

**Non-U.S. Citizen Voting in Florida**  
**9/16/2026**

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## 1. Introduction

A Joint Task Force of volunteers from election integrity groups across the state of Florida obtained lists of non-U.S. citizens removed from Florida's voter roll between 2020 and 2Q2026 from all counties, analyzed their voting and registration history, and utilized multiple official government reports to:

- 1) Profile non-U.S. citizen voting and voter registration in Florida
- 2) Assess the impact of non-U.S. citizen voting on election outcomes
- 3) Determine if non-U.S. citizen violators of election laws are being held accountable
- 4) Estimate the number of non-U.S. citizens registered to vote in Florida and the number that can easily register to vote
- 5) Propose policy and legislative actions to prevent non-U.S. citizen voting in Florida

To accomplish these goals, 5,612 non-U.S. citizens removed from Florida's voter roll were profiled using their voter registration record, their voting history, Office of Election Crimes (OECS) annual reports, Department of Motor Vehicles ID issuance reports, and other official government records.

Study methodology is described in Appendix A. All references and data sources are listed in Appendix B. This report and related reports can be viewed at: [Florida Non-U.S. Citizen Voting Report](#).

Questions on this report can be emailed to: [electionintegritytaskforce@gmail.com](mailto:electionintegritytaskforce@gmail.com).

## 2. Executive Summary

Public records obtained by Florida Joint Task Force volunteers revealed that:

- **Non-U.S. citizens have been registering to vote and voting in Florida elections for decades**
- **5,612 non-U.S. citizens** removed from Florida’s voter roll between 2020 and 2Q26 were **on Florida’s voter roll an average of 11 years**. This number pales in comparison to the number estimated to still be on the voter roll and millions more that can easily register to vote
- **1,827 of the non-U.S. citizens** removed from Florida’s voter roll **cast a total of 7,035 ballots – enough ballots to have impacted election outcomes in small and large county** races that had a narrow margin of victory
- **Only a handful** of non-U.S citizens who violated Florida and federal law when they registered to vote and/or voted **have been held accountable** (as of YE2025), and a significant number re-registered after being removed

### Myth vs. Truth

There are many myths promoted by the media, election officials, and politicians that this study dispels. If you have been led to believe these myths – question your sources:

| Myth                                                                                                      | Truth                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Non-U.S. citizens can’t register to vote in Florida                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Non-U.S. citizens have been able to register to vote in Florida for decades by checking the “I am a U.S. citizen box” because U.S. citizenship was not verified.<sup>1</sup></li><li>• <i>See section 3 for details.</i></li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Election officials lack effective tools to verify citizenship status of new voter registration applicants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Florida DMV classifies every driver license and state ID holder as a U.S. citizen, immigrant (e.g. green card holder), or non-immigrant (e.g. visa holder) based on documentation provided and stores the documentation.<sup>2</sup> DMV data can be used by election officials.</li><li>• The federal SAVE database can be used to verify citizenship. It was enhanced and made available to more election officials in 2025.<sup>3</sup></li></ul> |

|                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Florida and federal laws that make non-U.S. citizen voter registration or voting in U.S. elections a felony deter false claims of citizenship</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The risk of detection has been low and most violators identified were not reported to law enforcement. Between 2022 and 2025, <b>only 17 individuals who lied on their voter registration application were reported as arrested or convicted.</b> This includes non-U.S. citizens, felons, and others who violated Florida statute 104.011.<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• <i>See section 5 for details.</i></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                             |
| <p>The risk of being denied naturalization and being deported will deter non-U.S. citizen voter registration and voting</p>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requesting to be removed from the voter roll before applying for naturalization, stating you are a non-U.S. citizen who was mistakenly registered is often used as an effective means to overcome the naturalization barrier – many of the 5,612 are likely self-reported to enable naturalization.<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• In 2021, the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) issued a stated policy that those who have been unknowingly registered to vote will be forgiven.<sup>6</sup></li> </ul>                                  |
| <p>Non-U.S. citizens can't register to vote in Florida because they can't get driver licenses or state ID cards</p>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DMV records reveal over 2 million Florida original driver licenses and state ID cards were issued to non-U.S. citizens between 2022 and 2025,</b> and a total of 7M originals, renewals, and replacements were issued between 2020 and 2Q26.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Voter registration can also be done by providing a social security number and <b>millions of non-U.S. citizens have been issued a social security number.</b><sup>8</sup></li> <li>• A registrant can claim they have neither ID, and still register to vote.<sup>8</sup></li> </ul> |
| <p>Non-U.S. citizen voting is a problem in the larger counties, not small and medium counties</p>                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-U.S. citizens have been identified by election officials on the voter rolls of 58 of the 67 Florida counties studied.<sup>9</sup></li> <li>• Florida ID have been issued to non-U.S. citizens in all counties.<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

|                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Non-U.S. citizen voting helps my preferred party, so there is no need to be concerned  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-U.S. citizens are registered in all major parties and vote in general, primary, and special elections.<sup>10</sup></li> <li>• Non-U.S. citizen party affiliation was 38% Democrat, 19% Republican, and 39% No Party Affiliation.<sup>10</sup></li> <li>• <i>See sections 4 and 5 for details.</i></li> </ul>                                      |
| Non-U.S. citizens are not really voting; others are voting for them using vote-by-mail | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 75% of non-U.S. citizen ballots were cast in-person.<sup>10</sup></li> <li>• <i>See section 1 for details.</i></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| The number of violators is so small it won't impact election outcomes                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Voting records of removed non-U.S. citizens demonstrated that the outcome of elections with narrow margins can be impacted in small and large counties</b></li> <li>• <i>See section 4 for details on races impacted.</i></li> </ul>                                                                                                                |
| There is nothing more that can be done before the federal SAVE America Act is passed   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Florida can enact policies under current laws that will immediately reduce the risk of non-U.S. citizens voting in Florida's 2026 General Election</li> <li>• <i>See section 6 for details.</i></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                             |
| Florida's SAVE Act fixes the problem                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Florida SAVE Act is not in effect until AFTER the 2026 General Election.<sup>11</sup></li> <li>• <b>The Florida SAVE Act must be amended for effective and timely removal of non-U.S. citizens from the voter roll and prevention of new registrations and voting.</b></li> <li>• <i>See section 7 for legislative recommendations.</i></li> </ul> |

### **Florida Policy Changes That Must Be Implemented Immediately to Reduce the Risk of Non-U.S. Citizens Voting in the 2026 General Election**

- ✓ Honor President Trump's election executive orders 14399 and 14248.<sup>12</sup>
- ✓ Hold non-U.S. citizens who have violated state and federal election laws accountable with immediate changes in policy as detailed in section 6. This includes:

- Fully utilize state and federal databases to identify, remove, and prosecute non-U.S. citizens already on Florida's voter roll, including determining if they violated fs. 104.011 when they registered to vote and initiate voter roll removals using the process outlined in fs. 98.075(7).<sup>13</sup>
  - Direct all election officials to report non-U.S. citizens identified to OECS.
  - Direct OECS to report all verified federal election law violators to federal authorities for investigation and prosecution.
- ✓ Require non-U.S. citizens identified by voter-roll cross checks with state and federal databases to provide proof of citizenship before their 2026 General Election vote is counted.
  - ✓ Stop voter registration solicitation of known non-U.S. citizens by state and local agencies.
    - Update pre-registration procedures for 16–17-year-olds to prevent registering non-U.S. citizen minors. Nine percent of the non-U.S. citizens removed in this study were registered at age 16-17.
    - Cease Florida Department of Families voter registration solicitation of known non-U.S. citizens.

### **Recommended Florida Law Changes**

- ✓ Codify the policies outlined above into Florida statutes and rules.
- ✓ Mandate a deadline to remove non-U.S. citizens from Florida's voter roll and require annual non-U.S. citizen removal reports to the legislature. While the pace of removals has accelerated, it's not fast enough given the large number estimated to be currently on Florida's voter roll. Additionally, the removal pace and reporting to OECS varies widely between counties.
- ✓ Fix the Florida SAVE act loophole that allows persons whose citizenship or identity has not been verified to cast a "provisional" vote-by-mail ballot but leaves in place the prior statute which gives election officials the option of counting the ballot without receiving and verifying proof of citizenship.<sup>14</sup> Multiple states specifically prohibit "provisional" vote-by-mail for registrants whose citizenship has not been verified.<sup>15</sup>
- ✓ Increase the statute of limitations on election crimes as requested by OECS in their 2025 report. Interpretation of current Florida law is that the statute of limitations for

third degree felonies is capped at 3 years after the violation was committed. The Florida SAVE act caps the statute of limitations to 5 years after the violation was committed, but it needs to be 5 years after the violation was identified or a longer period after the violation was committed because the average non-U.S. citizen was on the voter roll for 11 years before they were identified as violating fs. 104.011 and investigations are spanning multiple years.

- ✓ Give the Florida Office and Election Crimes and Security subpoena power as requested in their 2025 annual report.
- ✓ Require the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) and other state and local agencies to qualify their clients as U.S. citizens before soliciting voter registration and audit for compliance.

