serve to close this record with our office as permitted by law.		

Docu- menter	Type	Description	Submitted to	Date submit-ed	Narrative	Final Status	Docket Number/ ID Number	NAME OF COUNTY	Why it matters
Houser	Right to Know Request	(1) all invoices and payment history for the Service Agreement (Soc. No. 2020-LOA-002); (2) Albert Network Monitoring Pre-Installation Questionnaire for Chester County; (3) all invoices and payment history for the Service Agreement (Doc. No. 2020-LOA-002A); and (4) Albert Network Monitoring Pre-Installation Questionnaire for Chester County.” After further discussion and	COMMON-WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF STATE	August 14, 2023	Department of State has determined that it does not have the records that you request in its possession	No records	Right-to-Know Law Request No. 2023-360	Chester	I have not been able to get evidence that Chester County has Albert Sensors despite the fact that Albert was being shoved on PA Counties by the PA DOS.

Houser	Right to Know Request	<p>clarification of your request you requested: "(1) only the invoices and payment history regarding Chester County related to both the Service Agreement 2020-LOA-002 and Amendment to the Service Agreement 2020-LOA-002A. However, if such invoices were all inclusive and reflected payment for all of the counties and there is no specific record of the invoices and payment history for only Chester County, then [you] will accept that record, but prefer records specifically for Chester County; and (2) the completed Albert Network Monitoring Pre-Installation Questionnaire for Chester County."</p>	Chester County	Oct. 12, 2023	Chester County Open Records has reviewed its files and has located	granted	R000104-090123	Chester	Under the HA VA Grant and the Election Integrity
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		<p>pertaining to grants awarded to Chester County between the dates of January 1, 2020 to present. I prefer electronic documents. For each awarded grant, I am requesting: A copy of the grant                  A breakdown of the project resources into specific budget categories and the amount allocated to each category                  The terms and conditions of the grant                  Grants awarded to Chester County:                  Help America Vote Act (HAVA) 2020 Election Security Grant for \$291,921.95.                  Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act Grant (CARES) 2020 for \$250,151.69.                  Commonwealth of Pennsylvania</p>	<p>Open Records</p>		<p>responsive records to your request. The records have been partially redacted pursuant to Section 708(b)(6) of the RTKL because the records contain personal identification information which is exempt from public access under the RTKL. The records have also been partially redacted pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. §§ 6103(a)-(b)). Please log in to the Right to Know Request at the following link to retrieve the responsive records.</p>			<p>Grant, the Commissioners pledged to do voter roll maintenance. Cleaning the voter rolls in Chester County has been lacking as proven by canvassers who bring this data to their attention. They took these funds under false claims.</p>
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<p>Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Election Security Grant 2022 for \$47,003.67 for the term of 03/16/2022 to 09/30/2023. Awarded to Voter Services. See July 14, 2022 Chester County Commissioners' Agenda.</p> <p>Election Integrity Grant Program created under Act 88 for \$1,930,264.27 in 2022 and an estimated amount of \$1,958,278.47 for 2023.</p> <p>CISA and FEMA: Fiscal Year 2023 State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program, DHS-23-GPD- 137-00- 01, posted August 7, 2023 – October 6, 2023</p> <p>All Grants from the County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania</p>

Houser	Right to Know Request	I am requesting a copy of the following contracts as well as any previous contracts with those vendors between the dates of January 1, 2020 to present. I prefer electronic documents. Contracts should itemize the goods and services purchased or provided.	Chester County Open Records	Oct. 12, 2023	Chester County Open Records has reviewed its files and has located responsive records to your request. The records have been partially redacted pursuant to Sections 708(b)(6) and (11) of the RTKL because they contain personal identification information and confidential proprietary information which are exempt from public access under the RTKL. The records have also been partially redacted under the constitutional right to privacy (Pa. Const. art. I, § 1)	granted	Reference # R000106-090123	Chester	Looking for Cyber-Security contracts  Still using the PA Constitution as an excuse to not provide records.  I was fishing for this: Any contract with the County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania between the dates of January 1, 2020 to present.
Houser	RTK Request	I am requesting communications between Chester County and Michael Sage, Chief Information Officer of the County Commissioners Association of PA between the dates of January 1, 2020 to present. I prefer electronic documents. Records requested may	Chester County Open Records	Feb. 5, 2024	Chester County Open Records has reviewed its files and has located responsive records to your request.	granted	R000307-121423	Chester	Hit the jackpot with this one. Found evidence of every PA County that has Albert Sensors and how the PA DOS and the County Commissioners Association (Left Leaning) went to great lengths to push Albert Sensors on every county.

be located with, but not limited to the following departments:

# EXHIBIT “F”

## Moton campaign Finance

YEAR UNPAID	EXPENDITURES	IN – KIND
2018	4,275.37	6,499.78
2019	760.82	0
2020 2,246.36	2,166.56	
2022	12,785.64	4,710.95

This does not include the time campaigning nor the 125.00 hourly rate to create campaign items.

The In-Kind is t-shirts, hats, masks, and banners that I created under my company's name, Legacy4tography, LLC. The unpaid stands for my credit cards used to buy campaign items during the Pandemic. My campaign never had enough funds for me to be repaid.

Ruth Moton

6/10/2024



# EXHIBIT “G”

## Efforts to Improve Election Integrity in Pennsylvania

Purpose: This document lists a few of the thousands of efforts made by citizens in Eastern Pennsylvania to urge our government to improve the accuracy, transparency, and integrity of our elections.

Documenter	Type	Description	Submitted to	Date submitted	Narrative	Final Status	Docket Number/ID Number	NAME OF COUNTY	Why it matters
Dreibelbis (elector)	Petition	2022 General Election appeal for a recount of several specific precincts' in-person ballots	County of Delaware, PA	11/18/2022 and 11/21/2022	In this "red wave" election, it was apparent that 10-20% of Republican votes went to Democrats. The County stalled until certification, then agreed to recount one precinct if we withdrew the petition.	Then, they didn't schedule the recount until late January and arrived with the ballot box unsealed and some ballots not printed by the election's designated printer.	2022-09182-EL 2022-09186-EL 2022-09187-EL 2022-09188-EL 2022-09189-EL 2022-09190-EL 2022-09191-EL 2022-09192-EL 2022-09193-EL	Delaware	Unable to verify the accuracy of the scanner tabulator due to ample time allowed to replace the precinct's ballots.
Dreibelbis (candidate for School Director)	Petition	2023 General Election appeal for a recount of several specific precincts' in-person ballots	County of Delaware, PA	12/5/2023	25 P.S. §3261-3263 request for recount with affidavit from 3 electors in each district	Every district must petition for a recount in order to recount any of them.	CV-2023-009774, CV-2023-009776, CV-2023-009777, CV-2023-009778, CV- 2023-009779, CV- 2023-009781, CV- 2023-009782, CV- 2023-009783, CV- 2023-009785, CV- 2023-009787, CV- 2023-009794, CV- 2023-009795, CV- 2023-009796, CV- 2023-009797	Delaware	PA is refusing to permit petitioned recounts which is permitted by several Election Code sections.
Dreibelbis	RTK	Request for Cast Vote Records	County of Delaware, PA	8/21/2022		Denied – request must be made pursuant to the PA Election Code, not under RTKL.	No. 2022-322	Delaware	CVRs are public records and county officials block access to them.
Dreibelbis	RTK	Request for communications, methods, costs, and results of the recount and recanvass of the	County of Delaware, PA	09/25/2022	Suspected that recounting was not done according to statute – by hand-counting or with different election tabulation machinery.	Denied – request must be made pursuant to the PA Election Code, not under RTKL.	No. 2022-389	Delaware	Not much – an RTK was also filed with the PA Department of State, which did provide the materials requested. These

Documenter	Type	Description	Submitted to	Date submitted	Narrative	Final Status	Docket Number/ID Number	NAME OF COUNTY	Why it matters
		mandatory statewide recount of the narrow margin of victory of the 2022 Primary Election for US Senator.				Code, not under RTKL.			revealed that the same Hart Intercivic Verity Voting system devices were used to re-scan and tabulate the ballots.
Dreibelbis	RTK	Requested the variety of election machinery models used for the 2022 General Election, the software versions used for each model (where applicable), the number of each election machinery models used, the costs of the election machinery by model, and the personnel role responsible for setting up the machinery for each district's ballots and how many persons were engaged for this	County of Delaware, PA	11/5/2022		Ignored – not replied to	(none)	Delaware	Access to information regarding election machinery should be available to the public.

Documenter	Type	Description	Submitted to	Date submitted	Narrative	Final Status	Docket Number/ID Number	NAME OF COUNTY	Why it matters
		election's setup and testing.							
Dreibelbis	RTK	Requested 2022 General Election Return Sheet and Numbered List of Voters for a specified precinct, Haverford 2-3.	County of Delaware, PA	1/3/2023		Ignored – not replied to	(none)	Delaware	Access to election materials is permitted
Dreibelbis	RTK	Requested inventory of election system devices, software versions used, cost of each model, and number of each device used in the 2023 General election.	County of Delaware, PA	3/6/2024	Trying to determine costs of the Delco Hart Intercivic Verity Voting 2.7 system and the currency of its implemented software.	Provided a list of devices by type and a manufacturer (Hart Intercivic's) serial number, and the Master Agreement. No information was provided regarding costs or software versions.	(none)	Delaware	Access to election materials and costs is permitted
Dreibelbis	RTK	Requested inventory of election system devices, software versions used, cost of each model, and number of each device used in the 2023 General election.	PA DOS	3/6/2024	Trying to determine costs of the Delco Hart Intercivic Verity Voting 2.7 system and the currency of its implemented software.	Denied – PA does not maintain an inventory of election management system devices.	2024-175	Delaware	Access to election materials and costs is permitted

Documenter	Type	Description	Submitted to	Date submitted	Narrative	Final Status	Docket Number/ID Number	NAME OF COUNTY	Why it matters
Dreibelbis	RTK	Requested documents regarding EMS provider's "proposed response" to monitored cybersecurity emerging threats.	PA DOS	4/4/2024	EAC Voluntary Voting System Guidelines 1.0, section 7.5.3 states that vendors must monitor and respond to emerging cybersecurity threats by developing responsive updates to their system and submitting "proposed updates to the test labs and appropriate states for approval."	Diverted and not provided – instructed to look at EAC.gov for Engineering Change Orders for the Hart Intercivic Verity Voting 2.7 product (there were no cybersecurity mitigation proposals in any of the 14 EOs).	2024-246	Delaware	There is, apparently, no adherence by any EMS providers to the EAC certification requirement to continually monitor and mitigate cybersecurity alerts and advisories from CISA and CERT.

# EXHIBIT “H”

# 2022 ELECTION RECAP

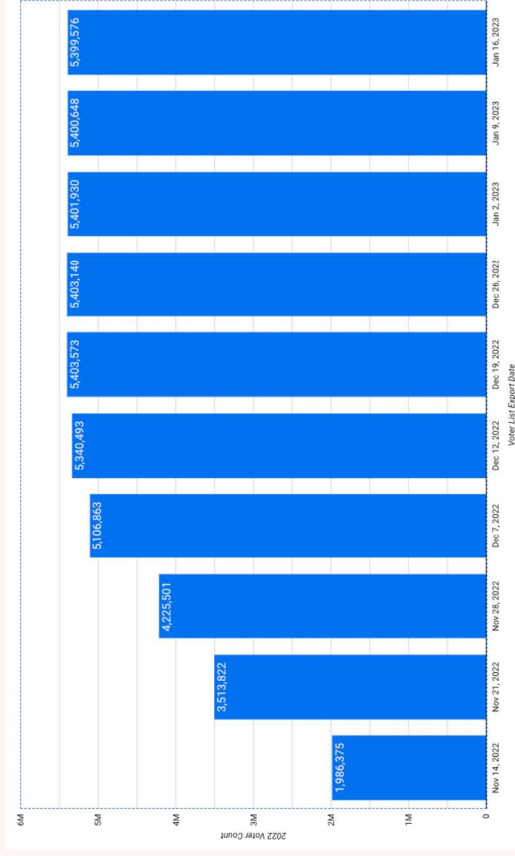
2022 ELECTION RECAP

**Audit The Vote PA**

01/18/2023

# RECONCILIATION

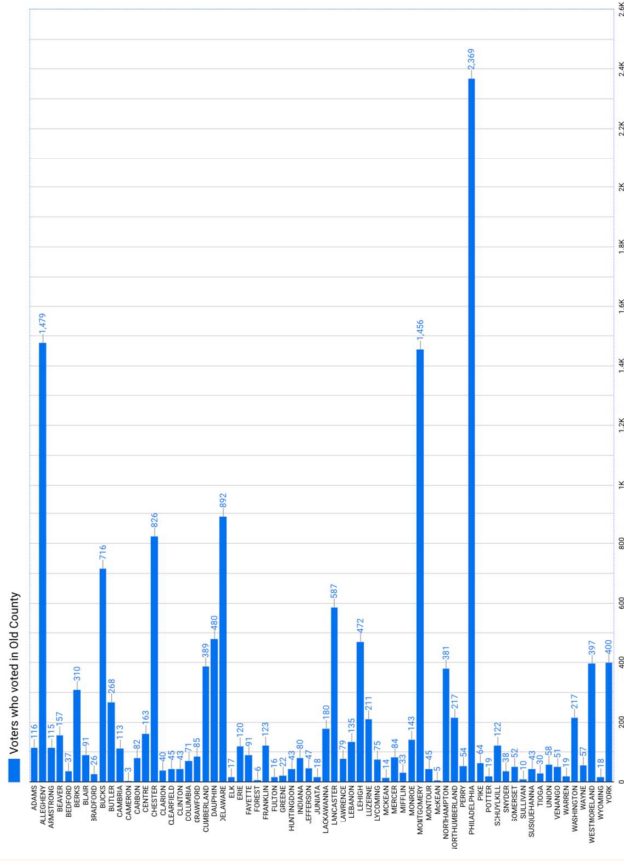
- Reconciliation is a mandatory process for counties to complete prior to certification
- The 2022 election appears to have actually been reconciled and this process was completed significantly quicker than prior elections
- It appears as though the December 19th export shows the largest block of voters, at 5,403,573 voting in the 2022 election
- Across all exports, there are approximately 5,416,425 registrations that were credited as voting in the 2022 election
- Even still, there are 6,433 registrations that were not fully credited - meaning of the three election columns (Last Vote Date, 2022 Election Party, 2022 Election Vote Method), at least one was not entered





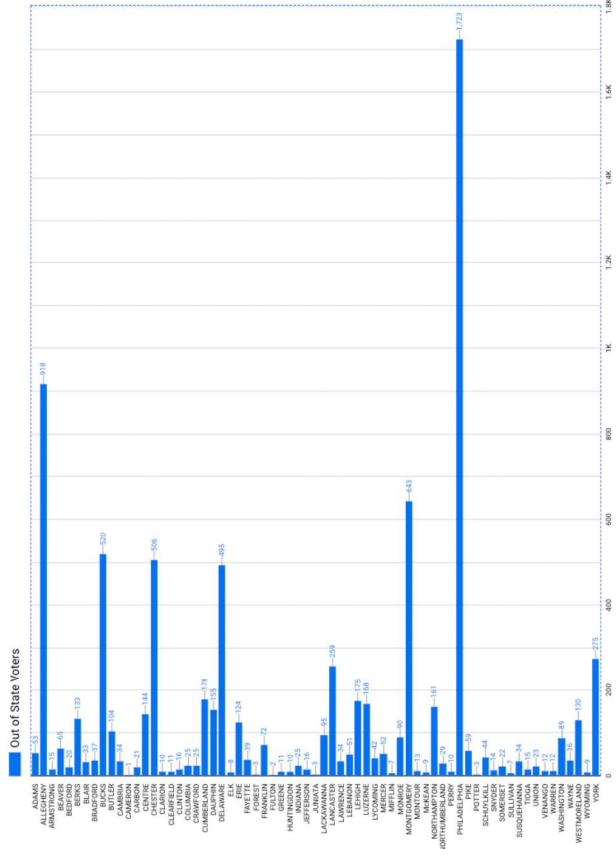
# VOTING IN WRONG COUNTY

- **ATVPA ran the voter rolls against the NCOA database in September of 2022, these numbers are derived from that list run**
- **54,463 people show as having voted in their old county, despite the USPS NCOA database showing them as having moved permanently to a new county**
- **That's 82% of the moves to a new county identified by ATVPA prior to the election (66,414)**



# VOTING IN WRONG STATE

- > **ATVPA ran the voter rolls against the NCOA database in September of 2022, these numbers are derived from that list run**
- > **8,177 people show as having voted in Pennsylvania, despite the USPS NCOA database showing them as having moved permanently to another state**



# MISSING MAIL BALLOTS?

- The **11/08/2022 8PM DOS mail ballot list** shows **6,356** people as having returned their ballot who do not show as having been credited as voting in the **SURE** system
- An additional **4,056** people as having completed their mail ballot, but were incorrectly credited in the **SURE** system as voting by another method
- There are **644** registrations that show as voting by mail or absentee, but are not on the **11/08/2022 8PM DOS mail ballot list**
- There are an additional **138** people who voted by mail in the **11/16/2022 DOS** mail ballot list that were not on the **11/08/2022 8PM DOS** mail ballot list, meaning they had missed the deadline to request and submit a mail ballot

## MAGIC MAIL BALLOTS?

- There are **318** registrations that the DOS shows as having returned their completed ballot before the DOS sent them the ballot
- There were at least **69,832** mail ballots sent to an address unaffiliated with the voter's registration
- There are **5,914** people who requested a mail ballot, with **2,746** completing it, who do not exist on the PA voter rolls between **10/03/22** and **01/16/23**

# MULTIPLE BALLOTS?

- **At least 18,589 people requested multiple ballots be sent to multiple addresses, with some people requesting additional ballots to be sent to up to four separate addresses**
- **2478 of those had their ballot destination address updated after a prior ballot was marked as being sent, without updating the ballot sent date to reflect the address change**
- **280 had their ballot destination address updated after a prior ballot was marked as being returned, without updating the record to indicate their latest ballot was not received**
- **These record-keeping issues help to facilitate fraud, and in some cases those additional addresses that are unaffiliated with the voter may be used to harvest ballots without the voter being aware, given the record can be updated with their actual address without the ballot sent / returned dates being tied to their legitimate ballot request**

## MULTIPLE VOTES?

- **5492 registrations show as having two votes on record in two separate counties, based on matching their IDNumber across the state**
- **Therefore there are 2,746 extra votes that were counted**
- **There are 1230 registrations that show as having voted more than once that are likely duplicates as they share the same first & last name, suffix, and date of birth. Some are on the rolls three times.**
- **These 1,230 registrations cast a total of 2467 votes, meaning there 1,237 extra votes that were counted**



# **Audit The Vote PA**

## **2022 General Election**

### **NCOA Report II**

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2022-10-17

<https://AuditTheVotePA.com>



## NCOALink®

NCOA is a system of record for all COA requests and is used to produce the [NCOALink](#) product.

The [NCOALink](#) Product is a secure dataset of approximately 160 million permanent change-of-address (COA) records constructed from names and addresses of individuals, families, and businesses who have filed a change-of-address with the Postal Service™. Developed with secure data store technology to increase security of postal customer data and protect the privacy of this information, the [NCOALink](#) Product enables mailers to process mailing lists and update lists with new addresses prior to mailing. The [NCOALink](#) data is provided on a regular basis to companies that have been licensed by the Postal Service.

<https://postalpro.usps.com/mailing-and-shipping-services/NCOALink>





## Background

Audit The Vote PA (ATVPA) ran the 09/05/2022 Pennsylvania Full Voter Export (FVE) through the United States Postal Service’s (USPS) National Change of Address Service (NCOA) on 09/09/2022 in an effort to ascertain and identify whether Pennsylvania and its 67 counties have adequately completed their PA Title 25 § 1901 yearly required list maintenance, which is necessary to be in compliance with 52 U.S.C. § 20507.

On 09/09/2022, ATVPA submitted six separate files consisting of roughly 1.5 million registrations per file, grouping by county and ensuring no county’s registrations were split between files. The list processor ATVPA used was BCC Software, LLC, the same full service provider that the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) uses. A Full Service Provider (FSP) is the highest tier of NCOA list processor and offers four years of move data, which is the maximum provided by the USPS.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®		
CASS™ Summary Report		
See Domestic Mail Manual Section 602 for more information.		
<b>A. Software</b>		
1. CASS Certified™ Company Name BCC Software, LLC	2. CASS Certified Software Name & Version BCC Mail Manager 03.05.01.N	3. Configuration AAA
4. Z4Change Certified Company Name N/A	5. Z4Change Certified Software Name & Version N/A N/A	6. Configuration N/A
7. eLOT® Certified Company Name BCC Software, LLC	8. eLOT Certified Software Name & Version BCC Mail Manager 03.05.01.N	9. Configuration AAA
1. MASS™ Certified Company Name N/A	2. MASS Certified Software Name, Ver., & Mod. No. N/A N/A	3. Configuration N/A
		4. MLOCR S. N. N/A
<b>B. List</b>		
1. List Processor's Name BCC Software, LLC	2. Date List Processed a. Master File 9/9/2022 b. Z4Change N/A c. eLOT 9/9/2022 d. CRIS N/A	3. Date of Database Prod. Used a. ZIP + 4® File 8/15/2022 b. Z4Change N/A c. eLOT 8/15/2022 d. CRIS N/A
4. List Name or ID No. (If using ID No., number must start with ID #) NCOA_PA_AdamsCo_CentreCo_1528965.dbf	5. Number of Lists 1	6. Total Records Submitted for Processing 1,528,966

This is an example of the top half of one of ATVPA's Coding Accuracy Support System (CASS) Summary Reports

From the list processor, ATVPA received all expected NCOA output files including result files, NCOA Link reports, CASS Reports, and USPS Form 3553. These files act as reports indicating who it was that processed the list, what was done to the list, and a high level summary of findings.

ATVPA ingested the NCOA result data into a database. In addition to the 09/05/2022 FVE NCOA results, ATVPA has prior NCOA result data from a limited subset of the 02/01/2021 FVE. For the purposes of the analysis, both datasets are included in this analysis. ATVPA's NCOA move data spans between August of 2017 and August of 2022.