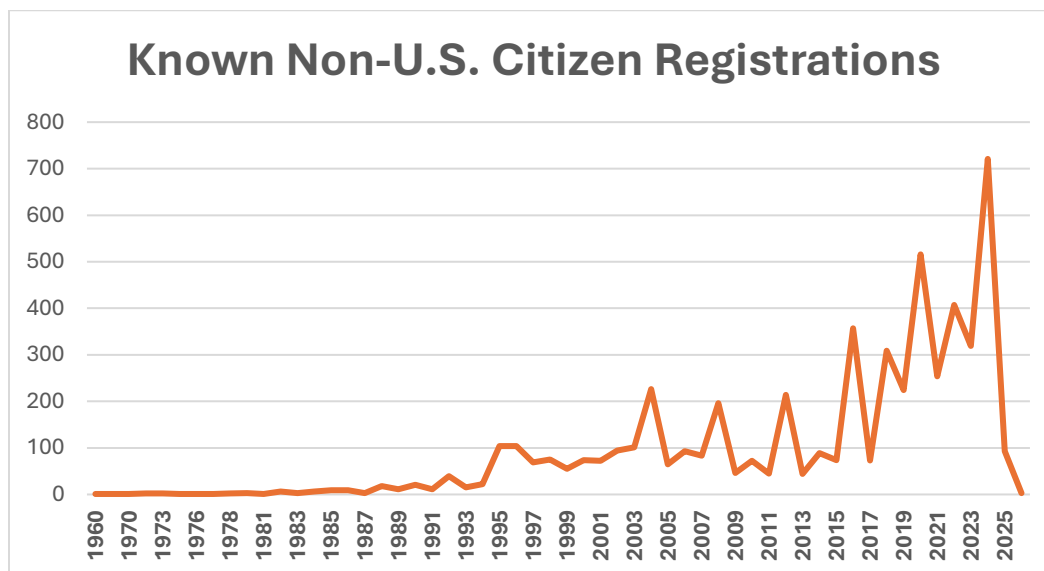
### **Recommended Federal Law and Policy Changes**

- ✓ Pass the federal SAVE America Act
- ✓ Require states to create an independent Office of Election Crimes to collect reports of election law violations, investigate, and refer verified election crime complaints to state and federal authorities.
- ✓ Require the Social Security Help America Vote Verification (HAVV) program to include citizenship status in social security number lookups requested by election officials
- ✓ Update the motor voter law to prohibit DMV and DCF from soliciting non-U.S. citizen voter registration
- ✓ Require the Social Security Administration (SSA) to create reports for states on non-U.S. citizen matches in queries conducted between 2011 and the current date – listing individuals who were classified as non-U.S. citizens at the time of their voter registration application and their naturalization date, if applicable. This will help states identify non-U.S. citizens on their voter roll and hold election law violators accountable.

### 3. Profile of Non-U.S. Citizen Voters in Florida

#### Non-U.S. Citizen Florida Voter Registrations

Non-U.S. citizen voter registrations have been occurring in Florida for decades – the registration timeline for 5,460 non-U.S. citizens removed from Florida’s voter roll for which voter registration and removal data is available is below:



Notes:

- 1) 5,612 non-U.S. citizens were included in the study. However, 152 of them were not found in the Department of State monthly disk extract reports obtained by the study team. Therefore, the sample size for the registration and removal analysis is 5,460.
- 2) **The number of known non-U.S. citizens registered in 2026 represents the number that were identified within months of registering, not the total new non-U.S. citizen registrants which is a much higher number because citizenship is still not being verified.**

Non-U.S. citizen voter registrations included in the study peaked in presidential election years, and the rate of registration accelerated between 2020 and 2024 as non-U.S. citizen migration to Florida increased.

On average, non-U.S. citizens were registered to vote in Florida for 11 years before being removed – which is about the average time between arrival to the U.S. and naturalization.<sup>16</sup>

The earliest registration date of non-U.S. citizens in the study was in 1960. The longest time a non-U.S. citizen in the study was registered was 61 years. The shortest time a non-U.S. citizen was on Florida’s voter roll was 1 day.

| Length of Time Registered | Percent |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Less than a year          | 15%     |
| 1-3 years                 | 19%     |
| 4-9 years                 | 28%     |
| 10-19 years               | 16%     |
| 20 plus years             | 22%     |

Florida clearly historically lacked a systematic identification and removal process for non-U.S. citizens already on the voter roll and the Florida SAVE Act does not create one. A recent presentation by the Division of Elections indicates that the data being used to identify non-U.S. citizens is limited to a list of state ID and driver license holders issued IDs since 2023.<sup>17</sup> **The current Division of Elections process would not have identified most of the non-U.S. citizens in this study.**

#### **Method of Non-U.S. Citizen Voter Registration**

Election officials' interpretation of Florida Sunshine laws is that public records that would indicate voter's method of registration is prohibited from disclosure – e.g. the DMV, social service agencies, 3<sup>rd</sup> party voter registration agencies.

However, the study team was able to obtain data which indicates some of the methods used by non-U.S. citizens to register.

One indicator is the ages of the non-U.S. citizens when they registered to vote in Florida:

| Age at Registration | Percent |
|---------------------|---------|
| 16-17               | 9%      |
| 18-24               | 23%     |
| 25-39               | 27%     |
| 40-64               | 32%     |
| 65-79               | 6%      |
| 80+                 | 1%      |

Most were registered between 18 and 64. However, a notable number were pre-registered at age 16-17, likely at high school voter registration drives conducted by election officials or 3<sup>rd</sup> party voter registration organizations. Only 18 states, including Florida, allow pre-registration of 16-17-year-olds.<sup>18</sup>

A second indicator of registration method is the number of non-U.S. citizens receiving Florida SNAP (food stamp benefits). A public records request to the Florida's Department

of Children and Families (DCF) revealed that the number of non-U.S. citizens receiving SNAP benefits grew from 341,878 in 2020 to 669,364 in 2023.

A whistleblower report, which included a DCF voter registration solicitation letter, suggests that adults in this group were likely encouraged to register to vote.<sup>19</sup> The response to a citizen complaint to OECS on this instance was that solicitation was required by federal law for all users of DCF services, which is an oversimplified interpretation of the law and willfully ignores other statutes that prohibit non-U.S. citizens from voting or enabling non-U.S. citizen voting.

A third indicator of the method used by non-U.S. citizens registered to vote in Florida are annual reports by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission which includes the number of voter registrations of uniformed and overseas voters (UOCAVA). In 2024 Florida was home to 7% of the U.S. population<sup>20</sup>, but 15% of the UOCAVA voters.<sup>21</sup> There are multiple causes of this – Florida does not tax income (but neither do Alaska, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming)<sup>22</sup>, Florida has several military bases (but California, Virginia, Texas, and North Carolina, and Georgia have more active military members)<sup>23</sup>, and Florida is key to winning presidential elections. The voter registration application for voters who check a box on the application indicating they are UOCAVA voters historically has not required proof of citizenship, Florida residency, nor identity verification.<sup>24</sup>

Additionally, there was a statewide voter registration drive by the Florida Department of State in 2020 in which 2.2 million un-registered Florida residents were mailed postcards to encourage voter registration before the 2020 election.<sup>25</sup>

The post card mailing list was developed with help from the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC). ERIC does not distinguish citizens from non-citizens and built the list of unregistered voters from cross-referencing Florida driver license and state ID holders with the voter registration list.

Over 500 of the non-U.S. citizens removed from Florida's voter roll in recent years were registered in 2020. The total number of non-U.S. citizens registered through the Florida Department of State registration drive is unknown but could be very high due to 1.4 million Florida driver license and state IDs, including originals, renewals, and replacements having been issued to non-U.S. citizens in 2020.<sup>7</sup> Soliciting non-U.S. citizens using ERIC data is a concern expressed in a recent DHS report.<sup>26</sup>

## **Identification Used by Non-U.S. Citizens to Register to Vote in Florida**

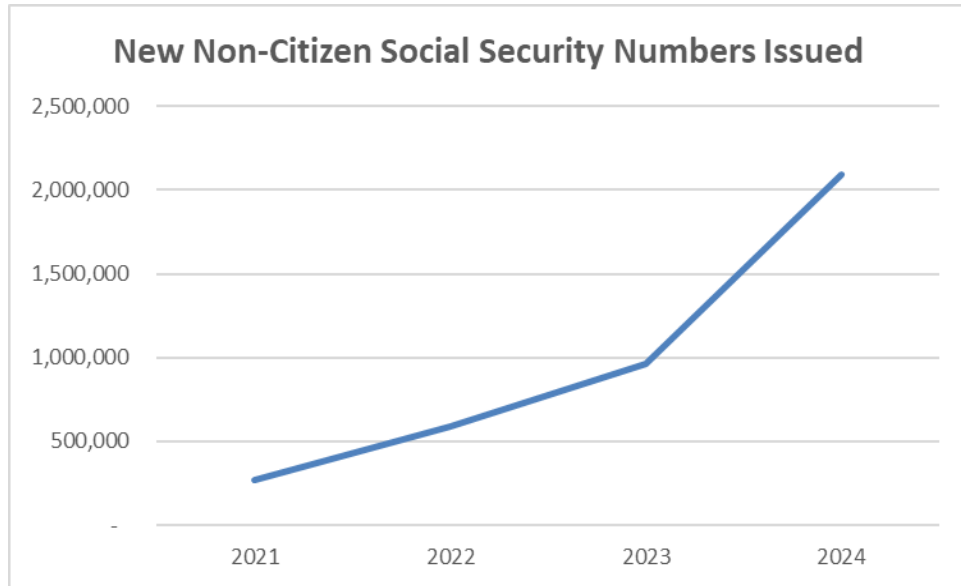
Current state and federal law require voter registration applicants to provide a driver license number or state ID on their application, if they have one.<sup>27</sup> About 98% of Floridians age 16 plus have these state issued ID.<sup>28</sup>