## Methodology

Audit The Vote PA (ATVPA) followed the best practices and documentation available in order to generate the results featured in this report. Although the NCOA Link processing report summary includes high level summary statistics as far as moves go, ATVPA filtered those down further to ensure a higher degree of accuracy and confidence in this report.

To provide current and accurate numbers for the purposes of this report, ATVPA further filtered the data to require that the IDNumber of the voter registration exists within the current 10/17/2022 Pennsylvania FVE. This ensures that only the registrations that still exist on PA's rolls are included.

ATVPA makes specific efforts in this filtering process to eliminate all temporary moves and any moves connected to the military, as a means to avoid disenfranchising those voters with a legitimate reason to be out of state.

As with all submitted data, the USPS NCOA data can potentially include errors in the record, such as with cases where the mover failed to indicate it was a temporary move. In ATVPA's canvassing efforts, the NCOA data remains to be one of the most accurate methodologies to identify registrations that need updating when used in conjunction with canvassing.

For the entirety of this analysis, ATVPA has filtered out all records that do not have a Change of Address (COA) date. Additionally, ATVPA filters the data based on several return codes that have been identified through prior canvassing efforts as the strongest indicators of a move.

To identify out-of-state (OOS) moves, ATVPA filters the NCOA result data based on the moved state. ATVPA filters out the following states: Pennsylvania (PA), Armed Forces America (AA), Armed Forces (AE), & Armed Forces Pacific (AP).

ATVPA has a high degree of confidence that the majority of these registrations reflect a true out of state move. Under [PA Title 25 § 1901](#), Pennsylvania law requires counties to perform regular voter roll maintenance by leveraging the USPS NCOA data at least once a year. Mandatory confirmation mailings should have already gone out to these registrations.



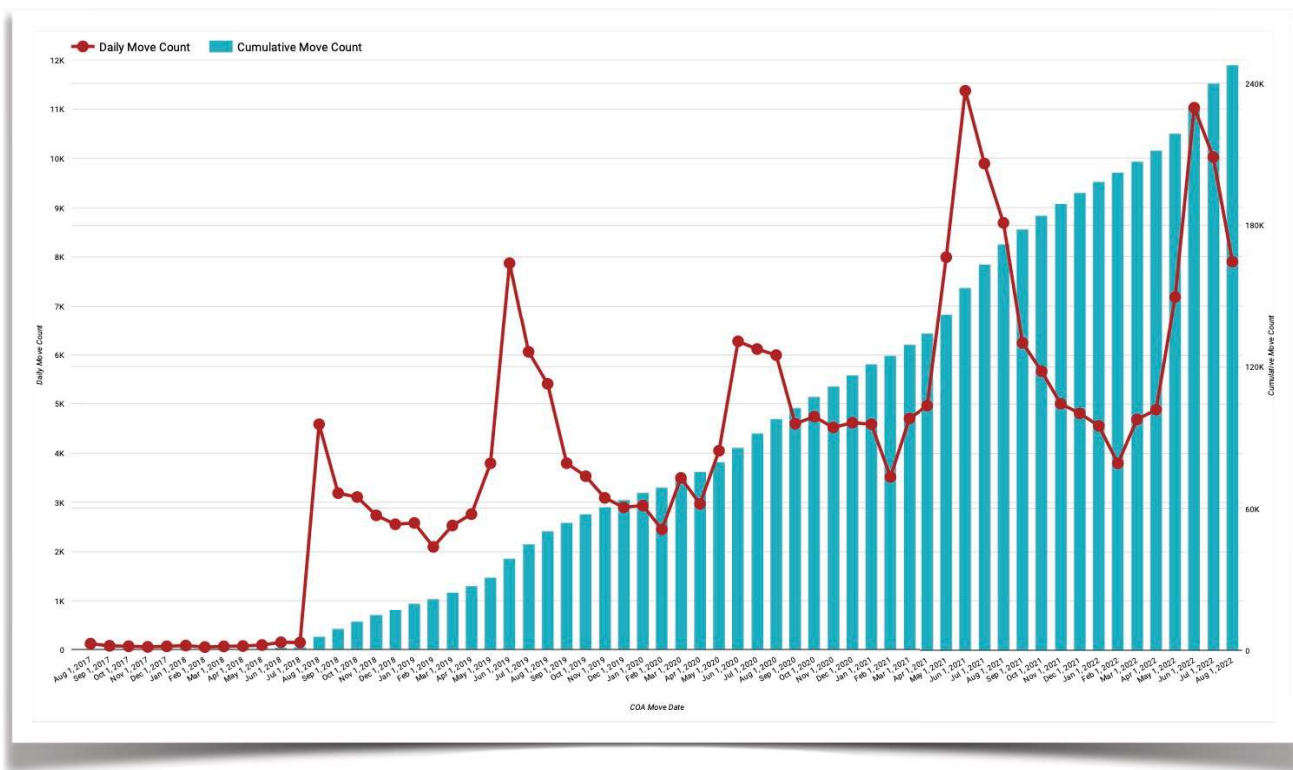
## Findings

### Out-of-State (OOS) Moves

As of the 10/17/2022 Pennsylvania FVE, Audit The Vote PA (ATVPA) has identified 241,677 registrations that are currently registered on the Pennsylvania voter rolls that are tied to a person whom the USPS NCOA has indicated as having changed their address and no longer living in Pennsylvania.

Of the 241,677 registrations, 113,323, or roughly 47%, are still “Active” on the 10/17/2022 FVE. Within these results, there are active registrations with move dates going back to August of 2017 that appear to be unaddressed. In Pennsylvania, when a voter registration status is marked as “Inactive”, that elector must provide a residency affirmation to vote.

The data shows that 22,103 voters (9%) of the 241,677 registrations that have cast at least one vote in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *after* indicating to the USPS NCOA service that they’ve moved. Of these votes, 72% were cast more than a month after the individual left Pennsylvania and 24% cast a vote more than a year after leaving Pennsylvania.



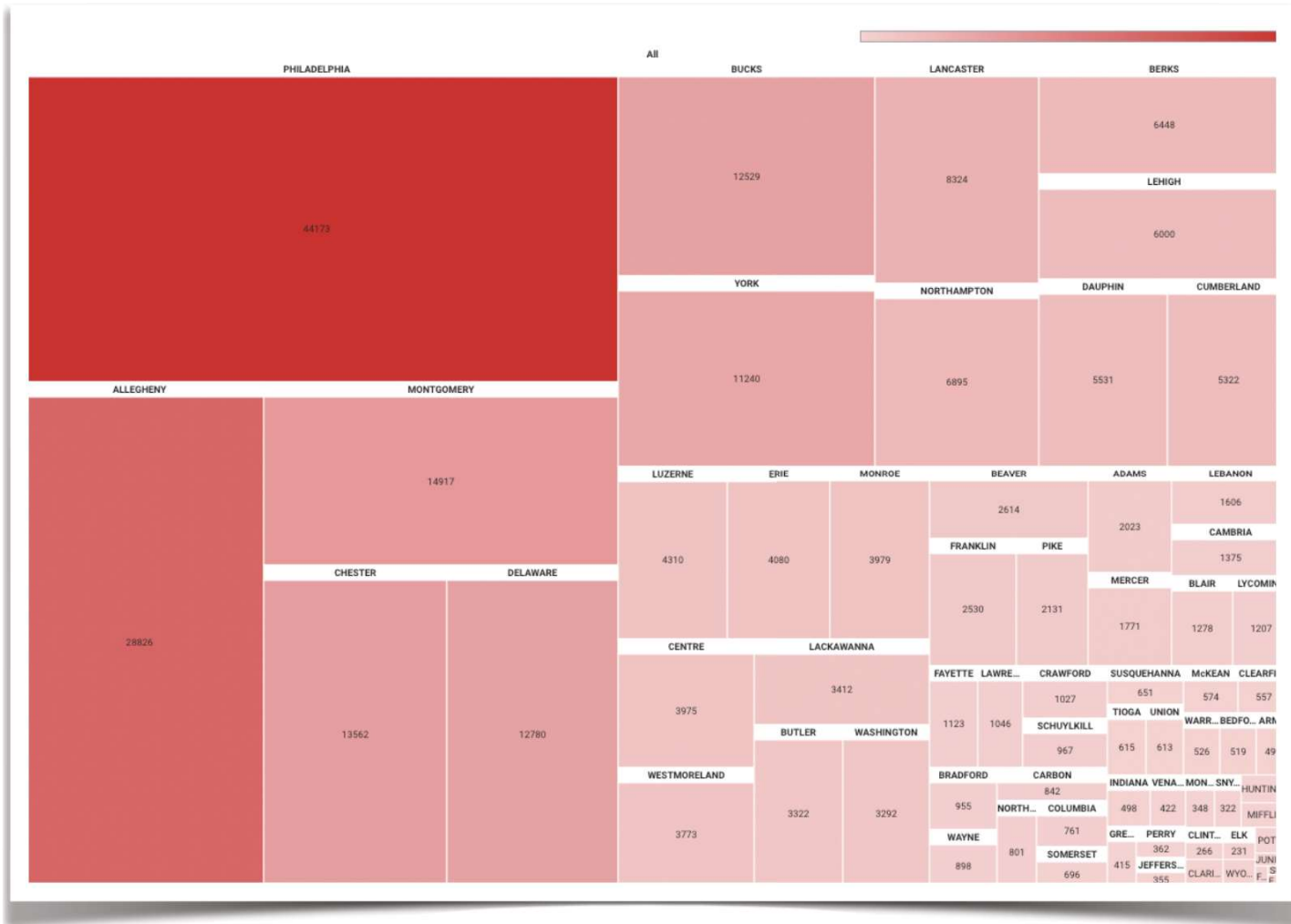
This chart shows registrations on the 10/10/2022 Pennsylvania Voter Rolls that moved out of state, identified by the USPS NCOA. The line represents the number of moves by move date. The bars represent the cumulative total number of moves on the voter rolls by move date.



Analyzing the numbers of OOS moves by county illustrates that the majority of these moves originate from counties closely following their population rankings.

Philadelphia County alone makes up roughly one-fifth of all OOS registrations, with 44,173 OOS registrations. To put this into perspective, 29 counties in Pennsylvania have fewer registered voters than Philadelphia has OOS registrations on their rolls.

Following population ranking, Allegheny County comes in second with 28,826 OOS registrations, followed by Montgomery (14,917), Chester (13,562), and Delaware (12,780) counties.



The treemap above shows the total number of OOS registrations on each county's rolls. The boxes represent the relative proportion of these issues in comparison to the other counties.

Breaking up the Out of State (OOS) moves by county in the context of their total registrations illustrates which counties have a high percentage of OOS registrations, regardless of voter status, comprising their rolls.



Surprisingly, Pike County has the highest percentage of OOS registrations on its rolls compared to its total registration count, making up 4.79% of its voter roll, followed by Philadelphia (4.15%), Centre (3.73%), York (3.2%) and Chester (3.57%).

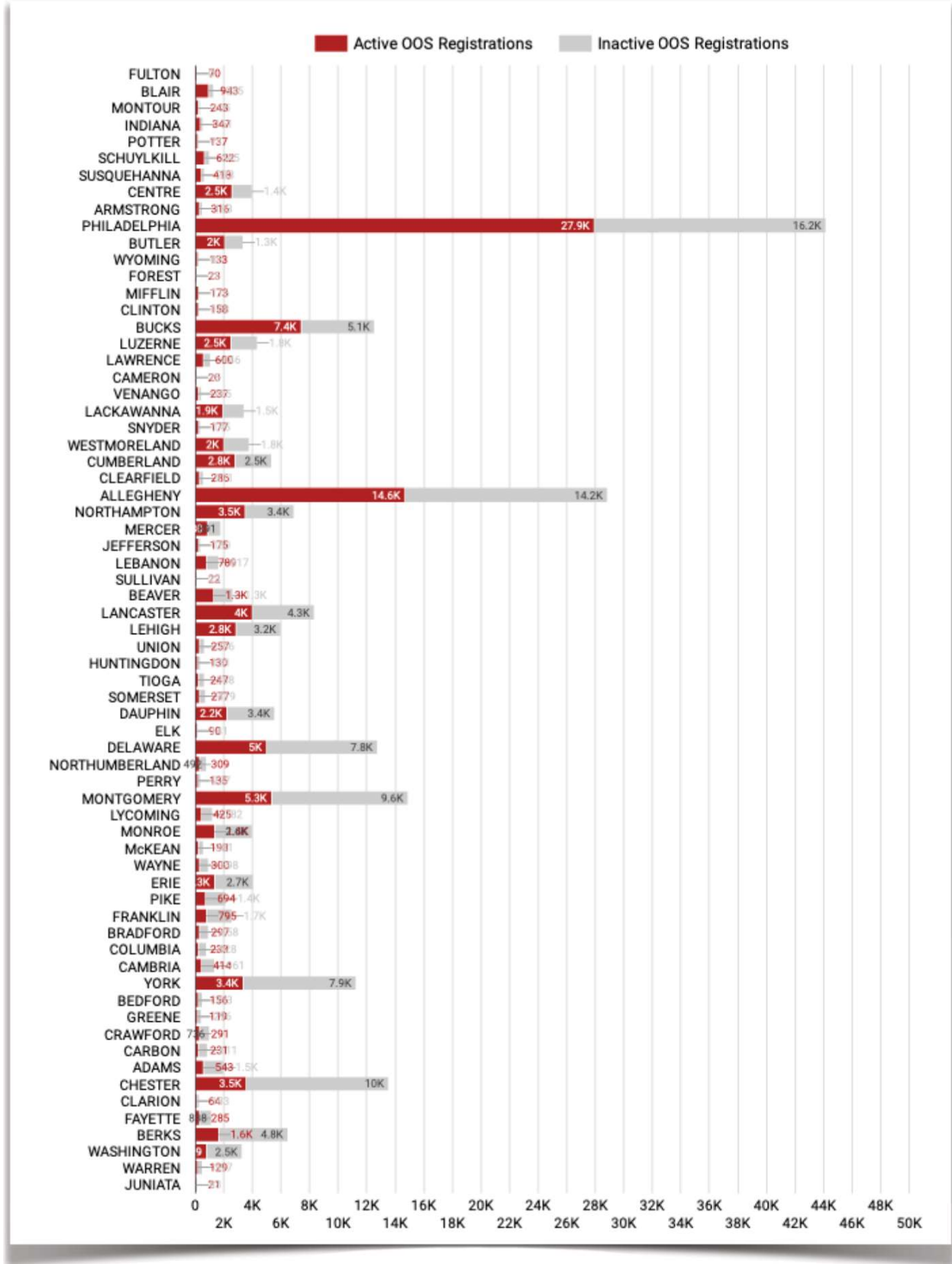
On the opposite end of the spectrum are Juniata (0.74%), Fulton (0.77%), Indiana (1.01%), and Sullivan (1.03%) counties. Thirty-five of Pennsylvania's 67 counties' voter rolls consist of 2% or fewer OOS registrations.

	County	OOS Registrations	Active OOS Registrations	Total Registrations	OOS Percent of Total Registrations
1.	PIKE	2,131	694	44,463	4.79
2.	PHILADELPHIA	44,173	27,938	1,063,990	4.15
3.	CENTRE	3,975	2,542	106,437	3.73
4.	YORK	11,240	3,381	310,540	3.62
5.	CHESTER	13,562	3,545	379,722	3.57
6.	MONROE	3,979	1,363	112,861	3.53
7.	DELAWARE	12,780	4,959	413,354	3.09
8.	ALLEGHENY	28,826	14,648	933,476	3.09
9.	NORTHAMPTON	6,895	3,479	223,722	3.08
10.	MONTOUR	348	243	11,708	2.97
11.	CUMBERLAND	5,322	2,797	185,742	2.87
12.	DAUPHIN	5,531	2,173	193,646	2.86
13.	ADAMS	2,023	543	72,101	2.81
14.	BUCKS	12,529	7,426	479,635	2.61
15.	BRADFORD	955	297	37,500	2.55
16.	FRANKLIN	2,530	795	99,509	2.54
17.	WAYNE	898	300	35,406	2.54
18.	LEHIGH	6,000	2,830	237,644	2.52
19.	MONTGOMERY	14,917	5,332	604,444	2.47
20.	MERCER	1,771	880	72,112	2.46
21.	BUTLER	3,322	2,047	136,393	2.44
22.	SUSQUEHANNA	651	418	26,881	2.42
23.	BERKS	6,448	1,610	266,366	2.42
24.	LANCASTER	8,324	3,993	349,889	2.38
25.	TIOGA	615	247	26,131	2.35

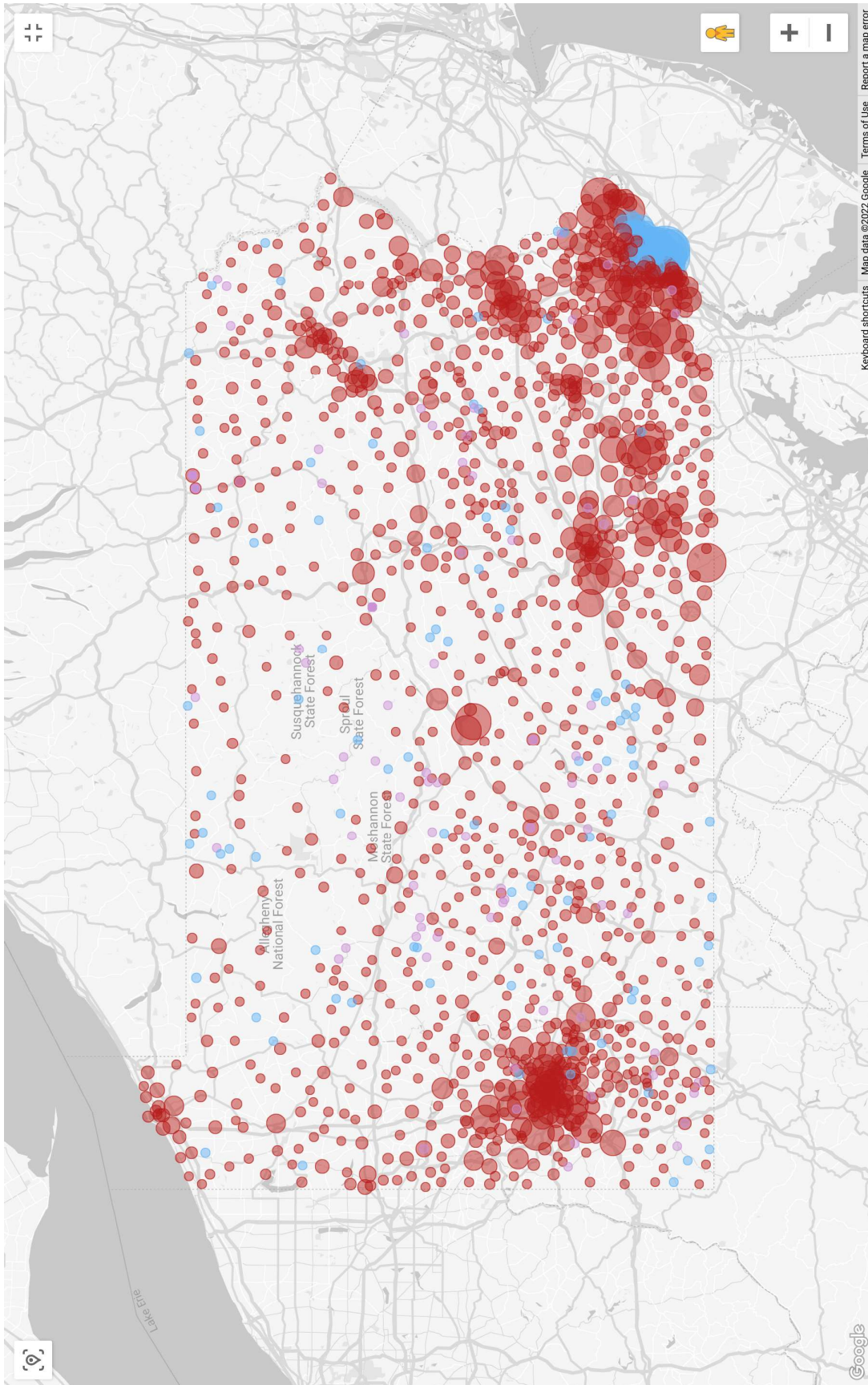
The table above shows the top 25 counties ranked by the percentage of OOS registrations that make up their voter rolls.

Upon limiting the above analysis to just those OOS registrations that are still active, the data paints a slightly different picture which helps to highlight which counties are taking their yearly required list-maintenance activities more seriously than others. Pike sees their position drop to sixth, indicating that although their county's voter rolls have the highest ratio of identified OOS registrations, they've done better at addressing these moves than other counties such as Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, by contrast, has addressed less than half of their OOS moves, 16,235 of 44,173 total, meaning Philadelphia has only addressed roughly 36% of the Philadelphia County OOS moves identified by ATPVA.



The bar chart above shows the number of active OOS registrations in red next to the number of inactive OOS registrations in gray.



NCOA moves visualized on the map to show where they originated from



## County Responses

### How do Pennsylvania's counties treat List Maintenance?

After spending a week validating the NCOA data, ATPVA decided to notify all 67 counties in Pennsylvania of the total number of OOS registrations and the number of OOS registrations residing on their voter rolls. Toni Shuppe, CEO of Audit The Vote PA, sent the following email on September 28, 2022:

Good afternoon Philadelphia County Commissioners,

We are reaching out to let you know about a recent analysis we've performed on the Pennsylvania voter rolls. Thank you for taking the time to look at this.

Audit The Vote PA has identified over 242,000 registrations statewide who no longer live in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

We identified these registrations by running the September 5, 2022 Pennsylvania Voter Rolls through the National Change of Address (NCOA) service, as required in Title 25 § 1901. Audit The Vote PA used the same full-service provider that ERIC uses, which we are a member-state.

44,255 of the 242,000 are currently registered in Philadelphia county. We would like to speak to you about a possible remedy to get these electors removed from the voter rolls in order to help instill confidence in our elections prior to the November 8th election.

Please let us know when your county would be able to meet with us to further discuss, or how your county will be proceeding.

Thank you,

Toni Shuppe  
CEO  
Audit The Vote PA

The email that ATPVA sent to Philadelphia County on 09/28/2022. Philadelphia County chose to not respond, nor address these registrations adequately. Each email was customized for the county it was being sent to, although the bulk of the body remained the same.

Almost immediately after sending the email out, responses began to roll in from across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Many counties were immediately curious, wanted to meet to discuss the findings and were willing to look into those registrations in question. This is what one would expect of their county government, to be curious and willing to investigate registration issues and adhere to the law.

Snyder County serves as one of many counties that set an example for the Commonwealth of how a county should treat the accuracy and maintenance of their voter rolls.

Toni,  
Thank you for reaching out to Snyder County. We take our elections very seriously and pride ourselves in the accuracy of our election process. We have a brand new Elections Director who is quickly getting educated in every aspect of the elections process. Our Voter Registrar has been with our county for a number of years and does everything she can to keep our voter rolls up to date. With that in mind, we would very much like to see a list of those persons who you have found to be living out of state so we can reconcile with our rolls. Can you please send us that list so we can review?  
Thank you,  
Joe Kantz  
Chairman, Snyder County Commissioners

Snyder County's response to being alerted of OOS registrations on their voter rolls





Counties should take their list maintenance activities as seriously as Snyder County. This list maintenance is not an option for counties to decide whether they'd like to participate, but rather State and Federal law.

Every county that had asked for the underlying data has been provided the data requested as it related to their county. For those that have had questions or wanted to meet, ATPVA has been able to schedule time to discuss with those counties further. To date, ATPVA has met with over a dozen counties to discuss their list maintenance activities and the data identified in this report pertaining to their county.

Several counties went to the Pennsylvania Department of State (DOS) to ask for guidance on how to proceed. A small subset of those counties felt the need to respond to the ATPVA email and inject their own commentary, such as Delaware County.

Ms Shoup,

The following information was provided by the Pennsylvania Secretary of State today concerning changes to the voter rolls:

"First, section 8 of the National Voter Registration Act ("NVRA") requires states to complete any program for the systematic removal of ineligible voters from the official list of eligible voters **not later than 90 days prior to the date of a primary election or general election for federal office.** (Emphasis added.) 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2)(A). This 90-day deadline applies to state list maintenance verification activities, such as general mailings and door to door canvasses. **Pennsylvania is in the 90-day quiet period (it began on August 10, 2022).** (Emphasis added.)

"The 90-day deadline does not preclude removal of voters based on the following situations: (a) the voter requests in writing to be removed from the voter registration rolls; (b) the voter responds to a previously sent list maintenance notice confirming he/she no longer lives in the county's jurisdiction; or (c) the voter dies, and the county confirms the voter's death. Outside of these exceptions, removals cannot occur before the November 8, 2022 election.

"Second, an NCOA mailing does not of itself provide authority to remove a voter. The NCOA is part of a statutorily required two-step mailing process; the passage of two federal general elections without an elector's voting must occur after the mailed second notice to voters (in cases where the voter did not respond to the initial NCOA notice, or where the initial NCOA was returned as undeliverable). 25 Pa.C.S. §§ 1901(d)(1) and (2). Therefore, even if list maintenance were possible at this juncture, the existence of a voter's name on an NCOA list suggesting the voter has moved is insufficient by itself for the legal removal of that voter from the voter rolls."

Delaware County complies with all applicable laws regarding the maintenance of its voter rolls. The County was the subject of a baseless lawsuit in 2020 which was withdrawn when the County presented the plaintiff, Judicial Watch, with evidence of its compliance. Going forward Delaware County can not accept assistance from your organization in maintaining its voter rolls. Doing so would violate a recently enacted state statute prohibiting Counties in Pennsylvania from accepting any assistance from third parties in conducting elections.

Christine Reuther  
Delaware County Council  
Office: 610-891-4268  
Email: [reutherc@co.delaware.pa.us](mailto:reutherc@co.delaware.pa.us)

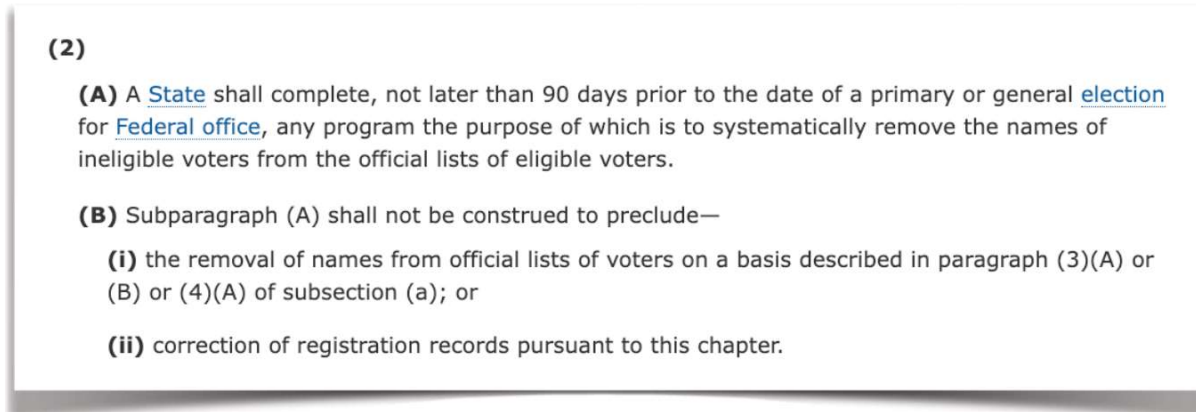
Sent by [Outlook for Android](#)  
\*Please forgive typos

Delaware County's response to being notified of concerns with their county's voter rolls, which they are tasked with adequately maintaining. You can see Christine Reuther even purposefully misspelled Toni Shuppe's last name.

Delaware County's response above reaffirms that they have no interest in fulfilling their duties and obligations under the law. Delaware County asserts that they comply with all applicable



laws regarding the maintenance of their voter rolls, however in this same email they misinterpret the actual federal law under 52 USC § 20507 as an excuse not to look into or perform list maintenance activities 90 days prior to the election. The law itself is clear in this regard, and makes no reference to, nor creates, a 90 day quiet period where counties are excused from maintaining their lists. The relevant section quoted is as follows -



This is the section of 52 USC § 20507 that the PA DOS and several counties chose to assert creates a 90 day quiet period where they are excused from maintaining their voter rolls. Nowhere in the law referenced is verbiage around a “quiet period”

The law referenced is being misinterpreted. The text in it is plain and very easy to follow. This section in particular states that, “A State shall **complete**, not later than 90 days prior to the date of a primary or general election for Federal office, any program the purpose of which is to systematically remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists of eligible voters”.

This federal law refers to Pennsylvania’s PA Title 25 § 1901 which establishes a program and its requirements to comply with national law. Under PA Title 25 § 1901 the law requires counties to perform list maintenance activities leveraging USPS NCOA data at least once a year.

52 USC § 20507 conveys to States that their mandatory list maintenance, which puts them in compliance with NVRA/HAVA/Federal Law, must be **completed** no later than 90 days prior to a Federal election. Nowhere in Federal or State law does it bar the State/County from performing additional list maintenance at any point. PA Title 25 § 1901 even encourages counties to perform list maintenance activities multiple times throughout the year.

Even more concerning is the data ATVPA has presented above and alerted Pennsylvania’s counties to, which shows what appears to be evidence that counties in Pennsylvania **have not completed** their State and Federally required list maintenance activities fully for the past several years. Since ATVPA has identified unaddressed moves going back to 2017, some of which ATVPA has confirmed as accurate through canvassing, it would imply that those counties in question failed to complete their 52 USC § 20507 within 90 days of multiple Federal Elections (2018: Primary & General; 2020: Primary & General; 2022: Primary). In counties such as Philadelphia, it is abundantly clear that they’ve not been completing list maintenance activities for many years now.



The guidance referenced in several counties' email responses originated from the PA DOS, which has continually issued guidance that conflicts with actual election law.

Acting Secretary of State Leigh M. Chapman said county elections officials should count mail-in votes that arrive in exterior envelopes with inaccurate or nonexistent handwritten dates, despite a requirement in state law.

After a recent USSC ruling overturned a lower court's decision on undated outer-envelopes for mail ballots, acting Secretary of State Leigh Chapman issued guidance in conflict with the law and against the USSC's recent action.

<https://www.post-gazette.com/news/election2022/2022/10/11/supreme-court-pennsylvania-mail-in-ballots-ruling-undated-votes-election/stories/202210110099>

Delaware County goes further by referencing portions the PA Title 25 § 1901 text to obfuscate what remedies are available, implying that ATPVA asked them to immediately cancel these registrations. Under PA Title 25 § 1901, counties are tasked with leveraging the USPS NCOA data to identify registrations that appear to have moved.

**(b) Voter removal program.--**

(1) Each commission shall establish a program to identify registered electors whose address may have changed by establishing one of the following programs:

(i) National change of address. The secretary shall establish by regulation a program whereby information supplied by the United States Postal Service through its licensees is used on a periodic basis, but not less than once every calendar year, to identify registered electors who may have changed addresses. The information shall be incorporated in the SURE system and shall be forwarded to the commissions in a manner determined by the secretary by regulation.

The section of PA Title 25 § 1901 that tasks counties with leveraging a program established by the secretary to leverage the USPS NCOA data to identify potential moves.



The law states that upon identifying potential moves out of the county, that the county **shall** send a mandatory nonforwardable first class “return if undeliverable” address confirmation mailing.

(B) If it appears from the information provided through the United States Postal Service that a registered elector has moved to a different residence address outside the county, the commission shall use the notice procedure described in clause (A).  
(ii) Confirmation mailing:  
(A) A commission may establish a program by sending a direct, nonforwardable first class "return if undeliverable - address correction requested" mailing to all registered electors in the county.  
(B) If this program is established, the commission shall use the notice procedure described in subparagraph (i) (A) for any registered elector whose mailing is returned undeliverable.

The section of PA Title 25 § 1901 that instructs counties on how to proceed after identifying potential moves from the USPS NCOA service.

Upon receiving any result that does not confirm the voter’s eligibility, the county shall change the voter registration in context to “Inactive”. An “Inactive” registration must provide affirmation of their eligibility before being allowed to vote in an election, which works as a deterrent to fraud.

**(c) Identification of inactive electors.**--A commission shall mark an "I" on the registration records of each registered elector who has been mailed a form under subsection (b) (1) or (3) and has failed to respond, which shall be included with all other registration records for that polling site and located at the elector's polling site on the day of the election. The commission shall promptly update the information contained in its registration records.

The section of PA Title 25 § 1901 that instructs counties on how to proceed after the confirmation mailing has been sent out

Upon sending the confirmation mailing and setting a registration to inactive, counties have the option to physically canvas the address. Upon confirmation that the registered elector is no longer residing at their place of registration, *then* the law provides a legal path for immediate cancellation of the record.

The only date constraints around elections that are outlined in this portion of the law set a deadline for canvassing to ensure it must occur not later than the 15th day preceding the election next ensuing - meaning even at the time of writing this report, counties are entirely within the law to use the tools at their disposal to verify and maintain their voter rolls.



(2) In conjunction with and not as an alternative to a program established under paragraph (1), a commission may use a canvass as follows:

(i) The commission may, by commissioners or by inspectors of registration, verify the registration in an election district by visiting the building from which an elector is registered and other buildings as the commission deems necessary.

(ii) The commission shall make a record of the name and address of each registered elector who is found not to reside at the registered address or who for any other reason appears to be not qualified to vote in the registered election district.

(iii) The commission shall leave at the address of each registered elector referred to in subparagraph (ii) a notice requiring him to communicate with the commission on or before a date which the commission shall designate, and which shall be not less than seven days and not more than 15 days from the date of the notice and in any case not later than the 15th day preceding the election next ensuing, and satisfy the commission of his qualifications as an elector. The commission shall cause a confirmation of each such notice to be sent by mail promptly to the registered elector at the address from which he is registered. The envelope containing such information is to be plainly marked that it is not to be forwarded. At the expiration of the time specified in the notice, the commission shall cancel the registration of the registered elector who has not communicated with the commission and proved his qualifications as a registered elector.

(iv) To facilitate the canvass under this section, a commission may, when necessary, appoint special inspectors of registration in number not exceeding double the number of election districts being canvassed.

(v) Special inspectors must be registered electors of the county. They shall be appointed without reference to residence in election districts or to political affiliations or beliefs. The commission shall instruct special inspectors in their duties. Special inspectors have the powers conferred by this part upon inspectors of registration.

This section of PA Title 25 § 1901 outlines that once the confirmation mailing step has been satisfied, counties may optionally canvass the address in question and provides a path to cancel a registration instead of leaving it as inactive.

This section further allows counties to appoint registered electors from the county as special inspectors to perform this canvassing.

Nothing identified by ATPVA under PA Title 25 § 1901 or referenced by the PA DOS or its counties, prevent list maintenance activities 90 days prior to any election. Pennsylvania's election code sets many limits on when certain list maintenance activities must be performed and when the required programs must be completed by.

(4) A commission shall complete, not later than 90 days before each municipal or general election, at least once per year the voter removal programs under this section and shall promptly update information contained in its registration records. This paragraph shall not be construed to preclude any of the following:

(i) Cancellation of an elector's registration as provided for under subsection (a)(1) or (2).

(ii) Correction of registration records in accordance with this part.

This section of PA Title 25 § 1901 reinforces that the 90 day deadline applies to the once-yearly required maintenance



Lastly, the DOS and Counties are conveying through these emails that citizens of the Commonwealth are no longer able to point out issues on the voter rolls due to changes under 2022 Act 88, stating that they are barred from doing so as it would “violate a recently enacted state statute prohibiting Counties in Pennsylvania from accepting any assistance from third parties in conducting elections.”

Section 1. The act of June 3, 1937 (P.L.1333, No.320), known as the Pennsylvania Election Code, is amended by adding a section to read:

**Section 107. Public Funding of Elections.--(a) The cost and expense to State and local governments relating to the registration of voters and the preparation, administration and conduct of elections in this Commonwealth shall be funded only upon lawful appropriation of the Federal, State and local governments, and the source of funding shall be limited to money derived from taxes, fees and other sources of public revenue.**

**(b) State and local governments, including their public officers, public officials, employees and agents, acting in their official capacity, may not solicit, apply for, enter into a contract for or receive or expend gifts, donations, grants or funding from any individual, business, organization, trust, foundation, or any nongovernmental entity for the registration of voters or the preparation, administration or conducting of an election in this Commonwealth.**

**(c) This section shall not be construed to apply to the collection of fees authorized by law or to the donation or use of:**

- (1) a location for voting purposes;**
- (2) services that are provided without remuneration; or**
- (3) goods that have a nominal value of less than one hundred (\$100) dollars.**

2022 Act 88 outlines limits what State and Local Governments are barred from receiving and from who  
<https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/li/uconsCheck.cfm?yr=2022&sessInd=0&act=88>

Again, the text in the Act is being stretched and skewed to fit the purposes of the County and DOS in a way to excuse themselves from needing to maintain their voter rolls or complete their mandatory list maintenance.

ATVPA does not offer gifts, donations, grants, funding, or any other of the outlined items under Act 88. As outlined under subsection (c) above, “This section shall not be construed to apply to the collection of fees authorized by law or to the donation or use of: (2) services that are provided without remuneration”.

ATVPA has simply alerted the counties of identified OOS registrations without looking for remuneration.

If it's the DOS and counties' position that this action violates 2022 Act 88, then let's treat all third-parties identifying and requesting changes to the voter rolls the same. As of the last inquiry, ATVPA has received confirmation from the PA DOS that 87 third-party organizations have access to the SURE Web API which is used specifically for the registration of voters. The registration of voters is explicitly mentioned in 2022 Act 88, barring the State and its counties from receiving help from third parties.



Here are just a few of Pennsylvania's 87+ third-parties that have been and are currently registering voters on behalf of Pennsylvania and its counties. The full list can be viewed [here](#).





## Conclusion

Given the data presented above and the responses from counties, ATVPA concludes that most counties in Pennsylvania take their list maintenance and election activities very seriously and act professionally when presented with potential voter registration issues. These counties that follow the law and take their maintenance activities seriously, are currently being disenfranchised by those counties that choose to treat portions of the law as optional while reading into law text that isn't written. These counties make up the majority of the identified OOS registrations and have the largest share of those registrations that are still active.

These counties are the same counties that have fought all attempts over the last year+ to address or resolve registration issues brought to them by their constituents. The inability of these counties to demonstrate whether they had previously taken the required actions around these registrations shows they were either entirely unaware of the moves or lacked the required record-keeping around these maintenance activities. Their approach to performing the list maintenance activities required by law, seems wholly insufficient to satisfy the requirements of PA Title 25 § 1901 and other election laws.

The constituents in these counties feel that the county has failed to provide transparency or confidence around the way they maintain their voter rolls and administer their elections. This lack of confidence is amplified by the major issues many of these counties have had around their handling of elections over the last several years, which has lead to many stories that have made national news.

It is ATVPA's hope that this report serves as a needed wake up call to Pennsylvania's State & County Governments and its residents about the need to sufficiently adhere to election law, perform legally-required list maintenance activities, and to work with their constituents to create transparency and confidence in Pennsylvania elections.





# **Audit The Vote PA**

## **2022 General Election**

### Unverified MB Report

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2022-10-31

<https://AuditTheVotePA.com>



## Background

Audit The Vote PA (ATVPA) reviewed existing available public data in light of the conflicting messaging coming from Pennsylvania’s Department of State (DOS) around the numbers of unverified mail ballots and how these ballots are to be handled.

ATVPA reviewed both the Frank Ryan and Verity Vote reports, which indicated that between 240,000 and 255,000 mail ballots were sent to people whose provided identification did not match what was on record.

Since these reports were released, the DOS released further messaging attempting to discredit these numbers, such as the following graphic shared on their social channels. The DOS also put out a report discrediting the reports put out by the PA legislature and Verity Vote.

**Myth** **vs** **Fact**

**Myth** ❌

Pennsylvania sent out 240,000 “unverified” ballots.

**Fact** ✅

There are not 240,000+ “unverified” ballots.

Pennsylvania law requires that mail ballot voters verify their identification within 6 days after the election.

As of today, only 7,600 voters have yet to do so.

Any mail ballot from a voter whose identification is not verified by the sixth day after the election cannot be counted.

★ ★ ★ **vote.pa.gov** 🇵🇸 ★ ★ ★

A graphic that the PA DOS created and put out on their social channels to try and “correct misinformation about ‘unverified ballots’” as stated in their posts. <https://archive.ph/uZHXh>



## Methodology

ATVPA has access to the weekday snapshots of the 2022 general election mail ballot list made available daily by the PA DOS. This data is public data and can be requested by any resident of Pennsylvania, Campaign, or Party. Within the data itself contains many fields that line up with the fields that exist in the PA Full Voter Export (FVE) and can be matched with a registration using the same IDNumber field available in both data sets.

For the purposes of this report, ATVPA has performed its analysis against the mail ballot snapshots without pulling in any FVE snapshots. ATVPA used the 10/28/2022 mail ballot snapshot for the majority of this report and the 09/02/2022 mail ballot snapshot, which is the first that was made available this general election cycle, for a portion of the analysis.

Pennsylvania has several types of MailApplicationCodes that are used to relay to both the counties and the public what type of voter is requesting what type of ballot. For this report, there are two MailApplicationTypes that indicate the applicant's identity has not been verified, "OLMAILNV" and "OLREGNV".

OLMAILV represents a *verified* mail ballot application that was submitted online. **OLMAILNV** represents an *unverified* mail ballot application that was submitted online.

OLREGV is a designation used for *verified* civilian absentee ballot applications that were submitted online. **OLREGNV** is the designation used for *unverified* civilian absentee ballot applications that were submitted online.

For this report, ATVPA filtered all records in the 10/28/2022 mail ballot snapshot to just those that the DOS has indicated are using the "OLMAILNV" or "OLREGNV" MailApplicationType.

Further, ATVPA filtered out all applicants that were not sent a ballot by filtering on the BallotSentDate column to ensure that only those that show a date are included in the report, unless otherwise stated.