In Florida, non-U.S. citizens who have legal status can obtain these Florida ID, and legal status can be as little as a notice of a hearing from an immigration court.<sup>29</sup> **DMV reports obtained by public records requests reveal that between 2020 and 2Q2026 over 7 million Florida IDs were issued to non-U.S. citizens.**<sup>7</sup> This total includes ID renewals, replacements, and original issuances. The renewals and replacements were two-thirds of the issuances between 2022 and 2025. Extrapolating over the study period yields an estimate of 2.3 million new/original ID issued over the prior 6.5-year period to non-U.S. citizens.

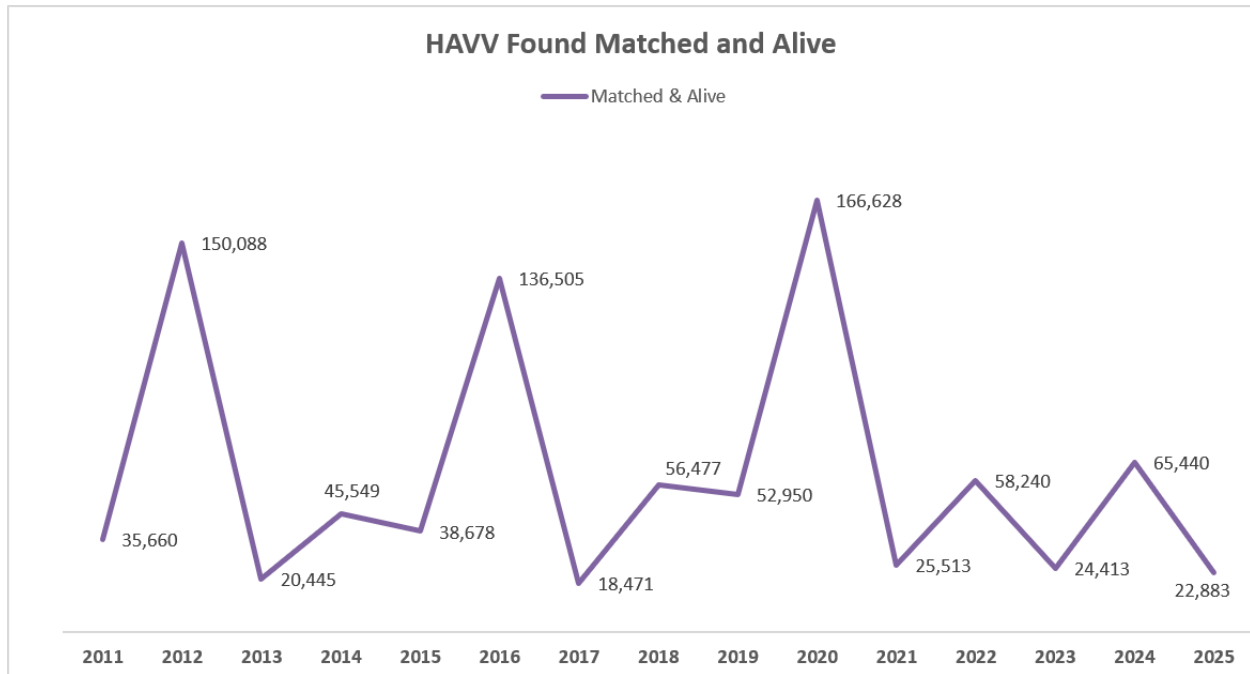
The bottom line: **millions of non-U.S. citizens hold Florida IDs that can be used to register to vote and vote.**

Two counties obtained a list of non-U.S. citizen IDs from DMV records and compared them to the voter roll and found thousands of their registered voters had DMV issued IDs classified as belonging to non-U.S. citizens. Election official research determined that the vast majority of these were already naturalized. However, Joint Task Force analysis indicates many were not U.S. citizens at the time they *registered to vote* as outlined in Section 6.

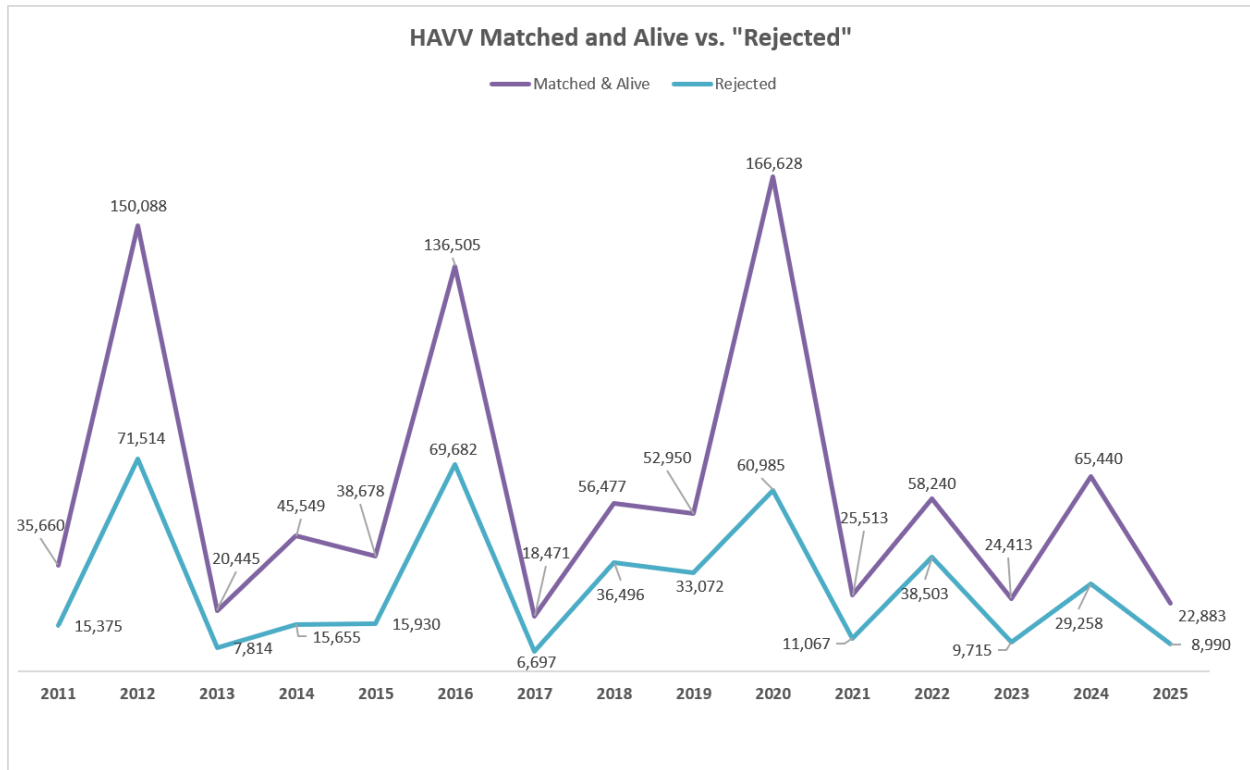
If a voter registration applicant does not have a driver license or state ID the registrant is required to provide a social security number,<sup>27</sup> which is verified through a query to a department in the Social Security Administration called HAVV.<sup>30</sup> The expectation is that voter registrations using a social security number would be about 2% since 98% of Floridians have a Florida driver license or state ID, but about 6% of Florida voter registrations between 2011 and 2024 used social security numbers verified by HAVV based on the number of HAVV queries that were found to match the voter application and were alive.<sup>31</sup> There is a strong possibility that many of the excess registrations using social security numbers were non-U.S. citizens who were issued social security numbers but not a Florida ID. Millions of social security numbers have been issued to non-U.S. citizens.<sup>32</sup>



Like voter registration applications, HAVV voter registration queries peak in general election years.<sup>31</sup>



“Rejected” applications due to social security number not matching the applicant’s information, belonging to multiple individuals, being classified as deceased, or having multiple possible matches were high and peaked in presidential election years:



“Rejected” HAVV social security number queries indicate a high volume of unlawful voter registration attempts using social security numbers. Between 2011 and 2025, a total of 423,969 of Florida social security number HAVV queries were rejected. This was 32% of the applicants using a social security number for voter registration.

This number is critical because the Florida SAVE Act which goes into effect in 2027 will enable unverified applicants (which those rejected by HAVV are likely classified as “unverified voters”) to request a provisional vote-by-mail ballot but only requires Supervisors of Elections (SOE) to treat them as provisional “as practicable”.