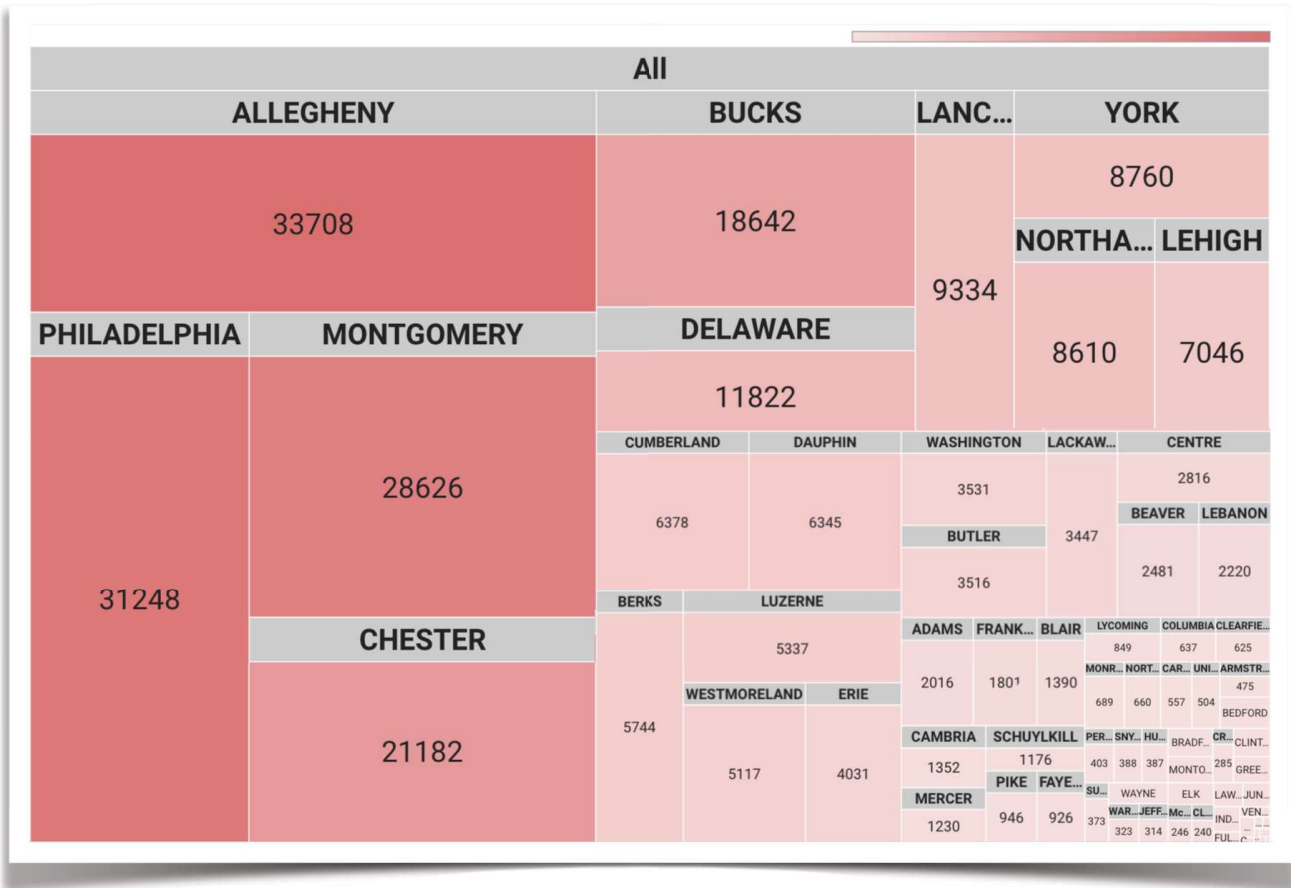


## Findings

### Total Unverified PA Mail Ballots

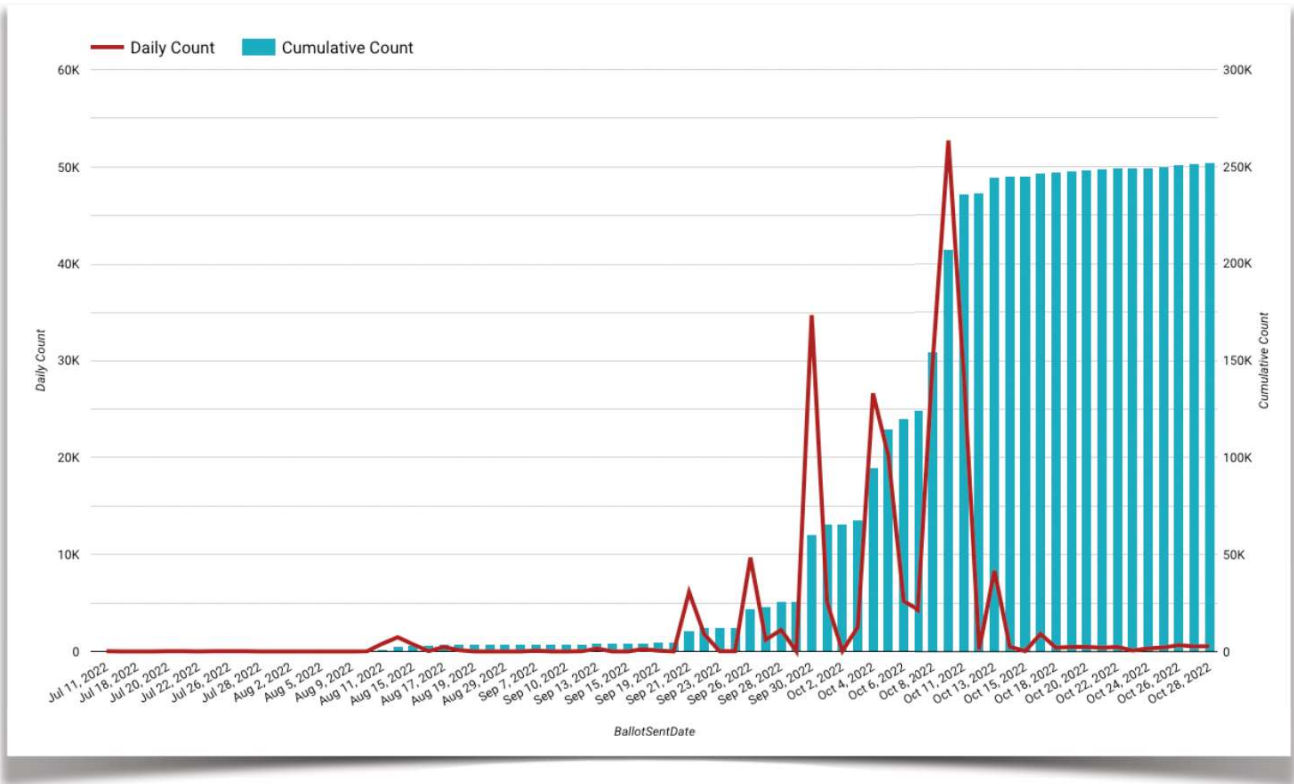
As of the 10/28/2022 Pennsylvania Mail Ballot Snapshot provided by the PA DOS, Audit The Vote PA (ATVPA) has identified **251,815** mail ballots that were sent out to individuals whose identity is recorded as not verified. These numbers fall in line with the numbers presented by the PA Legislature and Verity Vote.

Allegheny County has more of these ballots in circulation than any other county, with 33,708 ballots being sent out to individuals whose identity has not been verified. Allegheny is followed by Philadelphia (31,248), Montgomery (28,626), Chester (21,182), Bucks (18,642), Delaware (11,822), Lancaster (9334) and York (8760) Counties.



A visual representation of the unverified ballots by county

It appears that the bulk of these ballots were sent out between September 21st and October 13th, with more having been sent since then. Given the time between the Legislative report and this report, it appears as though the original report's stated 240k identified unverified mail ballots falls in line with the historical data plotted graphically in the following chart.



The number of unverified ballots sent out by day shown in red, and shown cumulatively in blue



## Findings

### Verified Ballots

Audit The Vote PA wanted to determine whether these totals were representative of the current state of the applicant's verification process, given the PA DOS issued a report on 10/27/2022 where they asserted that only 7,600 applications still needed to be verified.

"After the verification process occurs, only those voters whose identification could not be verified will be required to submit valid ID before the sixth day after the election. Currently, that number of voters stands at approximately 7,600."

ATVPA compared the first mail ballot snapshot made available to the public by the DOS (09/02/2022) against the snapshot used in this report (10/28/2022) to look for applicants that originally had an unverified MailApplicationType in the 09/02 snapshot but had a verified MailApplicationType in the 10/28 snapshot.

The 09/02/2022 mail ballot snapshot shows a total of 259,561 unverified applications.