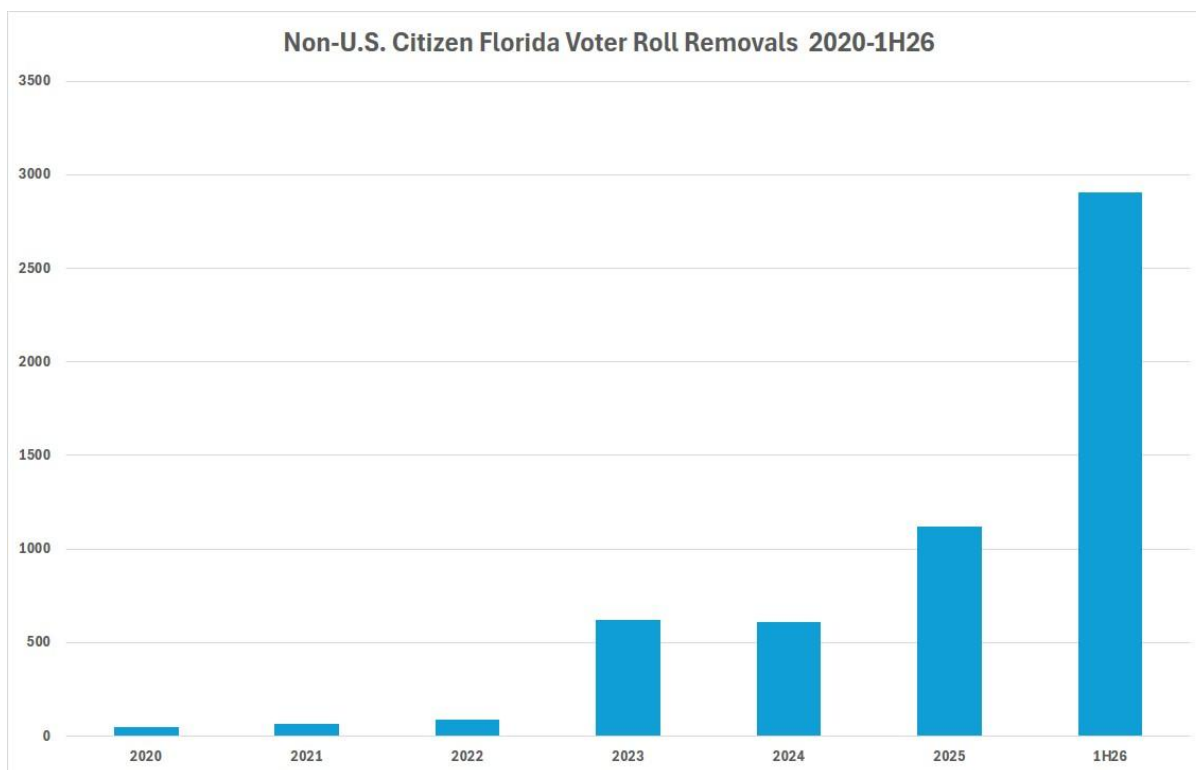
Unfortunately, even though the Social Security Administration classifies every social security number as issued to a citizen (type 1) or non-U.S. citizen (type 2 or 3) the HAVV checks returned with the query results DO NOT indicate citizenship status.

However, because the Social Security Administration knows the citizenship status of all social security number holders, they could create lists for states or the federal government of which voters applied had a single-match-alive finding on the HAVV query had non-U.S. citizen social security numbers. They are also capable of creating a list for states or federal authorities of which of the social security numbers processed through HAVV belong to a deceased person and those with queries in multiple states.

## **Non-U.S. Citizen Florida Voter Roll Removals**

Florida law requires election officials to report voter roll removals by type to the Secretary of State bi-annually. One of the reasons for removal in the report is “the registrant is a non-U.S. citizen”.

The following chart shows the non-U.S. citizen voter roll removal data obtained directly from each county election official through public records requests.<sup>33</sup>



The pace of removal of non-U.S. citizens from Florida’s voter roll increased in 2023, likely because weekly DMV reports on new issuances to non-U.S. citizens began.

Non-U.S. citizen voter roll removals accelerated again in 2025 with the release of President Trumps Executive Order 14248<sup>12</sup> that improved the accuracy, usability, and availability of the federal SAVE database to determine citizenship status.

The number of removals in 2026 is only for the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the year. If removals continue at current rates, 2026 removals could be more than 5 times the number of 2025 removals.

While the overall removal rate is increasing, removal and reporting rates vary greatly between counties.

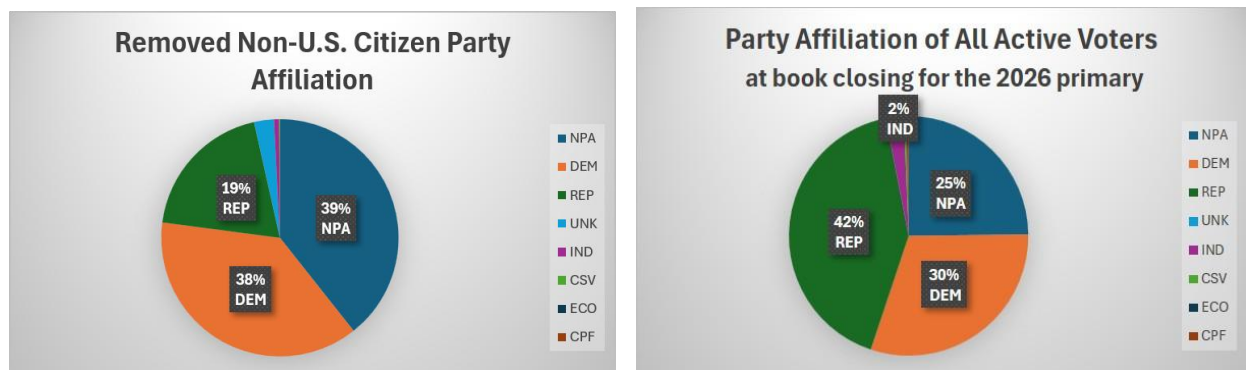
Additionally, removed individuals are just the tip of the iceberg of the number of non-U.S. citizens registered in Florida. The size of the iceberg is estimated in section 6.

**Estimates of non-U.S. citizens still on Florida’s voter roll range from 10’s of thousands to 100’s of thousands** as discussed in section 5.

Florida must further accelerate the removal process and stop new registrations to ensure only U.S. citizens are registered and voting. Even at 2026 removal rates it would take many years to remove the low-end estimate of the number of non-U.S. citizens on Florida’s voter roll.

### **Party Affiliation**

At the time of removal from Florida’s voter roll, the largest party affiliation for non-U.S. citizens was NPA (No Party Affiliation) at 39%, followed by the Democratic party at 38% and the Republican party at 19%.



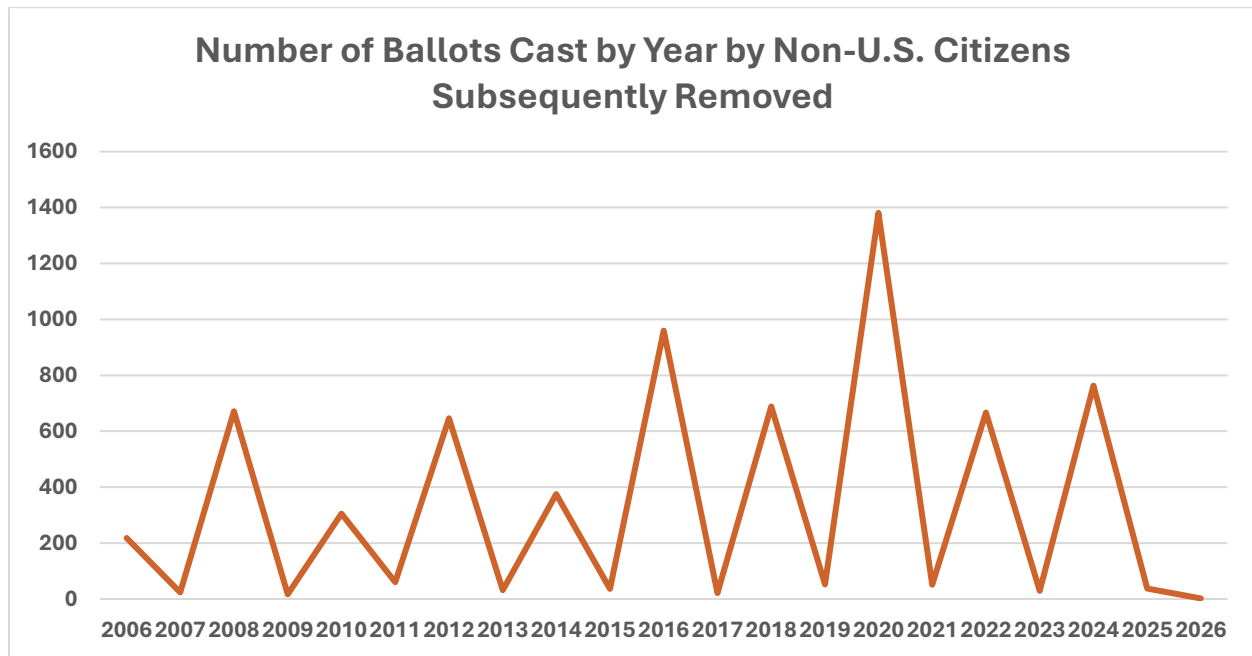
Notes: There are many more recognized parties in the statewide voter roll than displayed in this graphic. For consistency and simplicity, only the party affiliations found in the removed non-U.S. citizen list are included.