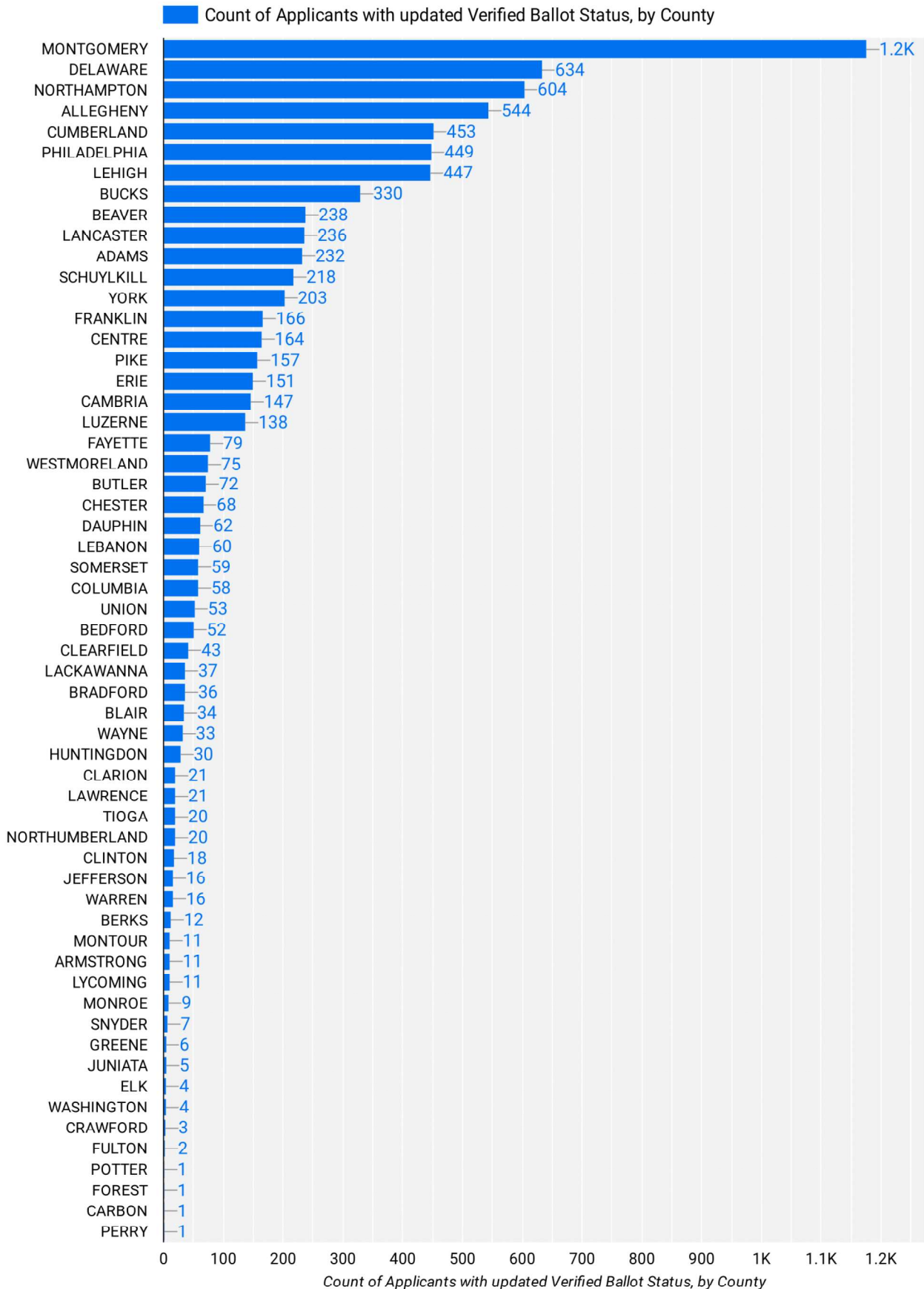
ATVPA then sought to detect any applicants by IDNumber whose 09/02 MailApplicationType was unverified at the time, but changed to a verified status by the 10/28/2022 rolls. Doing so yields 7854 such changes across 58 counties, of which 7759 show as having been sent a ballot.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM MB20221028
WHERE MailApplicationType NOT IN ("OLMAILNV", "OLREGNV")
AND IDNumber IN (
  SELECT IDNumber FROM MB20220902
  WHERE MailApplicationType IN ("OLMAILNV", "OLREGNV")
)
```

The SQL query used to calculate the 7854 updates

The results of this exercise appear to indicate that the Pennsylvania DOS incorrectly stated the total number of outstanding unverified ballots. In fact, it is ATVPA's suspicion that the PA DOS misattributed the number of verified applications to those that still required verification given how close their number (7600) is to these results (7759).

Given that all 67 counties in Pennsylvania have outstanding unverified ballots and only 58 show any updated records in the 10/28/2022 snapshot, ATVPA has concerns as to whether all counties are aware of the verification requirements or the process to update their record within the system.





## Conclusion

Given the data presented above, it is Audit The Vote PA's conclusion that the numbers provided by the PA Legislature and Verity Vote are indeed accurate counts, and that the Pennsylvania Department of State's messaging referenced incorrect numbers and their messaging around this verification process has been contradictory .

The significance of the report presented by Frank Ryan on behalf of the PA Legislature in addition to the longer report put out by Verity Vote, is not the sheer number of such unverified ballots, but rather the conflicting guidance issued by the PA DOS. The guidance issued by the DOS creates ambiguity around how counties must handle the legally required verification process. Several counties appear to be unaware of the verification requirement.

Verity Vote correctly documented comments made by Deputy Secretary Jonathan Marks during a 09/14/2022 PA State Government Committee hearing. Marks is on record having said:

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"I want to make sure we're clear about the distinction between the two processes. Voter registration, there is no federal requirement or state requirement that those numbers match or that every voter has to have one of those two numbers. With mail-in balloting, it is a requirement. **If when you apply, your PennDOT ID cannot be verified or your last four of SSN cannot be verified, the county can still issue the ballot,** but the ballot doesn't count unless the voter provides a valid form of ID – either a PennDOT ID or the last four of SSN that can be verified or one of the other forms of identification provided for in the statute."

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Verity Vote also correctly documented that the directive sent out by the PA DOS on 09/26/2022 contradicts Deputy Secretary Jonathan Marks' official comments. The DOS directive states:

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"The Pennsylvania Election Code describes processes that a qualified voter follows to apply for, receive, complete, and timely return an absentee or mail-in ballot to their county board of election. These processes include multiple secure methods used by the voter's county board of election to verify that the qualified voter's absentee or mail-in application is complete and that the statutory requirements are satisfied. These include voter identification verification confirmed by either a valid driver's license number, the last four digits of the voter's social security number or other valid photo identification, and unique information on the application including the voter's residence and date of birth.

**Before sending the ballot to the applicant,** the county board of elections confirms the qualifications of the applicant by verifying the proof of identification and comparing the information provided on the application with the information contained in the voter record. If the county is satisfied that the applicant is qualified, the application must be approved."

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As shown above, the DOS described two conflicting sets of guidance prior to the Legislative report which directly contradict one another. The ambiguity created here caused confusion amongst Pennsylvania's 67 counties as to whether verification needed to occur before sending the ballot or before counting the ballot.

The Verity Vote report documents additional statements that would indicate counties are not handling the identity verification requirement uniformly. Their report reinforces their claim by quoting testimony from various legislative sessions that indicate some counties did not perform any verification, as they were unaware the requirement was being pushed onto the counties. This appears to be backed by the data in the verified ballot analysis above, as several counties





show no updates to their unverified ballots while 58 counties have updated their records to reflect those ballots that have been properly verified.

Verity Vote aptly summarized the situation that has been allowed to incubate with the following overview,

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This is an enormous task that the DoS has chosen to delegate to the county election offices for which the DoS has provided inaccurate guidance. This policy jeopardizes the counties' ability to verify the ID of these nearly quarter million individuals and creates a situation where counties have to go after this missing information to comply with the law, all while trying to carry out their other election responsibilities.

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It is ATVPA's conclusion that the numbers presented are accurate as of 10/28/2022 and the DOS' own numbers do not match their own data. If there is some data the PA DOS is keeping that validates their numbers, ATVPA would request that they make that data available or update the publicly available records where this data is required to be maintained.

The often conflicting guidance issued by the PA DOS has created confusion amongst the counties and their constituents, and has identified that Pennsylvania's 67 counties to not have a shared perception of the verification requirement falling solely on their staff to perform.

The continued denials and misrepresentations of the information put out by the DOS is creating an atmosphere that breeds confusion and allows for laws to be unknowingly broken by counties during the upcoming midterm election.

# EXHIBIT “I”

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

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DOUG MCLINKO	:
	:
Complainant,	:
v.	:
	:
COMMONWEALTH OF	:
PENNSYLVANIA, DEPARTMENT OF	:
STATE AND AL SCHMIDT,	:
SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE	:
COMMONWEALTH OF	:
PENNSYLVANIA, IN HIS OFFICIAL	:
CAPACITY	:
	:
Respondents	:
	:
	:

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**STATEMENT OF STATE-BASED ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLAINT  
VIOLATIONS OF THE HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT OF 2002  
(PUBLIC LAW 107-252, 52 U.S.C. § 20901, et seq.)**

Under Section 402 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, 52 U.S.C. § 21112(a)(2) and section 1206.2(a) of the Pennsylvania Election Code, 25 P.S. § 3046.2(a), complainant, Doug McLinko, brings this complaint against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of State, for

violations of Title III of the Help American Vote Act, 52 U.S.C §§ 21081-21102) and avers as follows:

## INTRODUCTION

Under the Help America Vote Act, Pub. L. No. 107-252, 116 Stat. 1666 (2002) (“HAVA”), an individual applying to vote must supply a *current* and *valid* driver’s license number or the last four digits of *his* social security number on the registration form. In turn, HAVA requires local election officials to confirm whether these numbers are current and valid by using available databases.

However, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania maintains a voter registration system that blatantly violates this federal law. The Secretary of the Commonwealth has directed all 67 county boards of election to ignore HAVA’s verification mandate and to register *any* applicant to vote regardless of whether an applicant’s driver’s license or social security number can be verified. This lawless directive does not just violate federal law; it creates a regime where an untold number of ineligible voters, including non-citizens, can register to vote in all state and federal elections in the Commonwealth. The Department of State should immediately repeal the unlawful directive.

## **The Help America Vote Act (HAVA)**

1. In 2002, Congress passed the Help America Vote Act (“HAVA”), Pub.L. No. 107-252, Oct. 29, 2002, 116 Stat. 1666.

2. Among other things, HAVA was designed to “establish minimum standards for States and units of local governments with responsibility for the administration of Federal elections.” *Id.*

3. Under HAVA, a State may not accept or process an application for voter registration unless the application includes either a valid driver’s license number or the last 4 digits of the applicant’s social security number. 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(5)(A)(i)(I) and (II).

4. HAVA then requires that local election officials verify the requisite identifying information against state and federal databases. 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(5).

## **The HAVA Matching Directive.**

5. In 2018, the Secretary of the Commonwealth issued a directive entitled, “Directive Concerning HAVA-Matching Drivers’ Licenses or Social Security Numbers for Voter Registration Applications” (the “HAVA Matching Directive.”) A copy of the HAVA Matching Directive is attached as Exhibit A.

6. The Commonwealth has never repealed or replaced the HAVA Matching Directive.

7. The HAVA Matching Directive violates HAVA and ignores the commands of Congress.

8. Contrary to HAVA's express language, the HAVA Matching Directive states that a voter registration application "may not be rejected based solely on a non-match between the applicant's identifying numbers on their application and the comparison database numbers." *Id.*

9. The HAVA Matching Directive directs county boards of election not to reject any registration application where the driver's license or social security numbers do not match the databases.

10. The HAVA Matching Directive states the application "must be processed like all other applications." *Id.* (emphasis original)

11. The HAVA Matching Directive concludes by stating the applications "**MUST** be accepted." *Id.* (emphasis original).

12. The purpose of HAVA is to "establish election administration standards."

13. HAVA has set clear and unambiguous "election administration standards" by requiring State officials to match an applicant's

driver's license or social security number against databases before processing the application.

14. 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(5) is titled "Verification of voter registration information." *Id.* (emphasis added).

15. Titles and headings in statutes matter. *INS v. National Center for Immigration Rights, Inc.*, 502 U.S. 183, 189 (1991).

16. HAVA compels local election officials to verify the identifying information submitted by an applicant seeking to register to vote and further explains that "an individual who desires to vote in person [or by mail ballot], but who does not meet the requirements of subparagraph (A)(i), may cast a provisional ballot under section 21082(a) of this title." 52 U.S.C.A. § 21083(b)(2)(B)(i-ii)

17. But the HAVA Matching Directive tells counties not to verify anything and, therefore, to ignore federal law.

18. It erroneously concludes that an application must be accepted if it contains *any* driver's license or social security number rather than a *valid one belonging* to an applicant that can be verified against databases.

19. Furthermore, the HAVA Directive seems to require county board's to accept driver's licenses from other states.

20. HAVA, however, requires that an applicant supply "a *current* and *valid* driver's license number" or "the last 4 digits of the *applicant's* social security number." 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(5)(A)(i).

21. Moreover, HAVA requires that States shall determine the validity of those numbers. 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(5)(A)(iii) ("The State shall determine whether the information provided by an individual is sufficient to meet the requirements of this subparagraph, in accordance with State law.")

22. HAVA further requires a process that sets forth "[a] system of file maintenance that makes a reasonable effort to remove registrants who are ineligible to vote from the official list of eligible voters." 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(4)(A).

### **REQUESTED RELIEF**

23. The Department of State should repeal its unlawful HAVA Matching Directive.

24. The Department of State should replace it with a directive that complies with HAVA.



25. The Department of State should issue a directive in compliance with federal law, which requires the State to verify voter information, including driver's licenses and social security numbers, before approving a voter registration application. It should also require counties to reject applications that supply a driver's license or social security number that does not match state databases in accordance with HAVA.

26. Grant any other relief as is just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: May 21, 2024

/s/ Walter S. Zimolong, Esquire

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DIRECTIVE CONCERNING HAVA-MATCHING  
DRIVERS' LICENSES OR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS  
FOR VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS

Pursuant to Section 1803(a) of Act 3 of 2002, 25 Pa.C.S. § 1803(a), the following Directive is issued by the Department of State to clarify and specify legal processes relating to HAVA-matching of drivers' license numbers (or PennDOT ID card numbers) and Social Security numbers when voters submit new voter registration applications or an application to reactivate a cancelled record.

**This Directive underscores that Pennsylvania and federal law are clear that voter registrations may *not* be rejected based solely on a non-match between the applicant's identifying numbers on their application and the comparison database numbers.**

As stated in the Department of State's August 9, 2006 *Alert Re: Driver's License and Social Security Data Comparison Processes Required by The Help America Vote Act (HAVA)*, HAVA requires only the following:

- (1) that all applications for new voter registration include a current and valid PA driver's license number, the last four digits of the applicant's social security number, or a statement indicating that the applicant has neither a valid and current PA driver's license or social security number; and
- (2) that voter registration commissions compare the information provided by an applicant with the Department of Transportation's driver's license database or the database of the Social Security Administration.

HAVA's data comparison process "was intended as an administrative safeguard for 'storing and managing the official list of registered voters,' and not as a restriction on voter eligibility." *Washington Ass'n of Churches v. Reed*, 492 F.Supp.2d 1264, 1268 (W.D. Wash. 2006).

**Counties must ensure their procedures comply with state and federal law, which means that if there are no independent grounds to reject a voter registration application other than a non-match, the application may *not* be rejected and must be processed like all other applications.**

It is important to remember that any application placed in 'Pending' status while a county is doing follow-up with an applicant whose driver's license or last four of SSN could not be matched **MUST** be accepted, unless the county has identified another reason to decline the application. Leaving an application in Pending status due to a non-match is effectively the same as declining the application while denying the applicant access to the statutory administrative appeals process, and as described above is **not** permitted under state and federal law.



# EXHIBIT “J”

Nos. 23-1590 and 23-1591

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IN THE  
**United States Court of Appeals**  
for the Third Circuit

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AL SCHMIDT, in his official capacity as Acting Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and JONATHAN M. MARKS, in his official capacity as Deputy Secretary for Elections and Commissions

*Defendants-Appellants/Cross-Appellees,*

v.

**PUBLIC INTEREST LEGAL FOUNDATION, INC.,**

*Plaintiff-Appellee/Cross-Appellant,*

**On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, Case No. 1:19-cv-00622 (Hon. Christopher C. Conner)**

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**APPELLEE/CROSS-APPELLANT  
PUBLIC INTEREST LEGAL FOUNDATION'S  
SECOND STEP BRIEF**

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## **CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

The Public Interest Legal Foundation is a non-profit, 501(c)(3) organization. It is not a publicly held corporation and no corporation or other publicly held entity owns more than 10% of its stock.

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## **JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT**

Plaintiff-Appellee/Cross-Appellant Public Interest Legal Foundation (“Foundation”) brought a one-count complaint alleging a violation of Section (8)(i) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (“NVRA”), 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1). ECF 1.<sup>1</sup> The district court had jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, because the action arises under the laws of the United States, and 52 U.S.C. § 20510(b), because the action seeks declaratory and injunctive relief under the NVRA. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1291.

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<sup>1</sup> District Court docket numbers are preceded by “ECF.”

**STATEMENT OF ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW**

**1. Whether the District Court correctly held that the Foundation has standing.**

The Commonwealth contested the Foundation’s standing in the District Court. *See* ECF 14 at 14-16. The District Court held that the Foundation has standing. *See* Appx020.

**2. Whether the District Court correctly held that the NVRA’s Public Disclosure Provision, 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1), is not limited to records concerning registrant death or changes in residence, but covers all voter list maintenance records, including records concerning eligibility evaluations based on citizenship.**

The Commonwealth contested the NVRA’s scope in the District Court. *See* ECF 14 at 6-11. The District Court rejected the Commonwealth’s arguments. *See* Appx007-014.

**3. Whether the District Court correctly determined that the Commonwealth’s voter list maintenance activities were motivated solely by an objectively reasonable anticipation of litigation, as required to invoke the attorney work product doctrine.**

The Foundation raised and contested this issue in the District Court. *See* ECF 67 at 18-23; ECF 71 at 8-12; ECF 75 at 8-12. The District Court ruled on this issue in its summary judgment memorandum. *See* Appx038-043.

### **STATEMENT OF RELATED CASES**

This case has not been before this Court previously.

The Foundation filed an identical action prior to this action, which was dismissed. *See Pub. Int. Legal Found. v. Boockvar*, 370 F. Supp. 3d 449 (M.D. Pa. 2019).

The Foundation is not aware of any other case related to this action.



## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

### *Introduction*

With the NVRA, Congress intended to increase and enhance registration and voting by “eligible citizens,” “protect the integrity of the electoral process,” and “ensure that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained.” 52 U.S.C. § 20501(b)(1)-(4). To accomplish these goals, Congress created the NVRA’s Public Disclosure Provision, 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1), a broad and powerful federal open records law, and a private right of action, 52 U.S.C. 20510(b). These two components serve vital oversight and enforcement functions, which ultimately promote *all* the NVRA’s purposes. In short, Congress intended maintenance of state voter rolls to be transparent, because oversight and accountability safeguard the right to vote.

The NVRA’s Public Disclosure Provision requires public disclosure of “all records concerning the implementation of programs and activities conducted for the purpose of ensuring the accuracy and currency of official lists of eligible voters.” 52 U.S.C. 20507(i)(1). As a threshold question, this case asks whether Congress meant what it said. Consistent with the overwhelming weight of authority, the District Court answered that question “yes,” finding that the Public Disclosure Provision “contemplates an *indefinite* number of programs *and*

activities,” Appx012 (emphasis in original), including the Commonwealth’s “effort to identify noncitizen registrants,” Appx014. The District Court’s holding should be affirmed because it was compelled by the NVRA’s plain language and comports with Congress’s intent. In the simplest terms, the Secretary engaged in “programs and activities” designed to make the Commonwealth’s voter roll more accurate. Records concerning those activities thus fall squarely within the Public Disclosure Provision’s unambiguous and broad scope.

Congress specifically identified the two types of records that are not open to inspection, 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1), and the District Court correctly declined to “read unexpressed limitations into an unambiguous statute’s terms,” Appx011. With rare exceptions, largely not applicable here, “the balance between privacy and transparency must be struck by the legislature, not the courts.” Appx037. Where appropriate, the District Court applied the Driver’s Privacy Protection Act according to its text, so that the NVRA and the DPPA both remain effective. The Commonwealth offers no compelling reason to disturb the District Court’s reasoned judgment.

This case also asks whether election officials may veto Congress’s transparency goals by abdicating voter list maintenance decisions to outside legal counsel. Here, the Commonwealth seeks to hide its mistakes behind the attorney

work product privilege, by simply claiming its actions were motivated by an abstract fear of litigation—rather than the manifest need to remedy a decades-long problem that allowed foreign nationals to register and vote. The answer to these questions will impact the state of election transparency here and in election offices throughout the country.

### ***Statement of Facts***

1. The Foundation is a non-partisan, public interest organization that was headquartered in Indianapolis, Indiana when this action was filed.<sup>2</sup> The Foundation promotes the integrity of elections nationwide as part of its mission. Appx025; ECF 67-1 ¶ 3. The Foundation does this, in part, by using state and federal open records laws (*e.g.*, the NVRA Public Disclosure Provision) to study and analyze the voter list maintenance activities of state and local governments. ECF 67-1 ¶ 3. Where necessary, the Foundation also takes legal action to compel compliance with state and federal voter list maintenance laws. *Id.* The Foundation has dedicated significant time and resources to ensure that voter rolls in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and other jurisdictions throughout the United States, are free from ineligible registrants, including deceased individuals, foreign

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<sup>2</sup> The Foundation has since moved its headquarters to Alexandria, Virginia. *See* <https://publicinterestlegal.org/contact/> (last accessed Oct. 26, 2023).

nationals, individuals who are no longer residents, and individuals who are simultaneously registered in more than one jurisdiction. *Id.*

2. The Foundation has filed multiple lawsuits in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania concerning voter list maintenance. *See, e.g., Public Interest Legal Foundation v. Boockvar*, Civ. No. 1:20-cv-1905 (M.D. Pa., filed Oct. 15, 2020) and *Public Interest Legal Foundation v. Voye*, Civ. No. 2:20-cv-00279 (W.D. Pa., filed Feb. 24, 2020). ECF 67-1 ¶ 3.

3. In late 2017, the Commonwealth publicly admitted that non-United States citizens had registered to vote at Pennsylvania Department of Motor Vehicle offices (“PennDOT”) for the last several decades (hereafter, the “PennDOT Error”).<sup>3</sup> Appx025; ECF 66 ¶ 6.

4. The Commonwealth acknowledged the PennDOT Error in written and oral testimony before the Pennsylvania General Assembly. Appx025; ECF 66 ¶ 6.

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<sup>3</sup> The Commonwealth describes the cause of noncitizen registration as a “software error.” Doc. 25 at 4. The term “software error” suggests that PennDOT’s registration software did not function correctly or as designed. That is not the case here. The software functioned exactly as designed. If there was any “error” involved, it was an error in judgment—namely, the decision to offer the opportunity to register to vote to applicants *before* verifying each applicant’s citizenship. *See* ECF 66-2 at 2. The Foundation uses the term “PennDOT Error” in this brief to refer to the subject of noncitizen registration at PennDOT offices.

5. The Commonwealth engaged in a three-stage remedial program in response to the PennDOT Error.

6. The first stage—referred to by the District Court as the “Initial Analysis”—began in September 2017. Appx026; ECF 66 ¶¶ 47-49. During the Initial Analysis, the Commonwealth collaborated with PennDOT to compare voter registration records with PennDOT records containing INS indicators, which signify “that the license holder was, at some point in their life, something other than a United States citizen.” Appx027; *see also* ECF 66 ¶¶ 49-50. The Initial Analysis “identified approximately 100,000 registered voters ‘who may potentially be non-citizens or may have been non-citizens at some point in time.’” Appx027 (quoting ECF 64-1 ¶ 13; ECF 66 ¶ 51); *see also* ECF 66 ¶ 51.

7. The second stage—referred to by the District Court as the “Statewide Analysis”—also began in or around September 2017. Appx027; ECF 66 ¶ 55. During the Statewide Analysis, the Commonwealth searched the statewide voter registration database (formally known as the SURE<sup>4</sup> database) “for records related to any voter registrations cancelled by a county simply because the registrant was not a citizen[.]” Appx027; *see also* ECF 66 ¶ 55.

The [S]tatewide [A]nalysis produced voting registration records for 1,160 individuals. (See [ECF 66] ¶¶ 55, 59). However, the 1,160

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<sup>4</sup> SURE means Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors.

records reflected only those registrants who self-reported their status as noncitizens and voluntarily requested their voter registration be cancelled. (See *id.* ¶ 58). Of the 1,160 noncitizen registrants, 248 voted in at least one election prior to cancelling their registration. (See *id.* ¶¶ 60-61).

Appx027; ECF 66 ¶¶ 55, 58, 61. “In conjunction with the [S]tatewide [A]nalysis, the Commonwealth asked counties to provide copies of any cancellation requests received by the county from noncitizens seeking to cancel their voter registration.” Appx027 (citing ECF 64-1 ¶ 11). However, “[o]nly Allegheny, Philadelphia, and Dauphin Counties provided records in response to the request.” *Id.*

8. The third stage—referred to by the District Court as the “Noncitizen Matching Analysis”—began after the Statewide Analysis. Appx028.

9. During the Noncitizen Matching Analysis, the Commonwealth “engaged with an expert to do an analysis of voter registration records and motor vehicle records to determine the, the [sic] universe of potential individuals that required more – had more scrutiny in terms of their, their qualifications specifically related to citizenship[.]” ECF 66 ¶ 62; *see also* Appx028 (“The expert analyzed the Commonwealth’s voting records, including the SURE database, to identify registrants whose eligibility to vote required additional scrutiny in terms of citizenship.”).

10. The Commonwealth explained and summarized the Noncitizen Matching Analysis in a July 2018 statement prepared by its communications office entitled “Voter Registration & Election Integrity” (hereafter, the “Expert Analysis Statement”). ECF 66 ¶ 63.

11. The Expert Analysis Statement provides, in part:

The Department also undertook the following steps to investigate and address the concern that some ineligible individuals registered to vote:

- The Department retained an expert to conduct a full analysis of registration data by comparing the voter rolls with other available state databases. The initial analysis yielded a responsible list of individuals for whom voter registration status required further confirmation.
- Prior to the May 2018 primary, the department mailed letters to 7,702 of those registrants whose registration status was active. Because the data analysis was ongoing, the immediate goal was to remind the individuals of voter eligibility requirements before the primary.
- Based on further expert analysis, the Department mailed letters to 11,198 registrants on June 12, including those with active and inactive status, asking the recipients to affirm their eligibility to vote or to submit a request to cancel their registration.
- After the responsive affirmations and requests for cancellation were taken into account, on June 29 another round of letters with a similar message was mailed to those who had not responded.

ECF 66 ¶ 64.

12. The 7,702 registrants who received the letter referenced in bullet point 2 of paragraph 11 “required additional scrutiny regarding their qualifications” to register to vote. ECF 66 ¶ 66. Each of these registrants received a letter “reminding them of the eligibility requirements for voting.” Appx028.

13. The 7,702 registrants who received the letter referenced in bullet point 2 of paragraph 11 were separate from the 1,160 voter registration records analyzed in the Statewide Analysis. ECF 66 ¶ 67.