The party affiliations of non-U.S. citizens in the study differed greatly from the general electorate.<sup>34</sup>

The percent of non-U.S. citizens in the study that were NPA is about 50% more than that of the general electorate. Non-U.S. citizen affiliation with the Republican party is less than half that of the general electorate. Affiliation with the Democratic party is 30% higher than the general electorate.

## **Voting Patterns**

Non-U.S. citizen voting patterns are similar to the general electorate:



Note: In 2025 there were very few elections held.

Ballots cast in Florida by non-U.S. citizens peaked in presidential election years and grew as the number of registrations increased. Notably, 94% of the non-U.S. citizen ballots were cast in regular federal elections and 6% were cast in state/local and special elections. Notably, 17% of the non-U.S. citizen ballots cast were in primary elections.

The U.S. Congressional District 20 race in 2021, discussed in section 4, is an example of special election where enough known non-U.S. citizens voted to impact the outcome. The special election was held to replace a sitting U.S. congressperson who passed away.

### **4. Impact of Non-U.S. Citizen Voting in Florida Elections**

Races with narrow margins between 2018 and 2024 were examined in Palm Beach and Baker counties because:

- Palm Beach County had the largest number of non-U.S. citizens removed
- Baker County had the highest ratios of ballots cast by non-U.S. citizens per 10,000 active voters

Two of six Florida races identified by Ballotpedia as having less than a 10-vote margin of victory between 2018 and 2025 were examined.<sup>35</sup>

Additionally, Florida's former Speaker of the House Paul Renner's first primary race for Florida House of Representatives on 8/26/2014 was examined because the margin of victory was 2 votes.

Using this methodology, the following two races were identified where the margin of victory was less than the number of ballots cast by known non-U.S. Citizens:<sup>36</sup>

| <b>Race</b>                                                                          | <b>Margin of Victory</b> | <b>Number of Known Non-U.S. Citizens Who Cast Ballots in Election</b> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| U.S. Congressional District 20 (parts of Palm Beach and Broward counties)<br>11/2/21 | 5                        | 5, verified in district                                               |
| Baker County School Board 8/28/18                                                    | 3                        | 5 verified in district, with only one school district in the county   |

Additionally, there were two races where the number of non-U.S. citizens voting in the county was higher than the margin of victory, but they either voted in other districts or were not in the party required to vote in a primary:

| <b>Race</b>                                                                                                      | <b>Margin of Victory</b> | <b>Number of Known Non-U.S. Citizens</b>                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Duval County School District 6<br>8/28/18                                                                        | 5                        | 121 registered in county, 11 voted on 8/28/18, but only 1 was in district 6                                                                             |
| Florida House of Representative District 15<br>Primary 8/26/2014<br>(Speaker Paul Renner's first run for office) | 2                        | 91 registered in county, 3 voted on 8/26/2014 but only 1 was Republican in district 15. Seven non-U.S. citizen Republicans did not vote but could have. |

Had the district boundaries or party registration been different, the outcomes of these races could have been impacted as well, especially considering the number of unknown non-U.S. citizens on Florida's voter roll.

Certainly, there have been many more races impacted by non-U.S. citizens voting in Florida and across the country:

- Individual voter records are currently being reviewed to search for multi-county voting that may have affected elections in counties other than the one they were removed from.
- There are many more close races within Florida that have not been analyzed and many more non-U.S. citizens voting who are not currently known. Updates on race impact analyses will be posted at: [Florida Non-U.S. Citizen Voting Report](#).
- Ballotpedia conducted a national study of races between 2018 and 2025 and found 660 races decided by less than 10 votes.<sup>35</sup>

## Accountability for Non-U.S. Citizens Who Have Registered or Voted in Florida's Elections

A detailed analysis of Office of Election Crimes and Security annual reports was completed to determine if the non-U.S. citizens who violated Florida and federal election laws were held accountable. For those not held accountable, the cause was determined and policy/law changes needed to ensure accountability were developed.

There are three Florida and five Federal statutes non-U.S. citizen removed from Florida's voter roll violated:

| <b>Known Non-U.S. Citizen Violators</b>                                                                           | <b>Violation</b>                                                                                                              | <b>Florida Statute</b>                      | <b>Federal Statute</b>                     | <b>Violators Arrested or Convicted between 2022 and 2025</b>                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5,612 removed from all 67 counties between 2020 and 2Q2026                                                        | Knowingly made a false statement on a voter registration application (includes non-U.S. citizens, felons, non-residents, ...) | Fs. 104.011<br><br>Art. IV, § 2, Fla. Const | 52 U.S.C. § 20511<br><br>52 U.S.C. § 10307 | 17 for all causes (includes felons, non-residents, ... who lied on their application) |
| 1,827 removed between 2020 and 2Q2026 voted                                                                       | Ineligible voters knowingly voted (non-U.S. citizens, felons, non-residents, ...)                                             | Fs. 104.15                                  | 18 U.S.C. §611                             | 51 for all causes (includes felons, non-residents, ... who lied on their application) |
| 3 removed in 2025 had voted in 2025 and 298 non-U.S. citizens who voted reported to or identified by OECS in 2025 | Non-U.S. citizens knowingly voted                                                                                             | Fs. 104.155 (became effective in 2025)      |                                            | 16 non-U.S. citizens                                                                  |
| Up to 5,612 <i>may</i> have lied on their naturalization application                                              |                                                                                                                               |                                             | 18 U.S.C §1015(a) and 8 U.S.C. § 1451      | None reported                                                                         |

The Florida Office of Election Crimes and Security is the first authority responsible for holding election law violators accountable. If a preliminary OECS investigation indicates a reported Florida statute violation is a credible allegation, OECS refers the case to:

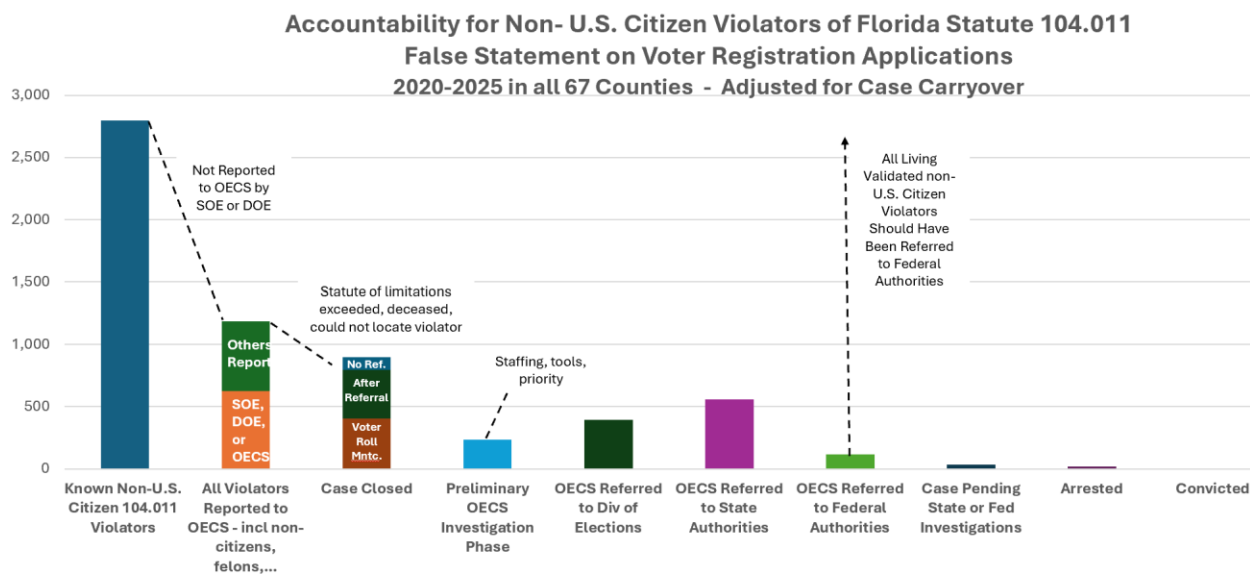
- State and federal authorities for criminal investigation and prosecution, or
- Election officials for voter roll maintenance if not enough evidence exists for criminal charges, statute of limitations is exceeded, or the violator is deceased

OECS publishes an annual report<sup>4</sup> on newly reported/identified cases and open cases carried over from the prior year. The last OECS annual report available is for 2025, so only the 2,797 of the 5,612 non-U.S. citizen violators who were identified between 2020 and 2025 are included in the accountability analysis - 2026 removals are excluded.

Each OECS annual report has different naming conventions and the carry-over between years is not specified. How report sources were mapped into high level categories and how cases carried over between years were estimated is detailed in Appendix A.

### **Accountability for Violations of fs. 104.011**

The following chart illustrates the accountability for violations of Florida statute 104.011 which makes lying on a voter registration application a third-degree felony:



Notes:

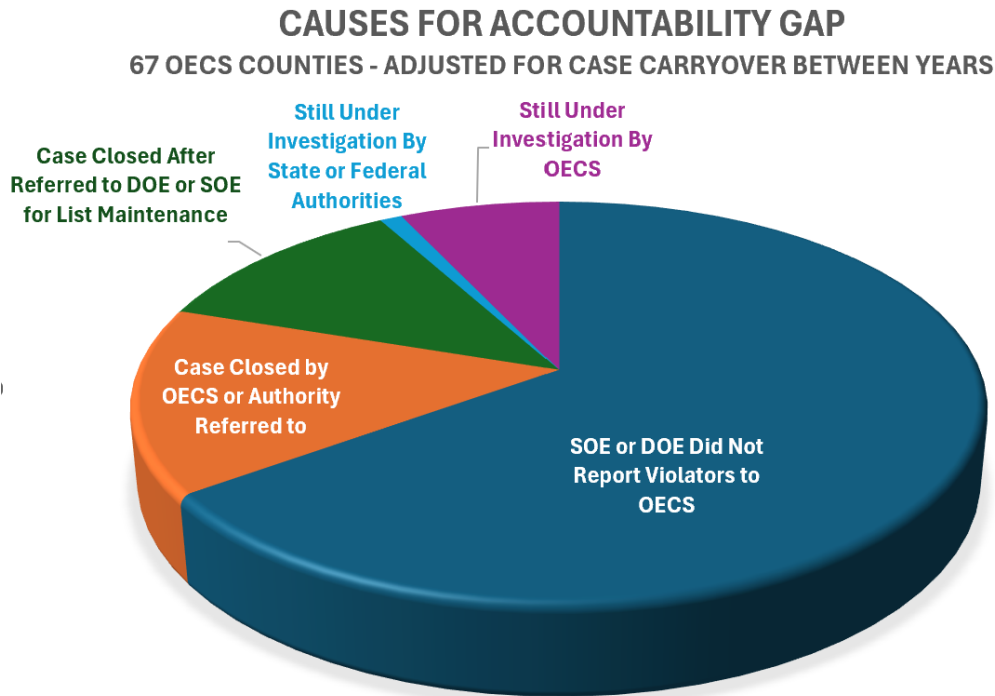
- 1) OECS was created in 2022, but reported violations go back to 2020.
- 2) Fs. 104.011 makes any false statement on a voter registration application a third-degree felony – this includes lying about felon status, residency status, citizenship status, etc. The OECS annual reports do not include the specific cause of the violation. Thus, there is no way to determine from the reports how many of the false statements were on citizenship.

- 3) Almost all reports to OECS were found to be credible and were referred to state and federal authorities or the Division of Elections for voter roll maintenance.

There were 2,797 non-U.S. citizens removed from 67 Florida counties between 2020 and 2025, the period for which OECS annual reporting is available.

- Less than 1,200 violators of fs. 104.011 were identified by OECS or reported to OECS from the 67 counties *for all causes*. Causes of fs. 104.011 violations include non-U.S. citizens, felons, non-residents, and others who lied on their voter registration application. So, at least half of the non-U.S. citizens removed from Florida's voter roll between 2020 and 2025 were *not* subjected to even a preliminary investigation.
- Only about 600 violators of fs. 104.011 were reported to OECS by the Florida Division of Elections, county Supervisors of Elections or identified by OECS. These are the most likely sources of non-U.S. citizen violator reports because:
  - According to a DOE presentation at a recent conference,<sup>15</sup> DOE compares weekly DMV reports on issuances of driver license or state ID between 2023 and current date to the voter roll to identify non-U.S. citizens registered to vote.
  - SOEs receive self-requests for removal from non-U.S. citizens to be removed from the voter roll. This is a common practice because the USCIS policy states that persons who unknowingly registered to vote will be forgiven and on-line resources advise that identifying as a non-U.S. citizen when requesting removal to meet the USCIS "unknowingly registered" criteria and enable the naturalization process.<sup>6</sup> A 2018 Broward County auditor<sup>37</sup> noted this practice, and volunteers have received reports of the same practice from SOE.
  - OECS explained in their 2025 annual report that they identified non-U.S. citizens from the SOE non-U.S. citizen removal records.
- Therefore, the study team estimates that **over 70% of non-U.S. citizens who were removed from Florida's voter roll were not subjected to even a preliminary investigation for violating fs. 104.011.**

There are multiple reasons why accountability for violators of fs. 104.011 is so low:



Note: These percentages reflect all types of fs. 104.011 violators – non-U.S. citizens, felons, and non-Florida residents that lied on their voter registration applications because the OECS reports do not distinguish violation types.

The largest contributing factor to lack of accountability is that SOE and DOE identify and remove violators of fs. 104.011 from Florida’s voter roll without reporting the violator to OECS.

The second largest contributing factor to lack of accountability is that cases were closed by OECS and state and federal authorities. Reasons given for closures in the OECS annual report are that the statute of limitations was exceeded, the violator was deceased, or the violator could not be located.

- The average non-U.S. citizen removed from Florida’s voter roll was registered for 11 years and the Florida statute of limitations is 3 years from the time the offense was committed until charges are filed.
- Two thirds of removed non-U.S. citizens were on the voter roll over 3 years
- Federal statutes - 52 U.S.C. § 20511, 52 U.S.C. § 10307, 18 U.S.C. §611, 18 U.S.C §1015(a), and 8 U.S.C. § 1451 also apply and either have a 5-year statute of limitations or no statute of limitations. All violators should have been referred to federal authorities

because two of the federal statutes have no statute of limitations. However, less than 10% of the fs. 104.011 cases OECS examined were referred to federal authorities.

The third largest factor in the lack of accountability is that cases were closed by OECS and referred to DOE or SOE for voter roll list maintenance (e.g. removal) instead of being referred to state or federal authorities for investigation and prosecution. Reasons given for this course of action were that there was not enough evidence for criminal prosecution, the statute of limitations was exceeded, or the violator was deceased.

Also, a significant factor in the lack of accountability is the number of cases pending investigation over multiple years. OECS was established and its first non-U.S. citizen cases were opened in 2022, but the first arrest reported for fs. 104.011 was in 2025.

Reasons for cases pending over multiple years are not provided in the OECS annual reports, but are likely to include:

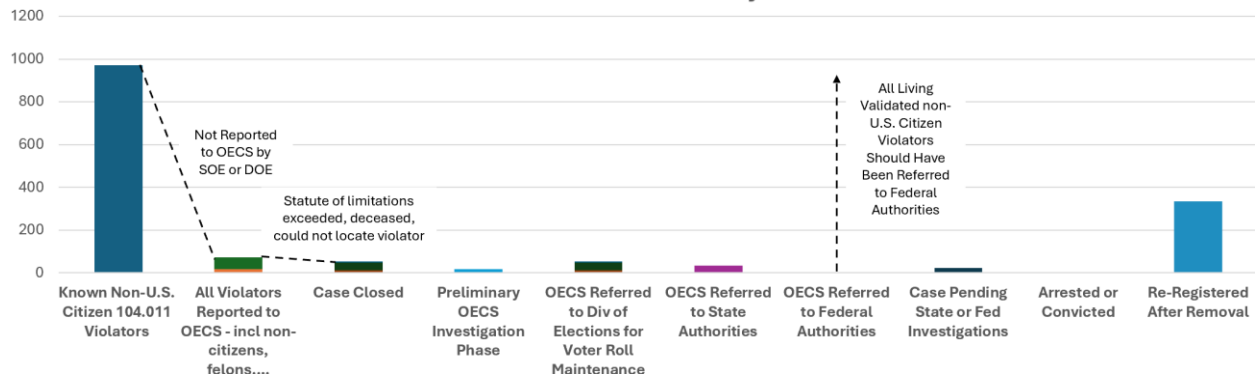
- Case prioritization – felons registering and voting were prioritized in 2022 and 2023. Petition fraud was prioritized in 2024 and 2025.
- OECS staffing
- Time needed for investigation, especially prior to 2025 when the enhanced SAVE database was made available

### **Accountability for Palm Beach County violators of fs. 104.011**

Because Palm Beach County had the largest number of non-U.S. citizen removals, it was chosen to further analyze the number of non-U.S. citizens who re-registered after being removed.