14. The 11,198 registrants referenced in bullet point 3 of paragraph 11 received a letter asking them to affirm or cancel their registration (hereafter, the “Affirm or Cancel Letter”). ECF 66 ¶ 68; Appx028; *see also* ECF 66-11.

15. The Commonwealth kept a list of responses to the Affirm or Cancel Letter. ECF 66 ¶ 69; *see also* Appx028.

16. Of the recipients of the Affirm or Cancel Letter, 1,915 mailed back the Letter to the Department of State with an affirmative response indicating they were citizens and qualified to be registered. ECF 66 ¶ 70.

17. Of the recipients of the Affirm or Cancel letter, 215 mailed back to county offices requesting cancellation of their voter registration record. ECF 66 ¶ 72.

18. Of the recipients of the Affirm or Cancel letter, 8,698 either did not respond or had undeliverable addresses. ECF 66 ¶ 73. The Commonwealth has not provided all records concerning these letter recipients. *See, e.g.*, Doc. 25 at 14-15.

19. The Department of State provided information on those 8,698 letter recipients to county offices with instructions to “handle the registrants according to



their normal processes employed to verify addresses and confirm eligibility.” ECF 66 ¶ 74.

20. In October 2017, pursuant to NVRA’s Public Disclosure Provision, the Foundation requested from the Commonwealth four (4) categories of records. *See* Appx028-029; ECF 66 ¶ 9.

21. The Commonwealth denied the Foundation’s request. Appx030; ECF 66 ¶¶ 17, 21.

### ***Procedural History***

The Foundation requested the Commonwealth’s records more than six years ago, on October 23, 2017. *See* ECF 1-9. The Secretary denied the request, and on February 26, 2018, the Foundation filed an action to enforce the NVRA, alleging that the Secretary violated the NVRA by denying the Foundation access to the requested records. ECF 1, *Public Interest Legal Foundation v. Torres*, No. 1:18-cv-00463 (M.D. Pa., filed Feb. 2, 2018). That action was dismissed for failure to provide proper notice under the NVRA. *Boockvar*, 370 F. Supp. 3d at 458.

The Foundation cured the statutory notice deficiency and filed the present action on April 10, 2019. ECF 1. On December 12, 2019, the District Court granted in part and denied in part the Secretary’s motion to dismiss. Appx022-023.

On March 31, 2022, the District Court granted in part and denied in part both parties' motions for summary judgment. Appx050-051. In an order dated February 27, 2023, upon Motion of the Commonwealth, the District Court clarified its judgment, but denied the Secretary's motions for reconsideration and to amend or alter the judgment. Appx053-058.

The Secretary filed a notice of appeal on March 29, 2023. Appx059. The Foundation filed a notice of cross appeal on March 30, 2023. Appx061.

## **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

This Court “employ[s] a *de novo* standard of review to grants of summary judgment, ‘applying the same standard as the District Court.’” *Montone v. City of Jersey City*, 709 F.3d 181, 189 (3d Cir. 2013) (quoting *Pa. Coal Ass’n v. Babbitt*, 63 F.3d 231, 236 (3d Cir. 1995)).

## SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT

Thirty years ago, Congress decided that decisions about who is and is not eligible to vote should be transparent and publicly accessible. That decision is embodied in the NVRA’s Public Disclosure Provision, which mandates that “all records” related to the implementation of voter list maintenance activities are subject to public inspection. 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1).

The NVRA’s Public Disclosure Provision is no ordinary transparency law. Its unique and expansive scope is deliberate because it is designed to protect the right that is “preservative of all rights”—the right to vote. *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356, 370 (1886). The Public Disclosure Provision “embodies Congress’s conviction that Americans who are eligible under law to vote have every right to exercise their franchise, a right that must not be sacrificed to administrative chicanery, oversights, or inefficiencies.” *Project Vote/Voting for Am., Inc. v. Long*, 682 F.3d 331, 334-35 (4th Cir. 2012) (“*Project Vote*”). To that end, Congress designed the Public Disclosure Provision to shed light on *all* activities that determine who belongs and who does not belong on the voter rolls. As one federal district court put it, the Public Disclosure Provision “convey[s] Congress’s intention that the public should be monitoring the state of the voter rolls and the adequacy of election officials’ list maintenance programs. Accordingly, election

officials must provide full public access to all records related to their list maintenance activities, including their voter rolls.” *Bellitto v. Snipes*, No. 16-cv-61474, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 103617, at \*12-13 (S.D. Fla. Mar. 30, 2018).

The Commonwealth seeks reversal upon an incorrect interpretation of the NVRA that strays far from the plain-meaning analysis this Court must conduct. The Commonwealth’s view finds no support in the NVRA’s text or in any court opinion to date. It is also contrary to the United States’s interpretation.

The NVRA’s Public Disclosure Provision unambiguously requires public inspection of “all records concerning the implementation” of voter list maintenance activities. 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1). Congress identified the records that are exempt from this disclosure mandate, *id.*, and beyond those records, Congress made no exceptions. Records concerning the Commonwealth’s efforts to identify registrants who may lack citizenship fall within the NVRA’s scope because those records “concern[]” activities that were conducted to maintain an accurate voter roll. The District Court did not err when it so concluded.

The Commonwealth’s interpretation would cause absurd and damaging results, chief among them the concealment of records showing who is and who is not eligible to vote and how government officials make eligibility determinations. Such an outcome would erode transparency and undermine the NVRA’s purposes,

because “[w]ithout such transparency, public confidence in the essential workings of democracy will suffer.” *Project Vote*, 682 F.3d at 339. Congress did not limit the NVRA’s sweeping inspection provision to a subset of activities, as the Commonwealth claims. Instead, Congress drafted the NVRA broadly, and that choice has enormous significance and must be given effect, as it has by other courts.

The District Court correctly applied the plain language of the Driver’s Privacy Protection Act (“DPPA”) to find that DPPA shields only personal information derived exclusively from DMV records. Appx036-037. In other words, the DPPA “does not protect information derived from non-DMV sources even when that information is included in a record containing personal information obtained from DMV records.” *Id.* To find otherwise, as the Commonwealth urges, would expand the DPPA beyond its text, elevate one law over another, and result in the concealment of records showing why a registrant lost her right to vote or was not eligible in the first place.

The District Court did not, however, correctly apply the attorney work product doctrine to the facts of this case. The Noncitizen Matching Analysis was not the product of the Commonwealth’s objectively reasonable anticipation of litigation. Rather, it was the final step of a multi-stage investigation into a decades-

old failure in conducting ordinary list maintenance. The Commonwealth knew of the problem as early as 2015 and openly acknowledged its efforts to find and implement a remedy. It defies logic—and the record—to conclude that the last stage of the Commonwealth’s remedial plan—and only that stage—had no other purpose than litigation readiness, especially when the analysis had a clearly identifiable goal: identifying who should receive an eligibility letter. What is logical, and what is supported by the record, is this: the Secretary’s actions would have taken place whether or not litigation was expected to ensue. The work product doctrine therefore does not apply.

Last, the Commonwealth’s standing arguments are meritless. This Circuit has already addressed the impact of *TransUnion LLC v. Ramirez*, 141 S. Ct. 2190 (2021) and found that “the [Supreme] Court did not amend the informational injury doctrine in *TransUnion*; rather, it simply applied its prior precedent[.]” *Kelly v. Realpage Inc.*, 47 F.4th 202, 213 (3d Cir. 2022). In any event, the Foundation has standing because it has demonstrated an informational injury and the adverse effects of that injury—namely, the inability to evaluate and scrutinize the Secretary’s voter list maintenance activities and the inability to educate the public and election officials about same. Congress sought to promote precisely these types of activities when it passed the NVRA Public Disclosure Provision.

## **ARGUMENT**

### **I. The Foundation Has Standing.**

The District Court correctly held that the Foundation has standing because the Foundation suffered an informational injury that caused downstream consequences—namely, the inability to do the very things Congress envisioned when it crafted the NVRA Public Disclosure Provision. The Commonwealth’s arguments to the contrary misconstrue precedent and rely on the mistaken belief that the informational injury doctrine has changed. It has not. If the Commonwealth’s erroneous view of standing is adopted, not even the Press will have standing to gather information about the most egregious voter list maintenance errors. This Court should decline the Commonwealth’s invitation to dismantle a vital oversight mechanism designed to safeguard the right to vote.

#### **A. The Informational Injury Doctrine Applies.**

The Informational Injury Doctrine is decades old. In *Public Citizen v. United States Department of Justice*, 491 U.S. 440, 449 (1989), the Supreme Court explained that to establish standing in public-records cases, the plaintiff does not “need [to] show more than that they sought and were denied specific agency records.” There, the plaintiff sought records pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (“FACA”). The Supreme Court held that FACA created a public



right to information by requiring advisory committees to the executive branch of the federal government to make available to the public its minutes and records, with some exceptions. 491 U.S. at 446-47. The defendant asserted that the plaintiff did not “allege[] [an] injury sufficiently concrete and specific to confer standing.” *Id.* at 448. The Supreme Court “reject[ed] these arguments.” *Id.* at 449.

As when an agency denies requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act, refusal to permit appellants to scrutinize the ABA Committee’s activities to the extent FACA allows constitutes a sufficiently distinct injury to provide standing to sue.

*Id.* In other words, the inability to “scrutinize” the activities of government “constitutes a sufficiently distinct injury.” *Id.* The Court reaffirmed the holding of *Public Citizen* in *FEC v. Akins*, 524 U.S. 11 (1998), explaining, “a plaintiff suffers an ‘injury in fact’ when the plaintiff fails to obtain information which must be publicly disclosed pursuant to a statute.” *Id.* at 21.

Citing *Public Citizen* and *Akins*, the Eastern District of Virginia rejected a similar attack on standing under the NVRA, explaining that “[f]or a plaintiff to sufficiently allege an informational injury, it must first allege that the statute confers upon it an individual right to information, and then that the defendant caused a concrete injury to the plaintiff in violation of that right.” *Project Vote/Voting for Am., Inc. v. Long*, 752 F. Supp. 2d 697, 702 (E.D. Va. 2010). The court first recognized that “the NVRA provides a public right to information.” *Id.*

at 703. Where there is “no dispute that the plaintiff has been unable to obtain the [r]equested [r]ecords,” “the plaintiff’s alleged informational injury is sufficient to survive a motion to dismiss for lack of standing.” *Id.* at 703-04.

For similar reasons, the Southern District of Texas ruled that the Foundation had standing to compel citizenship-related list maintenance records under the NVRA. *Pub. Interest Legal Found. v. Bennett*, No. H-18-0981, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 39723, at \*8-\*10 (S.D. Tex., Feb. 6, 2019) (denying motion to dismiss), *adopted by Pub. Interest Legal Found., Inc. v. Bennett*, No. 4:18-CV-00981, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 38686 (S.D. Tex., Mar. 11, 2019). The Southern District of Indiana accords. *See Judicial Watch, Inc. v. King*, 993 F.Supp.2d 919, 923 (S.D. Ind. 2012) (citing *Akins*, 524 U.S. at 24-25) (“As noted above, the Plaintiffs assert two distinct violations of the NVRA. With regard to the Records Claim, the Defendants do not—and cannot—assert that the Plaintiffs lack standing.”).

**B. *TransUnion LLC v. Ramirez* Did Not Change the Informational Injury Doctrine.**

The Commonwealth suggests that in *TransUnion LLC v. Ramirez*, 141 S. Ct. 2190 (2021), the Supreme Court revised the Informational Injury Doctrine to require more from plaintiffs than what was required under *Public Citizens* and *Akins*. (Doc. 25 at 26.) Not so. This Circuit has already addressed the impact of *TransUnion* and found that “the [Supreme] Court did not amend the informational

injury doctrine in *TransUnion*; rather, it simply applied its prior precedent[.]” *Kelly v. Realpage Inc.*, 47 F.4th 202, 213 (3d Cir. 2022). By “prior precedent,” the Third Circuit was referring to *Public Citizens* and *Akins*, as well as *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, 578 U.S. 330 (2016). “*TransUnion* did not cast doubt on the broader import of those decisions. In fact, the Court cited *Public Citizen* and *Akins* with approval, reaffirming their continued viability and putting *TransUnion* in context.” *Realpage Inc.*, 47 F.4th at 212. The Third Circuit confirmed this view just weeks ago in *Huber v. Simons Agency, Inc.*, No. 22-2483, 2023 U.S. App. LEXIS 27069, at \*12 (3d Cir. Oct. 12, 2023), in which the Court explains, “In short, entitlement to the information allegedly withheld is the *sine qua non* of the informational injury doctrine.”

The Informational Injury Doctrine thus remains the same after *TransUnion*.

[T]o state a cognizable informational injury a plaintiff must allege that “they failed to receive ... required information,” and that the omission led to “adverse effects” or other “downstream consequences,” *TransUnion*, 141 S. Ct. at 2214 (internal quotation omitted), and such consequences have a nexus to the interest Congress sought to protect, *Spokeo*, 578 U.S. at 342.

*Realpage Inc.*, 47 F.4th at 214.

This issue warrants a few more points of clarification. First, the Commonwealth is flat wrong when it states the District Court issued its decision on standing “without the benefit of *TransUnion*.” (Doc. 25 at 17.) *TransUnion* was

decided on June 25, 2021. The District Court issued its summary judgment order more than *nine months later*, on March 31, 2022. Appx050. In fact, *TransUnion* was decided before the Commonwealth filed its summary judgment reply memorandum. *See* ECF 74 (filed June 28, 2021). The Commonwealth then had more than nine months to file a notice of supplemental authority to notify the District Court about *TransUnion*. The Commonwealth chose not to. None of this ultimately matters because *TransUnion* did not change the standard articulated in *Public Citizen* and *Akins*, *see Realpage Inc.*, 47 F.4th at 213, the decisions on which the District Court decided the standing question.

Second, the Commonwealth is wrong again when it suggests that any alleged “adverse effects” and “downstream consequences” must *independently* satisfy the Article III standard. Doc. 25 at 21-24. If that were the case, the Supreme Court would have simply required plaintiffs to plead a deprivation of information and a separate “injury in fact.” The Supreme Court does not require a separate and independent Article III “injury in fact” to establish a cognizable informational injury. The Court simply requires “(1) the denial of information and (2) *some consequence* caused by that omission.” *Realpage Inc.*, 47 F.4th at 213 (emphasis added). *Lujan v. Defs. Of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560 (1992), *Sierra Club v. Morton*, 405 U.S. 727, 739 (1972), and *Blunt v. Lower Merion Sch. Dist.*, 767 F.3d

247, 288 (3d Cir. 2014) are not informational injury cases, and the Commonwealth's reliance on them is therefore misplaced.

*Huber* confirms that the Informational Injury Doctrine is a separate inquiry from traditional standing analysis. 2023 U.S. App. LEXIS 27069, at \*9-\*23 (finding that the plaintiff did not have standing under the Information Injury Doctrine but did have standing under traditional standing principles). The Third Circuit explained that in *Realpage Inc.*, the Court “deemed [the Informational Injury] doctrine an exception to the usual concreteness requirement that a plaintiff identify a close historical or common-law analogue to her cause of action.” *Id.* at \*12 (citing *Realpage Inc.*, 47 F.3d at 212 n.8).

**C. The Foundation Has Been Deprived of Information and Suffered Adverse Effects Contrary to the Intent of Congress.**

To have standing, the Foundation must show (1) it failed to receive required information; (2) it suffered “adverse effects” or other “downstream consequences”; and, (3) such consequences have a nexus to the interest Congress sought to protect. *Realpage Inc.*, 47 F.4th at 214.

**First**, the Commonwealth does not dispute that the Foundation requested information pursuant to the NVRA and did not receive that information. Indeed, the Commonwealth's appeal continues to prevent the Foundation from receiving

the voter list maintenance records requested many years ago, which the District Court ordered the Commonwealth to produce.

**Second**, the Foundation has suffered three primary “adverse effects” or “downstream consequences” resulting from the Commonwealth’s refusal to provide the required information. **First**, the Foundation cannot “study and analyze the [Commonwealth’s] voter list maintenance activities,” ECF 66 ¶ 3, because the Commonwealth failed to provide those voter list maintenance records. The Commonwealth’s denial of the Foundation’s request is a “refusal to permit [the Foundation] to scrutinize the [Commonwealth’s] activities to the extent [NVRA] allows.” *Public Citizen*, 491 U.S. at 499. The NVRA Public Disclosure Provision was designed to allow scrutiny of voter list maintenance activities, and therefore denying the Foundation the ability to “scrutinize” those activities in the Commonwealth “constitutes a sufficiently distinct injury to provide standing to sue.” *Id.*

Because it cannot effectively analyze and scrutinize the Commonwealth’s activities, the Foundation also cannot effectively “take action to promote election integrity and compliance with federal and state statutes,” including voter list maintenance statutes. *Id.* (“Where necessary, the Foundation also takes legal action to compel compliance with state and federal voter list maintenance laws.”); *see*

also ECF 1 ¶ 135 (“A central activity of the Foundation is to promote election integrity and compliance with federal and state statutes which promote the integrity of elections.”). Second, the Commonwealth’s actions frustrate the educational aspect of the Foundation’s mission. The Foundation regularly produces and disseminates educational materials concerning the accuracy of voter registration records and the adequacy of voter list maintenance programs, including “the inadequacies of state election systems in preventing noncitizens from registering and voting.” ECF 1 ¶ 134. “Using records and data compiled through use of the NVRA’s public inspection provision, the Foundation has produced written reports concerning the registration and voting activity of noncitizens.” ECF 1 ¶ 133. For example, the Foundation published a report focused on noncitizen registration and voting in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania,<sup>5</sup> which was made possible only because Allegheny County complied with the NVRA. Third, the Foundation expended considerable time and financial resources attempting to obtain the

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<sup>5</sup> Public Interest Legal Foundation, *Steeling The Vote: Allegheny County Reveals How Citizenship Verification Protects Citizens and Immigrants Alike*, July 12, 2018, available at <https://publicinterestlegal.org/pilf-files/Steeling-the-Vote-7.11.18.pdf> (last accessed Oct. 27, 2023).

requested records so that it could engage in the activities just described. *See Boockvar*, 370 F. Supp. 3d at 456.<sup>6</sup>

The Commonwealth does not dispute *any* of the facts concerning the Foundation’s mission, the Foundation’s intended activities, the Foundation’s inability to engage in those activities, or the resources the Foundation expended attempting to obtain the requested records. In other words, these facts were and are undisputed for purposes of the District Court’s summary judgment ruling.

**Third**, the adverse effects described above have a strong nexus to the exact interests Congress sought to protect. Congress told us exactly what interests the NVRA was designed to protect. As the District Court recognized, “Congress identified several purposes of the NVRA within the statute itself. These include, *inter alia*, ‘to protect the integrity of the electoral process’ and ‘to ensure that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained.’” *Boockvar*, 370 F. Supp. 3d at 455 (quoting 52 U.S.C. § 20501(b)(3)-(4)). The NVRA’s Public Disclosure Provision furthers Congress’s purposes by allowing the public to monitor, analyze, assess, and critique the work of election officials. Transparency fosters accountability.

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<sup>6</sup> The District Court correctly rejected the argument—repeated here, Doc. 25 at 22-23—that the resources the Foundation expended in pursuit of the requested records were litigation expenses. *Boockvar*, 370 F. Supp. 3d at 456 n.4.



In the words of another federal court, the NVRA’s Public Disclosure Provision is “available to any member of the public ... and convey[s] Congress’s intention that the public should be monitoring the state of the voter rolls and the adequacy of election officials’ list maintenance programs.” *Bellitto*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 103617, at \*12-13. Indeed, Congress made all list maintenance records subject to public inspection precisely so that the public can enjoy a transparent election process and assess compliance with federal laws. “Public disclosure promotes transparency in the voting process, and courts should be loath to reject a legislative effort so germane to the integrity of federal elections.” *Project Vote*, 682 F.3d at 339-40.

The Foundation’s intended activities—namely, analysis, education, and remedial action concerning voter list maintenance—are precisely the activities Congress envisioned when it passed the Public Disclosure Provision. There is a nexus between the adverse effects the Foundation faces and the interests Congress sought to protect via the NVRA. *See Realpage Inc.*, 47 F.4th at 214.

The Commonwealth’s narrow view of standing under the NVRA effectively dismantles Congress’s design for the Public Disclosure Provision. Consider the following: the Commonwealth reported that in 2022 it cancelled more than 185,000 inactive voter registration records pursuant to what the Commonwealth

calls its “Voter Removal Program.”<sup>7</sup> Imagine the Philadelphia Inquirer wanted to investigate those removals to determine whether they were lawful. According to the Commonwealth, it could deny the Inquirer’s request and the Inquirer would not have standing to contest the denial in federal court. Congress did not intend such a result. Congress intended effective and robust oversight of the sort that the Inquirer and other media provide.

It is no less absurd for the Commonwealth to argue that the Foundation—a public interest organization dedicated to studying and improving voter list maintenance activities—does not have standing to compel production of voter list maintenance records under a federal law designed to make voter list maintenance transparent. The Commonwealth’s view of standing under the NVRA is contrary to the intent of Congress and would thwart rather than promote the NVRA’s goals.

**D. The Foundation Has Standing Under the Fifth Circuit’s Decision in *Campaign Legal Center. v. Scott*.**

The “downstream consequences” the Foundation has demonstrated distinguish it from the plaintiffs in *Campaign Legal Center. v. Scott*, 49 F.4th 931

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<sup>7</sup> Pennsylvania Department of State, Administration of Voter Registration in Pennsylvania: 2022 Annual Report to the Pennsylvania General Assembly, June 30, 2023, *available at* [https://www.dos.pa.gov/VotingElections/OtherServicesEvents/VotingElectionStatistics/Documents/Annual%20Reports%20on%20Voter%20Registration/DOS\\_Voter\\_Registration\\_Report\\_2022\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.dos.pa.gov/VotingElections/OtherServicesEvents/VotingElectionStatistics/Documents/Annual%20Reports%20on%20Voter%20Registration/DOS_Voter_Registration_Report_2022_FINAL.pdf) (last accessed Oct. 27, 2023).

(5th Cir. 2022). *Scott* likewise arose from a records request under NVRA’s Public Disclosure Provision. *Id.* at 933. The plaintiffs sought “information including the names and voter identification numbers of persons suspected of being noncitizens though registered to vote.” *Id.* at 932. Plaintiffs “obtained an injunction from the district court requiring the State of Texas to provide [this] information.” *Id.*

On appeal, the Fifth Circuit reversed and remanded with instructions to dismiss, holding that the plaintiffs did not adequately allege an injury sufficient to establish standing. *Id.* at 939. The Fifth Circuit interpreted the Supreme Court’s decision in *TransUnion LLC v. Ramirez*, 141 S. Ct. 2190 (2021) to mean that “even in public disclosure-based cases, plaintiffs must and can assert ‘downstream consequences,’ which is another way of identifying concrete harm from governmental failures to disclose.” *Scott*, 49 F.4th at 938. Plaintiffs failed to meet this standard because they made only a “freestanding informational injury claim” that “lack[ed] downstream consequences.” *Id.* 938-39.

The Court explained:

On appeal, Plaintiffs attempt to establish standing by asserting three theories of informational injury standing. First, Plaintiffs contend that as “civic engagement organizations . . . [they] have standing to request records under the NVRA[.]” and therefore have a right to the requested registrant records. Second, they maintain that “there is [a] downstream injury with respect to the public not having visibility into how Texas is keeping its voter lists[.]” Third, Plaintiffs assert that “there is [a] downstream injury with respect to the public not having visibility into

... properly registered Texans being discriminated against and burdened in their right to vote.” The first theory was rejected by this court only a few weeks ago, and the other two theories encompass no more than alleged injuries to *the public* and *affected Texas voters writ large*.

*Scott*, 49 F.4th at 936 (emphasis added).

The Court noted further that plaintiffs “do not allege that identification of voter names and identification numbers will directly lead to action relevant to the NVRA or any other statute, nor that their direct participation in the electoral process will be hindered.” *Id.* at 938.

Whereas the plaintiffs in *Scott* alleged speculative injuries to others not before the court, *Scott*, 49 F.4th 936 (“*the public* and *affected Texas voters writ large*) (emphasis added), the Foundation alleges injuries to *itself* that are directly traceable to the Commonwealth’s refusal to disclose information under the NVRA. For example, the Foundation cannot effectively evaluate the accuracy of the Commonwealth’s voter rolls nor the effectiveness of investigation and remedies undertaken by the Commonwealth in response to the PennDOT Error, activities that Congress intended when it passed the NVRA, *see Bellitto*, No. 16-cv-61474, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 103617, at \*12 (“To ensure that election officials are fulfilling their list maintenance duties, the NVRA contains public inspection provisions.”).

The “downstream consequences” the Foundation identifies are consistent with the examples articulated by the *Scott* concurrence, including the need “to engage in public advocacy about a pressing matter of policy.” *Scott*, 49 F.4th at 940 (Ho, J., concurring in the judgment).

Even assuming *Scott* correctly applied *TransUnion* and other Informational Injury cases, the Foundation has satisfied the *Scott* standard.

## **II. The District Court Correctly Held that the Requested Records are Within the Public Disclosure Provision’s Scope.**

The uniform weight of authority supports the District Court’s interpretation of the NVRA, including *Pub. Interest Legal Found., Inc. v. N.C. State Bd. of Elections*, 996 F.3d 257, 267 (4th Cir. 2021), in which the Fourth Circuit held that a state election “Board’s efforts in the present case to identify noncitizen registrants qualify as a ‘program’ or ‘activity’ to ensure an accurate list of eligible voters.” The Commonwealth’s efforts similarly qualify and therefore fall squarely within the Public Disclosure Provision’s broad reach. The District Court did not err when it read the NVRA’s text to mean what it says.

“In any case involving statutory interpretation, we must begin with the statutory text,” *United States v. Moreno*, 727 F.3d 255, 259 (3d Cir. 2013) (citing *United States v. Gonzales*, 520 U. S. 1, 4 (1997)), “and the assumption that the ordinary meaning of that language accurately expresses the legislative

purpose,” *Gross v. FBL Fin. Servs.*, 557 U.S. 167, 175 (2009) (citations and quotations omitted). “It is well established that when the statute’s language is plain, the sole function of the courts—at least where the disposition required by the text is not absurd—is to enforce it according to its terms.” *Lamie v. United States Tr.*, 540 U.S. 526, 534 (2004) (citations and quotations omitted); *See also Conn. Nat’l Bank v. Germain*, 503 U.S. 249, 254 (1992) (“When the words of a statute are unambiguous, then, this first canon is also the last: ‘judicial inquiry is complete.’”) (citations omitted). “Courts properly assume, absent sufficient indication to the contrary, that Congress intends the words in its enactments to carry their ordinary, contemporary, common meaning.” *Pioneer Inv. Servs. v. Brunswick Assocs. Ltd. P’ship*, 507 U.S. 380, 388 (1993) (citations and quotations omitted).