The following chart shows accountability for Palm Beach County violators of Florida statute 104.011 from 2020 through 2025:

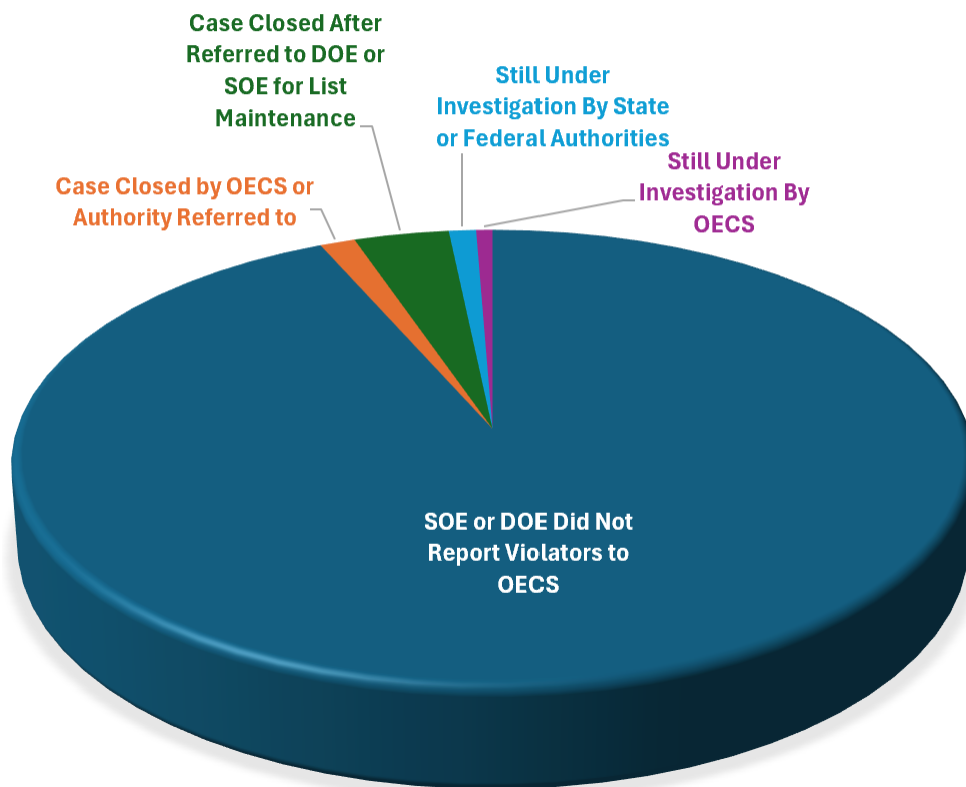
### Accountability for Non- U.S. Citizen Violators of Florida Statute 104.011 False Statement on Voter Registration Applications - Adjusted for Carry Over Palm Beach County



Note: Of 1,164 non-U.S. citizens removed from the Palm Beach County voter roll, 972 were removed between 2020 and 2025

The breakdown of reasons for the lack of accountability was different in Palm Beach County than the statewide average:

### CAUSES FOR 104.011 ACCOUNTABILITY GAP IN PALM BEACH COUNTY ADJUSTED FOR CARRYOVER



At most, 8% of the 972 non-U.S. citizens removed from Palm Beach County’s voter roll between 2022 and 2025 were reported to OECS (some of the fs. 104.011 reports can be felons or U.S. citizens lying on their application). No violators were reported to federal authorities and 334 (33%) re-registered after being removed from the voter roll.

Individuals who re-registered to vote were identified by matching on:

- 1) Name, date of birth, and address or
- 2) Name, date of birth

| Months Between Removal and Re-Registration | Number | Percentage |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Less than 6 months                         | 169    | 51%        |
| 6-14 months                                | 122    | 37%        |
| 15-60 months                               | 43     | 13%        |
| >60 months                                 | 0      | 0%         |

The timeframe for re-registration is consistent with the median time to naturalize after filing the N400 form (3-11 months)<sup>38</sup>, with great variability, and suggests a pattern of requesting removal before applying for naturalization, then re-registering.

Other counties also exhibited many non-citizens re-registering after removal. These counties will be analyzed by the Joint Task Force and the findings will be published in a separate report. Election officials are encouraged to research this behavioral pattern to determine the cause and the impact on races.

### **Accountability for Violations of fs. 104.155**

Florida statute 104.155 was put into effect January 1, 2025. Accountability can only be examined for one year since violations prior to a law going into effect cannot be prosecuted.

Only 3 of non-U.S. citizens reported as removed by the SOE in 2025 voted in 2025. However, the 2025 OECS annual report states that 298 violations of fs. 104.155 were reported, including 66 from SOE.

- ✓ Almost half of the fs.104.155 violator reports came from SOE, DOE, or OECS
- ✓ Law enforcement and other state agencies reported most of the other half

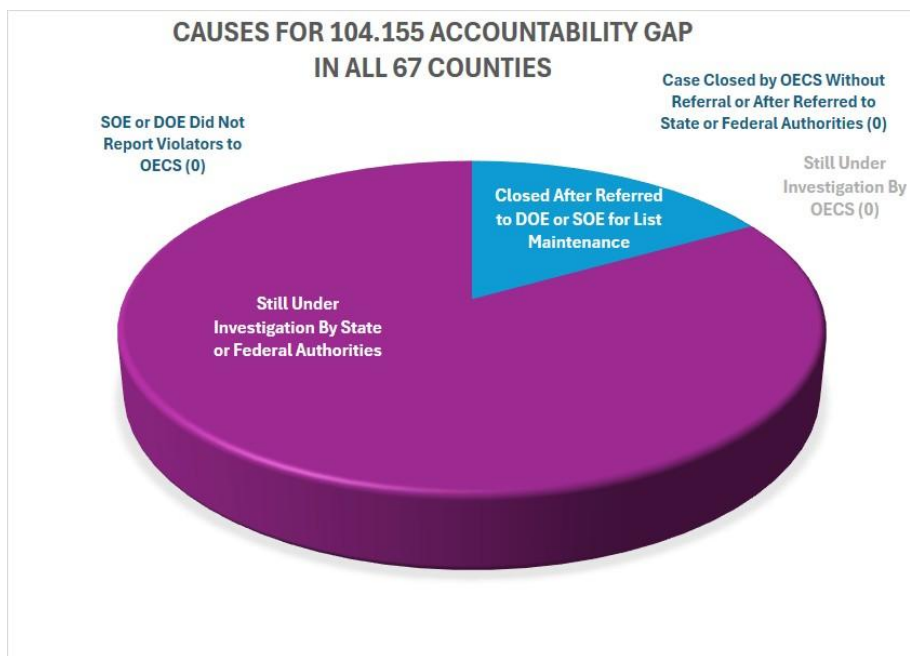
Discussion is needed with OECS and election officials to understand the discrepancy between the OECS annual report and voter roll removal reports. Possible explanations for the discrepancy include:

- Some of the 2026 non-U.S. citizen voter roll removals may have occurred because OECS identified the violators in 2025 and concluded their investigation in 2026
- Some of the violators of fs. 104.155 may have been removed from the voter roll in 2025 but not labeled as a non-U.S. citizen in the voter registration database.

The accountability for violators of fs. 104.155 is somewhat better than accountability for fs. 104.011.

- ✓ Over 40% were referred to federal authorities
- ✓ 15 were arrested and 3 were convicted within one year vs. 104.011 violators whose first arrest was 3 years after violations began getting reported to OECS
- ✓ Most of fs. 104.155 investigations are still pending with state or federal authorities

The primary cause for the fs. 104.155 accountability gap appears to be time to investigate:



Many of the fs. 104.155 cases closed and referred to DOE or SOE for list maintenance were for violations that occurred before 2025 and could not have been prosecuted.

With the number of non-U.S. citizen removals accelerating, OECS staffing increases will be critical – their caseload in 2026 should already be more than double the number of cases in 2025.

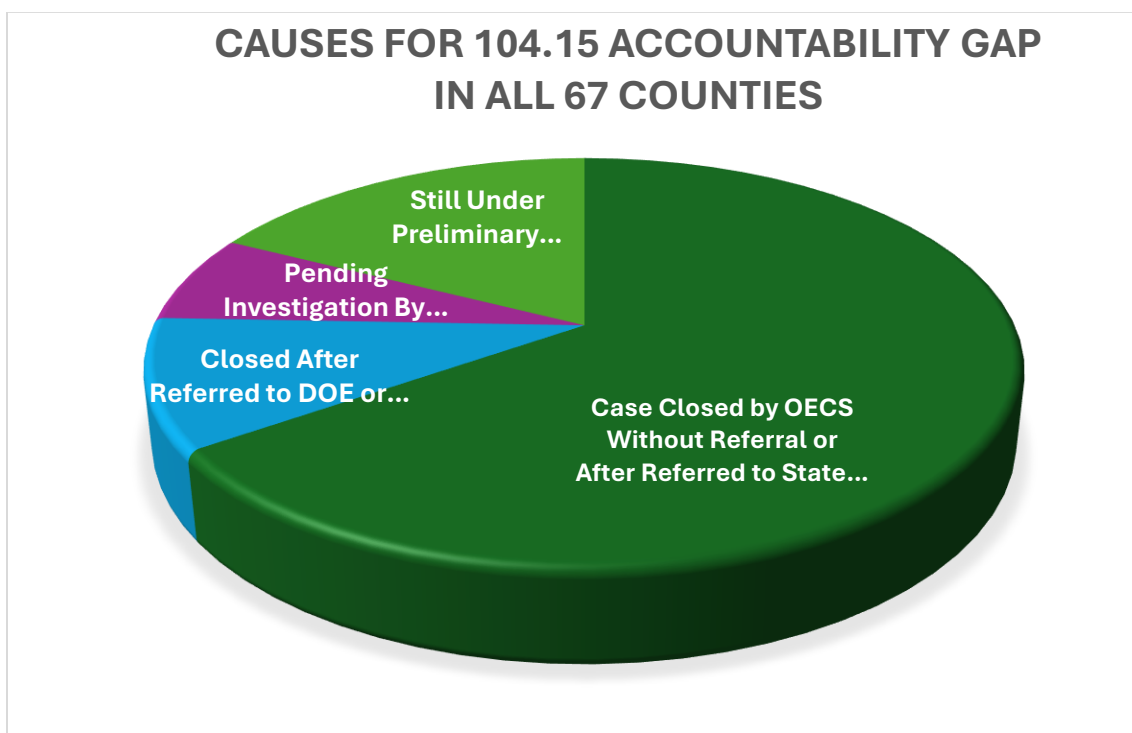
### **Accountability for Violations of fs. 104.15**

Of the 2,797 non-U.S. citizens removed from Florida’s voter roll between 2020 and 2025, 1,826 voted and cast a total of 7,033 ballots (1 person who voted twice in 2026 is excluded from the accountability analysis), violating fs. 104.15.