**A. The Commonwealth Has Waived Any Challenge to the District Court’s Plain-Meaning Analysis.**

The Commonwealth pays lip service to the rules of statutory construction, Doc. 25 at 26, but does not faithfully apply them. The Commonwealth does not examine the common meaning of *any* word or phrase nor explain why the District Court plain-meaning analysis was wrong. The Commonwealth has therefore waived any challenge to the District Court’s definitional analysis. *Graden v. Conexant Sys. Inc.*, 496 F.3d 291, 296 n.7 (3d Cir. 2007) (“Absent compelling

circumstances ... failing to raise an argument in one’s opening brief waives it.”); *see also FDIC v. Deglau*, 207 F.3d 153, 169 (3d Cir. 2000) (“The Deglaus did not raise this issue in their opening brief on appeal. They have therefore waived it, and we will not address it.”).

**B. Neither the Language, Context, nor Intent of the NVRA Supports the Commonwealth’s View that the Public Disclosure Provision is Limited to Records Concerning Death and Relocation.**

Despite the Commonwealth’s waiver, it nevertheless argues that the Public Disclosure Provision’s scope is limited to records concerning “voters who died or moved.” Doc. 25 at 31. The District Court correctly rejected this interpretation.

**i. The NVRA’s Words Unambiguously Encompass the Commonwealth’s Activities.**

Fundamentally, the Commonwealth’s interpretation violates principles of statutory construction. The Supreme Court instructs that “courts must presume that a legislature says in a statute what it means and means in a statute what it says there.” *Germain*, 503 U.S. at 253-254. The language of the Public Disclosure Provision is unambiguous: “Each state ... shall make available for public inspection ... *all records* concerning the implementation of *programs and activities* conducted for the purpose of ensuring the *accuracy and currency* of official lists of eligible voters.” 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1) (emphasis added).

Congress did not limit these words to subsets of records. Rather, Congress made all list maintenance records subject to inspection, period.

Neither the word “death” nor the phrase “change in residency” appears in the Public Disclosure Provision. “[Where] Congress includes particular language in one section of a statute but omits it in another section of the same Act, it is generally presumed that Congress acts intentionally and purposely in the disparate inclusion or exclusion.” *Russello v. United States*, 464 U.S. 16, 23 (1983). Had Congress intended to limit the Public Disclosure Provision as the Commonwealth believes, it would have done so. However, “Congress did not write the statute that way.” *Id.*

Relying on the words Congress wrote, the District Court concluded that the Commonwealth’s activities plainly qualify as a “program” or “activity” under the NVRA. Appx014. A “‘program’ is ‘a schedule or system under which action may be taken towards a desired goal,’” and “[a]n ‘activity’ is a ‘natural or normal function or operation.’” Appx010 (citations omitted). “Applying these definitional terms,” the District Court earlier concluded that “the [Public] Disclosure Provision requires states to disclose ‘all records concerning the implementation’ of a schedule or system designed to serve a specific end, or a particular function or



operation, ‘conducted for the purpose of ensuring the accuracy and currency of official lists of eligible voters.’” *Id.* (quoting 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1)).

The Commonwealth does not dispute that its investigation, analysis, and remedial activities concerning the PennDOT Error were “conducted for the purpose of ensuring the accuracy and currency of official lists of eligible voters.” *Id.* Indeed, the Commonwealth clearly outlined the purpose of the analysis: “to investigate and address the concern that some ineligible individuals registered to vote[.]” ECF Doc. 66-4 at 1. The Commonwealth confirms its list-maintenance purpose at length in its First Step Brief. Doc. 25 at 4-5, 7-8. The District Court therefore logically concluded that “[t]he records requested by PILF were created pursuant to a system designed to identify ineligible voters based on their noncitizen status,” and “[t]hus the Commonwealth’s effort to identify noncitizen registrants is a ‘program’ or ‘activity’ designed to identify noncitizens and ensure an accurate and current list of eligible voters.” Appx014. Any argument to the contrary is waived, undisputed, self-contradictory, and meritless.

The District Court’s interprets the NVRA’s scope consistently with two Fourth Circuit cases. In *Project Vote v. Long*, the district court held that “a program or activity covered by the Public Disclosure Provision is one conducted to ensure that the state is keeping a ‘most recent’ and errorless account of which

persons are qualified or entitled to vote within the state.” 752 F.Supp.2d at 706. In that case, the plaintiff sought voter registration applications completed by students at a Historically Black University, and which were rejected by the local election official. The district court explained, “The process by which the Commonwealth determines whether a person is eligible to vote certainly falls within the purview of the federal statute, as such a process, by its very nature, is designed to ensure that the Commonwealth’s lists are current and accurate.” *Id.* The Public Disclosure Provision thus broadly requires public access to *all records* related to determinations of eligibility, like those requested by the Foundation. *E.g.*, ECF No. 1-9 (describing requests). Notably, the Commonwealth seeks to shrink the covered categories under the NVRA to records related to death or change of residence, and the voter registration forms deemed subject to Public Disclosure by the court in *Project Vote* fall outside those limits.

Affirming the holding on appeal, the Fourth Circuit found citizenship verification on a voter registration form to be an indispensable part of the eligibility and list maintenance process.

Without verification of an applicant’s *citizenship*, age, and other necessary information provided by registration applications, state officials would be unable to determine whether that applicant meets the statutory requirements for inclusion in official voting lists.”

*Project Vote*, 682 F.3d at 336 (emphasis added).

Later, in *Pub. Interest Legal Found., Inc. v. N.C. State Bd. of Elections*, 996 F.3d 257, 267 (4th Cir. 2021) (“*NCSBE*”), the Fourth Circuit directly held what it had suggested in *Project Vote*—that efforts to determine the eligibility of registered noncitizens qualify as programs and activities under the NVRA. *Id.* at 267 (holding that the “Board’s efforts in the present case to identify noncitizen registrants qualify as a ‘program’ or ‘activity’ to ensure an accurate list of eligible voters.”).

Pennsylvania law makes United States citizenship a requirement for eligibility to vote, 25 Pa.C.S. § 1301(a)-(b), which is precisely what made the PennDOT Error at the root of this case so problematic. Thus, Pennsylvania election officials regularly use citizenship as one criterion used to “evaluate[] whether persons belong on the list of eligible voters, thus ensuring the accuracy of those lists.” *Project Vote*, 752 F.Supp.2d at 707. Whether citizenship is evaluated regularly, or in response to a decades-long “error,” the “process of review is a ‘program’ because it is carried out in the service of a specified end—maintenance of voter rolls—and it is an ‘activity’ because it is a particular task and deed of election employees.” *Project Vote*, 682 F.3d at 335.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> See also *Bennett*, No. H-18-0981, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 39723, at \*10 (“PILF has alleged a plausible claim under the public disclosure provisions of § 20507(i).”).

Evaluating the eligibility of voters based on citizenship status (or for any reason whatsoever)—and affirming or canceling registrations as necessary—falls squarely within the Public Disclosures Provision’s mandate. That is exactly what the Commonwealth did. “All records” of the Commonwealth’s actions are subject to disclosure. 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1).

**ii. The District Court Correctly Declined to Read Additional Limitations into the NVRA’s Text.**

The Commonwealth’s interpretation would also require this Court to insert words into the NVRA where Congress chose not to. The NVRA’s text expressly “identifies the information which Congress specifically wished to keep confidential.” *Project Vote*, 752 F.Supp.2d at 710. Such confidential information is limited to “records relate[d] to a declination to register to vote or to the identity of a voter registration agency through which any particular voter is registered.” 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1). Congress included no other exceptions. *See Project Vote*, 682 F.3d at 336. The Foundation does not seek textually exempted information and thus no textual exemption applies here.

The District Court observed that “[t]he Disclosure Provision’s two exceptions are narrow and specific,” Appx011 (citing 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1)). “The contrast between the broad mandate to disclose ‘all’ records and the tailored protection of two types of records implies that Congress crafted this provision

carefully. We will not (and indeed, must not) read unexpressed limitations into an unambiguous statute's terms." *Id.* (citations and quotations omitted).

The Commonwealth's reliance on the Federal Election Commission's guide, Doc. 25 at 38 n.7, suffers from multiple fatal defects. First, Congress did not authorize the FEC, or its successor, the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), to implement the NVRA. The FEC affirmatively disavowed having any such authority in the FEC guide's "Preface," which the Commonwealth omits from its brief. *See* FEC guide at P-1<sup>9</sup> ("It is very important to note, however, that the Federal Election Commission does *not* have legal authority either to interpret the Act or to determine whether this or that procedure meets the requirements of the Act."). This alone counsels against giving the FEC Guide any weight.

Next, "the courts are the final authorities on issues of statutory construction, and are not obliged to stand aside and rubber-stamp their affirmance of administrative decisions that they deem inconsistent with a statutory mandate or that frustrate the congressional policy underlying a statute." *Volkswagenwerk Aktiengesellschaft v. Fed. Mar. Comm'n*, 390 U.S. 261, 272 (1968) (citations and

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<sup>9</sup> Available at

[https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac\\_assets/1/1/Implementing%20the%20NVRA%20of%201993%20Requirements%20Issues%20Approaches%20and%20Examples%20Jan%201%201994.pdf](https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/1/Implementing%20the%20NVRA%20of%201993%20Requirements%20Issues%20Approaches%20and%20Examples%20Jan%201%201994.pdf) (last accessed Nov. 1, 2023).

quotations omitted). The FEC was squarely wrong about what the NVRA requires in terms of disclosure. The NVRA’s plain text requires disclosure of “all records” concerning list maintenance activities, not just those included in Section 8(i)(2). *See Mercy Catholic Med. Ctr. v. Thompson*, 380 F.3d 142, 152 (3d Cir. 2004) (explaining that courts “owe no deference to an agency interpretation plainly inconsistent with the relevant statute”).

### **iii. Section 8’s Other Provisions Do Not Support the Commonwealth’s Narrow Interpretation.**

Even if the Commonwealth could overcome threshold definitional and plain-meaning matters—which it cannot—its narrow interpretation would still fail for want of contextual support. Citing approximately fifteen of Section 8’s other subsections, the Commonwealth ultimately reasons that because the Public Disclosure Provisions “appears in the same section of the NVRA” as the requirement to remove deceased and relocated registrants, *see* 52 U.S.C. § 20507(a)(4), the word “programs” in the Public Disclosure Provision “must necessarily refer to the ‘programs’ to purge voters who died or moved, which are required by Section 20507(a)(4).” (Doc. 25 at 31.) The District Court correctly concluded that “[t]he Disclosure Provision’s text and its neighboring subsections do not support this narrow interpretation.” Appx010.

For starters, Section 20507(a)(4) is not the only list maintenance obligation that appears in Section 8, nor is it the only other subsection that uses the words “program” or “activity.” Sections 20507(b) and (c) also appear alongside the Public Disclosure Provision. Those subsections are expansive, referring, respectively, to “*any state program or activity* to protect the integrity of the electoral process by ensuring the maintenance of an accurate and current voter registration roll for elections for Federal office” and “*any program* the purpose of which is to systematically remove the names of *ineligible voters* from the official lists of eligible voters.” (Emphases added). Under the Secretary’s own proximity-based theory then, the Public Disclosure Provision would encompass *any* program or activity conducted for list maintenance purposes—including activities concerning cancellations based on citizenship. *See Arcia v. Sec’y of Fla.*, 772 F.3d 1335, 1344 (11th Cir. 2014) (interpreting NVRA Section 8(c)(2)(A) to govern programs to remove noncitizen registrants). Observing the “obvious” similarities between the Public Disclosure Provision and Subsection 20507(b), the District Court correctly concluded that “[i]t is more likely Congress’s use of ‘programs and activities’ in the Disclosure Provision is a reference to subsection 20507(b), not the Mandatory Removal Provision,” *i.e.*, Section 20507(a)(4).

Logic dictates that Congress intended each use of the word “program” or “activity” to stand alone, modified only by the preceding or succeeding language, unless explicitly modified by another subsection of the NVRA. Indeed, on at least 27 occasions in Section 8, Congress expressly refers to another section of the NVRA, another subsection of Section 8, or another statute. The District Court prudently recognized that “Congress knew how to refer to other subsections in drafting the NVRA,” and “could have identified the Mandatory Removal Provision by section” if it intended to limit its reach. Appx011; *see also, e.g.*, 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(2) (requiring disclosure of the names and addresses of “all persons to whom notices described in *subsection (d)(2)* are sent”) (emphasis added). Yet Congress chose not to limit the Public Disclosure Provision by reference to any other provision of the law. Instead, it designed the law for maximum transparency, requiring disclosure of “all records” concerning list maintenance activities.

The explicit exceptions Congress drafted also critically undermine the Commonwealth’s argument. Neither a “declination to register to vote” nor the “agency” through which a registrant registered has anything to do with programs to remove deceased and relocated registrants. It would have made no sense for Congress to exclude these records by name, if the Public Disclosure Provision never included them at the outset. The Commonwealth’s interpretation renders



these exceptions superfluous, and such a result should be avoided. *See Encompass Ins. Co. v. Stone Mansion Rest. Inc.*, 902 F.3d 147, 152 (3d Cir. 2018)

(“An absurd interpretation is one that defies rationality or renders the statute nonsensical and superfluous.”) (citations and quotations omitted).

The Foundation maintains that there is no need to look to the Public Disclosure Provision’s neighboring provisions because the relevant text is clear, unambiguous, and susceptible of only one meaning on its face. To the extent those neighboring provisions provide interpretive help, they support the District Court’s conclusion, for the reasons articulated above.

#### **iv. The Commonwealth’s Narrow Interpretation Would Frustrate Congress’s Intent.**

The District Court also correctly concluded that its reading of the NVRA would “also further[] the NVRA’s purposes.” Appx013. Congress designed the NVRA to “protect the integrity of the electoral process” and “ensure that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained.” 52 U.S.C. § 20501(b)(3)-(4). To further these goals, Congress made the voter list maintenance records subject to public inspection. *Bellitto*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 103617, at \*12-13 (explaining that the Public Disclosure Provision “convey[s] Congress’s intention that the public should be monitoring the state of the voter rolls and the adequacy of election officials’ list maintenance programs.”); *True the Vote v. Hosemann*, 43 F.

Supp. 3d 693, 721 (S.D. Miss. 2014) (“The NVRA Public Disclosure Provision is one means of ensuring compliance with the NVRA’s stated goals. By opening up voter registration records for inspection, the Public Disclosure Provision shines a light on States’ voter registration activities and practices.”).

The Secretary’s interpretation would allow election officials to conceal records concerning every facet of eligibility not related to death or residency. A Commonwealth registrant who did not die, did not move, yet was improperly canceled by election officials would be barred from reviewing the list maintenance records that led to her illegal cancellation. Despite Congress’s intent to make such decisions transparent, the Commonwealth stubbornly insists on concealment. In the commonsense and error free words of the District Court, “a broad reading promotes the integrity of the voting process and ensures a public vehicle for ensuring accurate and current voter rolls.” Appx013.

**v. The United States Rejects the Commonwealth’s Narrow Interpretation.**

The United States recently addressed the Public Disclosure Provision’s scope in *amicus curiae* briefs filed in the First and Eleventh Circuits. In each brief, the United States rejects the Commonwealth’s view that the Public Disclosure Provision is limited to records concerning registrant death and relocation.

In *Public Interest Legal Foundation v. Bellows*, the United States explained that the Public Disclosure Provision “applies to voter registration databases” like Maine’s official list of eligible voters, *i.e.*, the voter roll. Doc. 00118033423 at 7, *Public Interest Legal Foundation v. Bellows*, Case No. 23-1361 (1st Cir., filed July 25, 2023). This is because the Public Disclosure Provision “regulates registration as well as list-maintenance activities.” *Id.* at 12.

The United States rebutted the argument the Commonwealth makes here—namely, that “Section 8(i) reaches only the purposeful, periodic list-maintenance programs authorized and regulated by the remainder of § 8.” *Id.* at 15 (citations and quotations omitted).

Section 8(i)’s text cannot be read to tether disclosure to those programs alone. “If Congress had wanted the provision to have that effect, it could have said so in words far simpler than those that it wrote.” *Biden v. Texas*, 142 S. Ct. 2528, 2539 (2022). It could have limited disclosure to records of “list-maintenance programs described in this section.” Or it could have employed language like that in other provisions of Section 8, which limit themselves to the removal of names or other particular list-maintenance processes. *E.g.*, 52 U.S.C. 20507(a)(4), (c)(2), (d) and (f). But Section 8(i) uses general language, applying to *all* records concerning implementation of programs “conducted for the purpose of ensuring the accuracy and currency of official lists of eligible voters.” 52 U.S.C. 20507(i)(1).

*Id.* at 15 (emphasis in original).

In *Greater Birmingham Ministries v. Secretary of State for the State of Alabama*, the United States explained that the Public Disclosure Provision covers

list maintenance records related to felony convictions: “The district court correctly held that Section 8(i) applies both to lists of those denied registration generally, and to lists of those denied registration or removed from the voting rolls due to felony convictions specifically.” Doc. 32 at 6, *Greater Birmingham Ministries v. Secretary of State for the State of Alabama*, Case No. 22-13708 (11th Cir., filed March 20, 2023).

In both cases, the United States based its position on the statute’s text and the nature of the activities—that they concerned the accuracy of the voter roll—rather than limiting the statute’s scope to activities mandated by law. *See* Doc. 00118033423 at 7-11, *Bellows*, Case No. 23-1361.; Doc. 32 at 6-10, *Greater Birmingham Ministries*, Case No. 22-13708.

The United States also confirms that “the FEC’s rulemaking authority never extended to the NVRA’s public disclosure provision.” Doc. 00118033423 at 17, *Bellows*, Case No. 23-1361 (citing Pub. L. No. 103-31, § 9(a), 107 Stat. 87 (as amended 52 U.S.C. 20508(a)).) “[I]t is the statute’s clear language that ultimately controls.” *Id.*

#### **vi. The Commonwealth’s Response to the PennDOT Error Included Statutory Programs.**

The imaginary wall the Commonwealth builds between its so-called “special investigation” of the PennDOT Error, Doc. 25 at 2, and “programs and activities

mandated by statute” ultimately does not help the Commonwealth. Most, if not all, registrants connected to the PennDOT Error were registered through a process mandated by the NVRA and Commonwealth law—namely, mandatory registration at state motor vehicle offices. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20504(a)(1); 25 Pa.C.S. § 1323(a)(1). Records related to those registrations fall squarely within the NVRA’s scope, even under the Commonwealth’s interpretation.

Moreover, the Commonwealth explains that as part of response to the PennDOT Error, it initiated cancellations at the request of the registrant. Doc. 25 at 17. Again, these requests fall within the NVRA, 52 U.S.C. § 20507(a)(3)(A), and Commonwealth law, 25 Pa.C.S. § 1901(a)(1). Even if Congress limited the Public Disclosure Provision to statutory programs—which it did not—the Commonwealth would still be required to disclose the names and addresses of registrants who were sent the Affirm or Cancel Letter because such records “concern” the Commonwealth’s statutory “programs.”

### **III. The District Court Correctly Held that The Commonwealth Must Disclose Records Concerning Registrants Who Did Not Affirm Their Citizenship.**

The Commonwealth sent 11,198 registrants a letter that asked each recipient to affirm or cancel her registration, *i.e.*, the Affirm or Cancel Letter. ECF 66 ¶ 68; Appx028; *see also* ECF 66-11. The District Court allowed the Commonwealth to

redact the names and addresses of letter recipients who “affirmed their eligibility to vote.” Appx056 n.6. The District Court ordered them to produce the names and addresses of recipients “who responded to the letter by cancelling their registration, or who failed to reply to the letter or have not been confirmed to be citizens.” *Id.*

The Commonwealth will not accept the balance the District Court struck, demanding the right to conceal even more of its response to an egregious, decades-long blunder. Enough is enough. The District Court properly balanced competing interests, while giving the NVRA effect. The decision below was correct.

**A. A Request to Cancel a Registration Record Is Not A “Declination to Register to Vote” under 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1).**

As explained earlier, the Public Disclosure Provision exempts two specific records, one of which is records that “relate to a declination to register to vote.” 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1). The Commonwealth asserts, for the first time on appeal, that anyone who responded to the Affirm or Cancel Letter by requesting *cancellation* of their voter registration record should be treated as *declining* registration under Section 20507(i)(1). (Doc. 25 at 38.)

This argument fails for at least two reasons. First, the Commonwealth waived it by not raising it before the District Court. *United States v. Joseph*, 730 F.3d 336, 337 (3d Cir. 2013) (“We hold that for parties to preserve an argument for

appeal, they must have raised the same *argument* in the District Court—merely raising an *issue* that encompasses the appellate argument is not enough.”).

Second, cancellation and declination are two distinct acts, performed by two distinct persons (election officials and applicants, respectively), and Congress treated these actions differently in the NVRA.

Context and consistent usage cannons further support this view. Where Congress referred to canceling a voter registration record, it used the word “remove.” For example, in Section 20507, Congress mentioned removing a registrant from the official list of eligible voters seven times, including removal “at the request of the registrant,” 52 U.S.C. § 20507(a)(3)(A), the type of cancellation the Commonwealth contests. Naturally, for removal to occur, the registrant must already be registered. Thus, when Congress spoke of cancellation or removal, it referred to maintenance of *existing* voter registration records.

Where Congress referred to a “declination to register,” it used a different word: “declination.” Congress’s use of a different word indicates that “declination” does not mean “remove” or cancel. *See Russello*, 464 U.S. at 23. (“[Where] Congress includes particular language in one section of a statute but omits it in another section of the same Act, it is generally presumed that Congress acts intentionally and purposely in the disparate inclusion or exclusion.”). Where

Congress used the word “declination” it was referring to an *applicant’s* act of declining the opportunity to register in the first instance. For example, in Section 20504, Congress required applications provided at motor vehicle offices to include a statement explaining that “if an **applicant** declines to register to vote, the fact that the **applicant** has declined to register will remain confidential and will be used only for voter registration purposes.” 52 U.S.C. § 20504(c)(2)(D)(ii). Section 20504’s reference to confidentiality is also a clear reference the NVRA Public Disclosure exception for declination data, 52 U.S.C. 20507(i)(1).

In Sections 20506 and 20508, Congress further addressed “declination” in terms of the application process. 52 U.S.C. § 20506(a)(6)(B) (addressing requirements for applications provided by public assistance offices); 52 U.S.C. § 20508(b)(4)(ii) (addressing the requirements for the mail voter registration form). Like Section 20504, Section 20508 also refers to the confidentiality of declination data, 52 U.S.C. § 20508(b)(4)(ii), which is another clear reference to the NVRA Public Disclosure Provision’s exception for the same data.

Considering that Congress designed the NVRA to shed light on the work of election officials, it makes sense to treat cancellations differently than declinations. Cancellation—even when performed at the request of a registrant—is an act of maintenance performed by election officials. Transparency reveals whether



officials acted appropriately and lawfully. A declination of registration, on the other hand, is an act performed by an individual person and requires no action by officials.

**B. The District Court Appropriately Balanced the NVRA Public Disclosure Provision with the DPPA.**

The Commonwealth raised the Driver’s Privacy Protection Act (“DPPA”) below as a defense to disclosure under the NVRA. The DPPA regulates the use of driver’s license records—not voter list maintenance records. The DPPA prohibits disclosure of “personal information ... about any individual obtained by the department in connection with a motor vehicle record[.]” 18 U.S.C. § 2721(a)(1). “Personal information” includes names and addresses contained in motor vehicle records. 18 U.S.C. § 2725(3). The DPPA is implicated here only because the Commonwealth chose to compare voter registration records to PennDOT records as part of its response to the PennDOT Error. *See, e.g.*, Appx093 ¶ 12; Appx094 ¶ 17.

The District Court read the DPPA to mean what it says and applied it so that the NVRA and the DPPA both remain effective because “courts are not at liberty to pick and choose among congressional enactments.” *Morton v. Mancari*, 417 U.S. 535, 551 (1974). “[W]hen two statutes are capable of co-existence, it is the

duty of the courts, absent a clearly expressed congressional intention to the contrary, to regard each as effective.” *Id.*

In its order denying the Commonwealth’s motion to dismiss, the District Court explained, “The glitch-related records and derivative lists created during the Commonwealth’s investigation are protected by the DPPA **to the extent they include** personal information obtained by the DMV in connection with a motor vehicle record.” Appx017 (emphasis added). In its order disposing of the parties’ summary judgment motions, the District Court unpacked its prior holding, explaining,

The Commonwealth’s interpretation of our ruling is overbroad. As indicated by our use of the phrase “to the extent they include,” our holding applies only to the personal information obtained from DMV motor vehicle records and information derived from that personal information. (See Doc. 23 at 17). Our holding does not protect information derived from non-DMV sources even when that information is included in a record containing personal information obtained from DMV records.

When the entirety of the information in a document or other record is derived from personal information obtained from DMV records, the whole of the record may be withheld. Nevertheless, when only some of the information is or derives from personal information obtained from DMV records, the record or document must be disclosed with only personal information or derived information redacted.

Appx036-037.

The District Court’s correctly concluded that the DPPA “does not protect information derived from non-DMV sources even when that information is included in a record containing personal information obtained from DMV records” because the DPPA protects only personal information “obtained by the department in connection with a motor vehicle record.” 18 U.S.C. § 2721. As the District Court recognized, “[p]ersonal information is ‘from’ a motor vehicle record when it derives from state DMV sources.” Appx016.

The narrow scope of the DPPA exemption also reveals what is *not* exempt from disclosure: information that was *not* derived from DMV sources. The immense scope of non-exempt information includes *any* information obtained in connection with a voter registration record or list maintenance activity.

Other than the INS indicator and perhaps driver’s license number, all registrant data used to mail letters to registrants—including the registrant’s name and address—was already in the Commonwealth’s possession throughout the entire review of the PennDOT Error and well before any comparison with PennDOT records. That the Commonwealth chose to look at discrete and isolated data in motor vehicle records to help verify citizenship status does not transmogrify *all* voter registration records held by the election officials into data that is confidential under *other* federal laws—particularly information provided on

a registration application, like name and address. *See Project Vote*, 682 F.3d 331 (applications subject to disclosure under NVRA). As a matter of well-established law, the Commonwealth’s argument holds no merit.

To find as the Commonwealth urges would elevate the DPPA over the NVRA in contravention of the Supreme Court’s instruction to harmonize federal laws and apply them so that “each [i]s effective.” *Mancari*, 417 U.S. at 551. The District Court followed those instructions and applied the DPPA so that only information derived *exclusively* from motor vehicle records would remain confidential, and so that voter list maintenance records would be transparent, as Congress intended. That correct decision should not be disturbed.

**C. The Commonwealth’s Baseless Speculation Cannot Veto Federal Law.**

The Commonwealth strays even further from the relevant inquiry when it conjures up imaginary threats as a last resort to conceal its activities. In this fiction, the Commonwealth includes “expos[ing] eligible voters on the list to the threat of unwarranted criminal prosecution and the risk of other harassment and abuse,” discouraging “eligible citizens from registering to vote,” and “discrimination, especially toward minority groups.” Doc. 25 at 40-41. The Foundation never had an intention to engage in these activities, and the Commonwealth’s musings should not be treated as relevant facts of record.

More problematic for the Commonwealth, the Elections Clause does not tolerate restrictions on Congressional powers based on an upside down strict-scrutiny style analysis. Congress decides what must be disclosed, not state officials imagining scenarios where they invent compelling reasons in order to replace the laws Congress passed.

The Commonwealth even resorts to personal attacks on the Foundation, imagining that if this Court affirms the judgment it will result in threats, harassment, and abuse. (Doc. 25 at 40.) Nonsense. The Commonwealth also inaccurately references unfounded and unproven accusations made against the Foundation by ideological opponents. (Doc. 25 at 41 n.41.) If the Commonwealth suggests that the Foundation, specifically, should be denied the benefit of federal rights, the Foundation *may have a claim against the Commonwealth for viewpoint discrimination*. America is a country where government officials are not allowed to disregard the law when the law benefits those with whom government officials disagree. Regardless, federal laws against voter intimidation already address the Commonwealth's proffered concerns, all of which will survive this case. *See Doe v. Reed*, 561 U.S. 186, 228 (2010) (Scalia, J., concurring).

Courts have granted exemptions from facially valid disclosure laws in rare, specific, and extreme cases. In *NAACP v. Ala. ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449, 462

(1958), petitioners “made an uncontroverted showing that on past occasions revelation of the identity of its rank-and-file members has exposed these members to economic reprisal, loss of employment, threat of physical coercion, and other manifestations of public hostility.” The plaintiffs in *Brown v. Socialist Workers ‘74 Campaign Comm.*, 459 U.S. 87, 99 (1982) likewise “introduced proof of specific incidents of private and government hostility” including “the firing of shots at an SWP office.” In contrast, courts deny exemptions where a plaintiff presented “anecdotal evidence ... that offers merely a speculative possibility of threats, harassment, or reprisals.” *Doe v. Reed*, 823 F. Supp. 2d 1195, 1204 (W.D. Wash. 2011); see also *Protectmarriage.com v. Bowen*, 830 F. Supp. 2d 914, 933 (E.D. Cal. 2011) (requiring “evidence of thousands of acts of reprisals, threats or harassment” to obtain disclosure exemption). Here, “no evidence” of threats or harassment exist so, no exemption is warranted. *Citizens United v. FEC*, 558 U.S. 310, 370 (2010) (discussing disclosure of campaign contributions).

The Commonwealth’s defense rests entirely on speculation —that if the Foundation learns how Commonwealth officials created and responded to a decades-long blunder, the public at-large will refuse to participate in the electoral process. The Commonwealth explains that it already produced the names and voting histories of registrants whose voter registrations were canceled and the

“reason for the cancelation by a county is listed in the SURE system as non-citizen[.]” (Doc. 25 at 13.) Yet the Commonwealth fails to offer a single instance where voter participation was discouraged, or where a cancelled registrant experienced any type of harassment or threat.

The District Court properly considered privacy issues and prudently “adopted the redaction scheme employed by the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in a similar case,” *NCSBE*, 996 F.3d at 267. This redaction scheme allows the Commonwealth to redact the identities of any letter recipients who was “initially identified as potentially failing to meet the citizenship requirement for voter registration but ultimately exonerated.” Appx038 n.7 (quoting *N.C. State Bd. of Elections*, 996 F.3d at 267).

Of the 11,198 individuals who received the Affirm of Cancel Letter, 1,915 “affirmed their registration.” (ECF 66-4 at (1)(a)(i)(1).) Those 1,915 registrants are the only registrants who can be characterized as “exonerated” because “exonerated” means “to clear from accusation or blame.” Merriam-Webster Dictionary, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/exonerate>. Registrants who cancelled their registrations or did not return the Affirm or Cancel Letter were not “exonerated,” as the District Court recognized. Appx056 n.7 (“Neither category of individuals was “exonerated.”).

This redaction scheme is logical because, as the Fourth Circuit observed, it is “[b]eing *improperly* identified as a noncitizen” that raises privacy concerns, not merely being subjected to scrutiny. *NCSBE*”, 996 F.3d at 267. Voter list maintenance naturally involves scrutiny. If scrutiny were enough, the exception would swallow the rule, and erode the transparency Congress intended.

The District Court prudently chose tailored redactions over complete withholding, recogniz[ing] [that] such disclosures affect the privacy of these individuals, but Congress prioritized transparency over privacy in crafting the NVRA’s broad disclosure requirements.” Appx056. To be sure, Congress, not the Commonwealth, determines federal policy. On that point, the Fourth Circuit’s reasoning is also particular apt:

It is not the province of this court, however, to strike the proper balance between transparency and voter privacy. That is a policy question properly decided by the legislature, not the courts, and Congress has already answered the question by enacting NVRA Section 8(i)(1), which plainly requires disclosure of completed voter registration applications.

*Project Vote*, 682 F.3d at 339-40.

#### **D. Congress Intended for Disclosure of Names and Addresses.**

The Commonwealth’s request to conceal names and addresses is also inconsistent with Congress’s view that disclosure of such information is necessary to achieve the NVRA’s purposes. In Section 20507(i)(2) Congress made personally



identifying information public—specifically, “names and addresses.” 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(2). Without personally identifying information one registrant cannot be distinguished from another. In other words, the public cannot effectively evaluate the efficacy and lawfulness of officials’ actions unless the public can accurately identify the subject of a particular list maintenance action, such as disenfranchisement via cancellation.

The mandatory disclosures described in Section 20507(i)(2) are the “names and addresses of all persons to whom notices described in subsection (d)(2) are sent, and information concerning whether or not each such person has responded to the notice as of the date that inspection of the records is made.” The notices “described in subsection (d)(2)” are address confirmation notices. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20507(d)(1)-(2). In other words, Section 20507(i)(2) requires disclosure of the names and addresses of registrants whose eligibility to vote requires more scrutiny in terms of residency.

Compare the mandatory disclosures to the records the Commonwealth asks to conceal: the names and addresses of “registrants whose eligibility to vote required additional scrutiny in terms of citizenship.” Appx028. In each case, the registrants in question received a letter concerning their eligibility. The records are essentially the same. It is unreasonable, if not absurd, to think that Congress would

require the public disclosure of voter’s names and addresses with respect to one criterion for eligibility (residency), while tolerating the Commonwealth’s concealment of the same information with respect to a different criterion for eligibility (citizenship).

The District Court did not err when it simply treated similar records the same. The Commonwealth’s demand for additional, extra-textual exemptions is meritless. What is reasonable—and what is consistent with the NVRA’s purposes—is to conclude, as the District Court did, that Congress believed public disclosure of names and addresses is required and necessary to achieve the statute’s goals of making election officials’ work transparent.

**IV. The District Court Erred When It Held that the Commonwealth’s Voter List Maintenance Records Qualify as Attorney Work Product.**

According to the Commonwealth, at some point in “late-2017,” it hired outside counsel, who then hired a so-called “expert,” who performed the Noncitizen Matching Analysis—the analysis that ultimately determined which registrants should receive letters concerning their eligibility, including the Affirm or Cancel letter. (*See* Doc. 25 at 7-8.)

The District Court held that “the work-product doctrine shields the records produced in conjunction with the noncitizen matching analysis from disclosure.”

The District Court noted:

Our holding on this point should not be construed as stating that the work-product doctrine applies to: (1) the analysis done by the Commonwealth before retention of the expert, (2) records used by the expert to conduct their analysis, or (3) the thousands of letters sent to potential noncitizen registrants based upon the results of the noncitizen matching analysis. The work-product doctrine applies solely to the documents and records produced by the expert at the request of counsel in anticipation of litigation.

Appx043 n.11. The District Court clarified its holding further in a subsequent order:

The intention of our footnote was to make clear that records otherwise subject to disclosure do not receive work-product protection merely because the expert viewed them. That is, records *created specifically* for the expert to review are protected by the work-product doctrine, (see Doc. 83 at 18-20), but the work-product doctrine does not protect records otherwise subject to disclosure created in the ordinary course of business or for purposes other than litigation[.]

Appx055 n.4. Relying on these rulings, the Commonwealth appears to have withheld *all records* sent to, considered, or used by its “expert” as part of the Noncitizen Matching Analysis.

The District Court erred when it held that the attorney work product doctrine applied to these records in these circumstances.

#### **A. The Attorney Work Product Doctrine.**

The attorney work product doctrine protects “documents and tangible things that are prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for another party or its representative[.]” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(3)(A). Third Circuit considers “the

nature of the document[s] and the factual situation” to determine whether “the document[s] can fairly be said to have been prepared or obtained because of the prospect of litigation.” *United States v. Rockwell Int’l*, 897 F.2d 1255, 1266 (3d Cir. 1990) (citations and quotations omitted). Fundamentally, “[t]he preparer’s anticipation of litigation must be objectively reasonable.” *Martin v. Bally’s Park Place Hotel & Casino*, 983 F.2d 1252, 1260 (3d Cir.1993). “This requires proof of ‘an identifiable specific claim or impending litigation when the materials were prepared.’” *Fox v. Lackawanna Cty.*, No. 3:16-CV-1511, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 145073, at \*8 (M.D. Pa. Aug. 27, 2018) (citations omitted). The “rule of thumb” is that “‘if the document would have been created regardless of whether litigation was expected to ensue, the document is deemed to have been created in the ordinary course of business and not in anticipation of litigation.’” *Heinzl v. Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc.*, No. 2:14-cv-1455, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 146825, at \*17 (W.D. Pa. Oct. 29, 2015) (citations omitted). In addition, “‘the material must have been produced because of the prospect of litigation and for *no other purpose.*’” *United States v. Ernstoff*, 183 F.R.D. 148, 156 (D.N.J. 1998) (citations omitted). Business documents’ mere “‘potential use in pending litigation does not turn these documents into work product or confidential communications between client and attorney.’” *Id.* (citations omitted).

**A. The Commonwealth Was Motivated by the Need to Remedy a Long-Standing List Maintenance Mistake.**

The Commonwealth’s need and desire to fix its egregious voter list maintenance blunder due to the PennDOT Error motivated its actions. The Commonwealth response to the PennDOT Error stretches back to at least September 2015, more than *two years* before the Foundation’s records request, and more than *two years* before outside counsel hired the “expert.” *See* ECF 70-6 at 3 (September 2015 entry); ECF 66-1 at 115:2-7.

The Commonwealth conducted the Initial Analysis using PennDOT records in the Summer of 2017, months before the Foundation’s records request. *See* ECF 70-6 at 3 (August 2017 entry); (ECF 66 ¶¶ 47-52 (describing analysis)). More than one month before the Foundation’s records request, the Commonwealth conducted the Statewide Analysis, which included a review of SURE system records “that were cancelled for the reason ‘Not a Citizen.’” ECF 70-6 at 3 (September 2017 entry); ECF 64-1 ¶¶ 9-10; ECF 66 ¶¶ 55-61. Why did the Initial Analysis and Statewide Analysis happen? The Commonwealth explains that it “wanted to understand both the scope of the issue and, and also the potential causes of it, *so that any additional enhancements that [it] made would be effective.*” ECF 66-1 at 115:12-21; *see also* ECF 66-2 at 1 (“The Department undertook an analysis of the statewide voter registration database to determine whether ineligible residents were

registering and voting. We are using this analysis as a starting point to examine every part of the voter registration process.”). In other words, the Commonwealth aimed to understand its problem and find a remedy that would improve its list maintenance process.

At that point, the Commonwealth had not yet contacted any registrants to notify them of the PennDOT Error or to ask them to confirm their eligibility. This was a logical next step in the process, and shortly after the Statewide Analysis concluded, the Commonwealth conducted yet another analysis, ECF 66 ¶¶ 62-74—the Noncitizen Matching Analysis. The Commonwealth stated the purpose of the Noncitizen Matching Analysis in a July 2018 written statement: “to investigate and address the concern that some ineligible individuals registered to vote[.]” ECF 66-4 at 1. The Commonwealth explained further that the “goal in this process was to protect the integrity of elections in Pennsylvania.” *Id.* Defendants even revealed that it “knew that it was imperative to address the problem” “*when [it] learned that ineligible residents may have registered to vote....*” *Id.* (emphasis added). In other words, the Noncitizen Matching Analysis was part and parcel of the Commonwealth’s holistic list maintenance response to the PennDOT Error, a response that began as early as 2015. If there remains any doubt, consider the Commonwealth’s conclusion in its July 2018 statement: “We remain confident that

this careful, deliberate approach was the most responsible way **to remedy a decades-old problem** while ensuring that no eligible voter is disenfranchised.” *Id.* (emphasis added).

The Commonwealth bears the burden of showing that the documents in question were prepared in anticipation of litigation. *Holmes v. Pension Plan of Bethlehem Steel Corp.*, 213 F.3d 124, 138 (3d Cir. 2000). On the Commonwealth’s side of the ledger is a single paragraph in a conclusory, self-serving affidavit from Defendant Jonathan M. Marks. Appx094 ¶ 17. Defendant Marks states, “The work performed by the consulting expert was at the request of counsel, was in anticipation of litigation from any number of sources arising from the PennDOT software glitch and was for the purpose of providing legal advice.” *Id.* Privilege claims based on similarly thin, self-serving support have been rejected. *See Smithkline Beecham Corp. v. Apotex Corp.*, 193 F.R.D. 530, 540 (N.D. Ill. 2000) (rejected claim based on “self-serving statement”); *Maint. Enters. v. Dyno Nobel, Inc.*, No. 08-CV-170-B, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 139793, at \*19 (D. Wyo. Nov. 13, 2009) (rejecting claim based on “single statement in [an] affidavit”).

The Commonwealth’s proffered concern about “litigation from any number of sources” does not establish “objectively reasonable” anticipation, *Martin*, 983 F.2d at 1260, nor “proof of an identifiable specific claim,” *Fox*, 2018 U.S. Dist.

LEXIS 145073, at \*8 (quotations omitted). In fact, it shows the opposite—that the Commonwealth now claims to have believed the threat of litigation might simply be in the air. The Commonwealth must show more than a retroactive claim to a nervous disposition to invoke the attorney work product doctrine.

The Commonwealth does not state the potential cause of action or litigation theory it feared, even in general terms. No action would lie under the NVRA because as the Commonwealth often repeats, the statute requires removal of only deceased and relocated registrants. *See* 52 U.S.C. 20507(a)(4). Nor could an action lie under Commonwealth law because as the Commonwealth explains, “Pennsylvania does not have a program for systemically targeting and removing suspected non-citizens from the voter rolls.” Doc. 25 at 32. Furthermore, the record lacks even a scintilla of evidence that noncitizens impacted by the PennDOT Error considered legal action.

Nor would it make any sense to fear litigation based on the Foundation’s records request. The work-product privilege protects documents, not facts within those documents. *Heinzl*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 146825, at \*13-14. It is circular and nonsensical to conclude that that responsive records were created because, and only because, the Commonwealth allegedly feared litigation aimed at obtaining those same records. Zero record evidence supports the Commonwealth’s belief that



litigation seeking any other type of relief was likely or possible. The last thing a reasonable official would do if she feared public-records litigation is create more public records—unless, of course, the creation of those records had an entirely different purpose—such as remedying a longstanding list maintenance problem—which is plainly the case here.

To find that the Noncitizen Matching Analysis had “no other purpose” than litigation readiness, *Ernstoff*, 183 F.R.D. at 156, requires the Court to also find that the requested records would *not* have been created absent litigation fears. In other words, this Court must accept that the Commonwealth would not have contacted registrants about their eligibility if it did not believe it would be sued. Such a finding cannot be sustained on the record. The Commonwealth set out to remedy the PennDOT Error when it learned of the problem in 2015. It engaged in preliminary analyses to assess the problem from a high level (“Initial Analysis”). The Commonwealth then investigated how many registrants had *already* been removed from the voter roll for citizenship defects (“Statewide Analysis”). One thing was missing—the Commonwealth had yet to implement a remedy to address potential noncitizens who were *currently* registered to vote.

Enter the Noncitizen Matching Analysis. This final stage of the process was about completing the remedy—not litigation. “[T]he factual situation in th[is]

particular case” demonstrates that the allegedly privileged analysis was conducted “in the ordinary course of business” *Rockwell Int’l*, 897 F.2d at 1265-66, and would have proceeded as planned “regardless” of whether the Foundation had asked to inspect records. *Heinzl*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 146825, at \*17.

*Holmes v. Pension Plan of Bethlehem Steel Corp.*, 213 F.3d 124 (3d Cir. 2000) is instructive. *Holmes* involved claims for interest payments on pension benefits under the Employment Retirement Income Security Act. *Id.* at 128. Before seeking relief in federal court, one of the appellants “pursued his interest claim through administrative channels. His original claim to interest prompted a Plan attorney to prepare a legal memorandum analyzing the merits of the claim. Once judicial action had been initiated, Appellants moved to compel production of that memorandum during discovery.” *Id.* at 138. The Magistrate Judge “concluded that ‘it is apparent the [memorandum] was prepared in anticipation of possible future litigation. In addition, it is reasonable to conclude that the document would not have been prepared but for the prospect of litigation.’” *Id.* at 138. The District Court affirmed. *Id.* The Third Circuit disagreed.

The Magistrate Judge’s conclusions may be reasonable, but they are based on nothing more than assumptions. There is nothing in the record indicating that the Defendants have carried their burden of showing that the memorandum was, in fact, prepared in anticipation of possible litigation. Indeed, the Defendants appear to have claimed nothing more than that “the memorandum was written in connection with the claim

by Plaintiff Holmes . . . and . . . is, therefore, privileged and immune from discovery under . . . the work product doctrine.” . . . The mere fact that the memorandum was prepared “in connection with” Plaintiff Holmes’ administrative claim to interest on his delayed benefits hardly establishes that it was prepared in anticipation of litigation. The Magistrate Judge abused his discretion in assuming otherwise. Therefore, we will reverse the order denying Appellants’ request for production.

*Id.* at 139.

The District Court similarly based its ruling on assumptions.

The risk of litigation in the wake of a public scandal involving the possibility of illegal voting, coupled with an atmosphere of anxiety about election security, is obvious. In the instant matter, despite the absence of a specific notice of intent to file suit, the general threat of litigation in the wake of such a resonant scandal is sufficient to invoke the work-product doctrine. It is clear to the court that, in light of the hue and cry over the glitch, the Commonwealth developed the noncitizen matching analysis with the assistance of its expert as a means of responding to heightened scrutiny of the kind that would be imposed through the civil justice system.

Appx040-041. None of these sentences are supported by a citation to the record. “Anxiety,” “scandal,” and generic “heightened scrutiny” are amorphous concepts that do not naturally create an objectively reasonable “risk of litigation.” The District Court faulted the Foundation for not overcoming the assumed risk factors described above. That is not the Foundation’s burden. The work product doctrine requires the Commonwealth to prove an objective risk of litigation exists. *Holmes*, 213 F.3d at 138. The Commonwealth has not done so. It has “claimed

nothing more” than the work of its expert was done in anticipation of litigation. Appx094 ¶ 17, the same conclusory, self-serving claim that was rejected in *Holmes*, 213 F.3d at 139.

Even if some documents qualify as attorney work product, the judgment on this issue should be reversed because the Commonwealth did not justify the attorney work product privilege on a document-by-document basis, provide a privilege log, or produce records with privileged material redacted. *See Rockwell Int’l*, 897 F.2d at 1265 (explaining that “claims of attorney-client privilege must be asserted document by document, rather than as a single, blanket assertion”).

**B. Due to the Passage of Time, the Absence of Litigation, and the Compelling Need for Transparency, the Attorney Work Product Doctrine Should Yield to Congress’s Goals in These Circumstances.**

Six years have passed since the Commonwealth believed litigation was likely to ensue. Yet no litigation has ensued. The “hue and cry,” Appx041, over the PennDOT Error disappeared years ago. Interested legislative committees have moved on to other matters. The Commonwealth cannot seriously maintain that it presently fears litigation. Yet the Foundation and the public remain in the dark.

The impact of the District Court’s ruling cannot be understated: as applied here, the attorney work product doctrine would obliterate a federal law Congress passed to protect the right to vote. Because the Commonwealth abdicated its voter

list maintenance responsibilities to outside counsel, the public is unable to answer vital questions about how its government identified ineligible registrants in the Commonwealth. Which questions cannot be answered? Here's a few:

1. Who was the expert hired to make eligibility determinations?
2. What made him or her an "expert" in determining whether a registrant is potentially a foreign national?
3. How did the expert determine which registrants "required additional scrutiny in terms of citizenship?" Appx028.
4. What were the steps in the expert's methodology, e.g., which databases did the expert use or not use?
5. How did the expert decide that only 11,198 registrants should receive eligibility letters, when the Commonwealth's prior analysis revealed more than 100,000 registrants with INS indicators in their motor vehicle records? *See* Statement of Facts ¶ 6, *supra*.
6. How did the expert or the Commonwealth determine the recipient's address for the Affirm or Cancel letter (recall: more than 1,900 letters were sent to outdated addresses (*see* ECF 66-4 at 3)).
7. Did the Commonwealth scrutinize each registrant with cause or without cause?

Congress designed the NVRA Public Disclosure Provision so the public could answer these questions. But the public cannot answer these questions because the Commonwealth is hiding behind the attorney work product doctrine, thereby frustrating the intent of Congress.

Attorney work product protection is not absolute and can be overcome by a showing that the opposing part has a "substantial need" for the requested documents. This dispute primarily involves documents prepared by a non-attorney

“expert,” which would qualify as “ordinary work product.” *See In re Cendant Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 343 F.3d 658, 663 (3d Cir. 2003). Such documents ordinarily do not receive enhanced protection in the discovery process and can be obtained by showing “need and hardship.” *Id.*

This is not a discovery dispute. Yet the unique circumstances of this case, the paramount importance of transparency in the electoral process, the countervailing interests rooted in the NVRA, and the low-level of protection ordinarily afforded work product of the type at issue, warrant similar considerations. The Foundation and the public need the records to further Congress’s goals. The Foundation and the public will face hardship if the Commonwealth’s list maintenance records remain shielded for all time. On the other hand, the Commonwealth will remain similarly situated. In these circumstances, the attorney work product doctrine should not stand as an obstacle to Congress’s objectives.

### **CONCLUSION**

For these reasons, this Court should affirm the judgment in the Foundation’s favor and reverse the District Court’s finding that the Commonwealth’s voter list maintenance records qualify as attorney work product.

Dated: November 3, 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Plaintiff Public Interest Legal Foundation:

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**CERTIFICATE OF BAR MEMBERSHIP**

Pursuant to Circuit Rule 46.1(e), I certify that I am a member in good standing of the bar of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

/s/ Noel H. Johnson  
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Dated: November 3, 2023.



**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE AND  
VIRUS SCAN CERTIFICATION**

I, Noel H. Johnson, certify the following:

1. This brief complies with the type-volume limits of Fed R. App. P. 28(e)(2)(B)(i) because, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by Rule 32(f), this brief contains 15,299 words.
2. This brief also complies with the typeface requirements Fed. R. App. P 32(a)(5)(A) because this brief has been prepared in a proportionally space type face using Microsoft Word in 14-point Times New Roman.
3. The text of the electronic and hard copies of this brief are identical; and,
4. A virus scan was run on the electronic version of this brief using Avast Business Antivirus, which detected no viruses.

/s/ Noel H. Johnson  
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Dated: November 3, 2023.

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on November 3, 2023, I electronically filed the foregoing using the Court's ECF system, which will serve notice on all parties.

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