OECS identified or received reports of or identified about 1,900 violators of 104.15 between 2020 and 2025, including felons, non-residents, and non-U.S. citizens who voted in Florida’s elections.

There is not enough detail in the reports<sup>4</sup> to determine how many of the 104.15 violators reported were non-U.S. citizens. However, most of the violators are likely felons who were the priority for OECS in 2022 and 2023 when over 70% of the 104.15 violators were reported.

Accountability for the violators of fs. 104.15 reported to OECS was low. Only 51 of the violators were arrested or convicted. The reasons for accountability gap are:

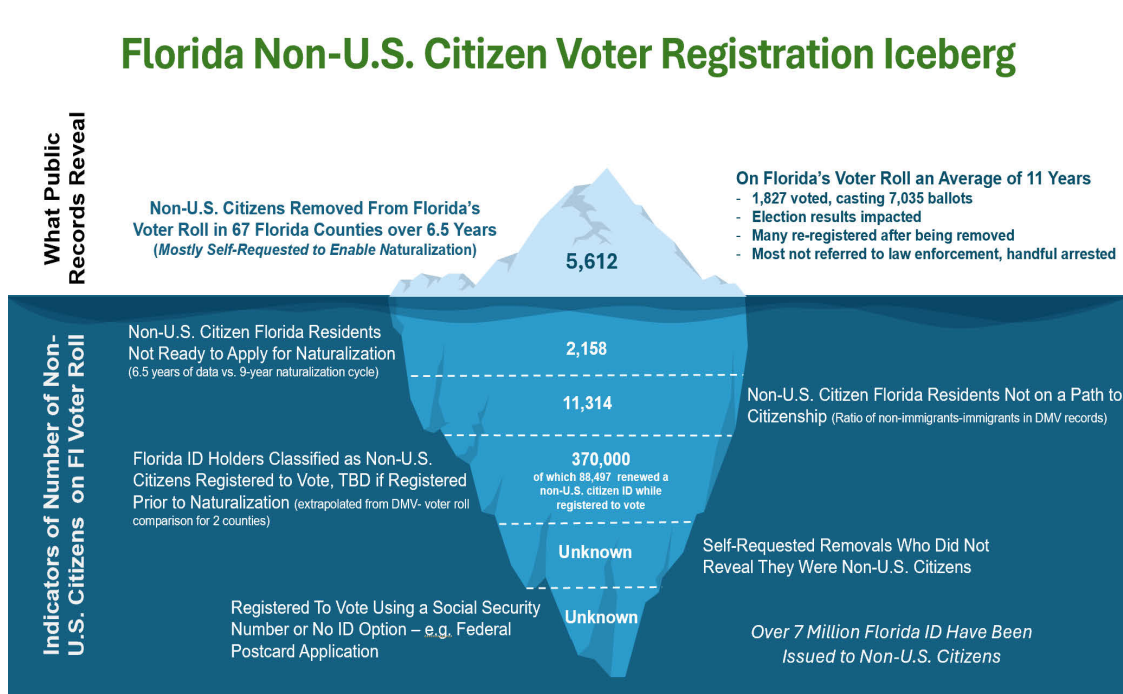


By far, the largest cause of lack of accountability for fs. 104.15 is that cases were closed by OECS without referral to state or local authorities. One potential cause of this is that many of the 104.15 violators reported were felons who voted and OECS’s only pursued non-Amendment 4 felons as stated in their 2025 annual report.

## 5. Estimated Number of Non-U.S. Citizens Remaining on Florida's Voter Roll

The 5,612 known non-U.S. citizens removed from Florida's voter roll are clearly just the tip of the iceberg. They were on the voter roll an average of 11 years, with the length of registration ranging from one day to 61 years. Removals were largely self-requested driven by on-line and federal guidance.

We won't know the actual number until the entire Florida voter roll is cross-checked with DMV and federal databases. However, there are many indications that size of the iceberg is very large. The Joint Task Force estimates that **10's and possibly 100's of thousands of additional non-U.S. citizens are likely on Florida's voter roll - enough to impact statewide races.**



- 1) Extrapolating 6.5 years of removal data out to 9 years of removals (the average time to naturalize after entering the U.S.)<sup>14</sup> grows the iceberg by 2,158 ( $5,612/6.5 \times 2.5$ ) non-U.S. citizen registrants.
- 2) Non-U.S. citizens who are about to apply for naturalization are motivated to self-identify and request voter roll removal. There were over 2X more non-immigrants (not on a path to naturalization, e.g. visa holders) than immigrants (e.g. green card

holders) of the non-U.S. citizens issued Florida ID or driver licenses between 2020 and 2023.<sup>39</sup> Extrapolating this adds 11,314 ( $5,612 \times 2.016$ ) to the iceberg.

- 3) In 2025, two Florida counties requested a list from the DMV of individuals currently holding a Florida driver license or state ID residing in their county who were classified as non-U.S. citizens. They cross-referenced the DMV non-U.S. citizen list with their voter roll and found 1,967 were on the voter roll. **Extrapolating those findings statewide would add 370,000 to the illegal voter iceberg, enough to potentially impact every race in the state.** Appendix C details the estimate process using DMV data.

Election officials reported that most of the non-U.S. citizens identified were found to be naturalized. Since driver licenses and state ID are only renewed every 8 years it is to be expected that some individuals that have been naturalized have an ID classified as belonging to a non-U.S. citizen.

However, that does not mean they were naturalized at the time they registered to vote. In fact, almost 24% of those identified with non-U.S. citizen ID had registered to vote over 8 years prior to the issuance of their current non-U.S. citizen ID. This strongly suggests that they were not U.S. citizens at the time they registered to vote. **This alone would add 88,497 ( $23.92\% \times 370,000$ ) to the registered non-U.S. citizen iceberg – again enough to impact statewide races.**

Florida law 322.19, which requires updating driver licenses within 30 days of naturalization, did not go into effect until after the DMV-Florida voter roll comparison was conducted. However, naturalized citizens were encouraged to proactively update their driver licenses with their U.S. citizen status.

- 4) Voters can request removal from the voter roll without a reason. Many non-U.S. citizens may not be providing a reason when they request removal.
- 5) Given the millions of social security numbers issued to non-U.S. citizens and the high volume of social security number (HVV) queries for voter registration, many non-U.S. citizens have likely registered using this method and would not be included in the DMV statistics, nor would they be identified in the DMV database.
- 6) **Since millions of Florida driver licenses and state ID have been issued to non-U.S. citizens they could all easily register to vote on-line and vote before the**

**Florida SAVE Act becomes effective – impacting the 2026 Governor and other mid-term races.**

**Even when the Florida SAVE Act becomes effective January 1, 2027, non-U.S. citizens already on Florida’s voter roll won’t be asked for proof of citizenship until they update their name, address or party because there is no timeframe or requirement for the Department of State to compare Florida’s voter roll with the full DMV database.<sup>40</sup>**

If we stay on the current course, it will take many years to remove the bulk of the non-U.S. citizen iceberg from Florida’s voter roll.

## **6. Policy Recommendations**

Whether 10’s or 100’s of thousands of non-U.S. citizens are registered to vote in Florida - the risk of non-U.S. citizens voting in Florida elections and impacting outcomes is very high. Immediate action is needed to minimize this risk in the 2026 midterms. The Florida Governor and Secretary of State must:

- ✓ Honor President Trump’s executive orders 14399 and 14248<sup>12</sup> for the 2026 midterms.
- ✓ Increase accountability for non-U.S. citizens who have violated Florida and federal election laws
  - Direct OECS to refer all verified, living non-U.S. citizen election law violators to federal authorities, beginning with the 5,612 identified in this study.
  - Direct the Florida DMV to provide a list of current non-U.S. citizen driver licenses and state ID’s to OECS, and direct OECS to cross-reference the full DMV list with Florida’s voter roll. This can be done county by county, starting with the largest counties, or statewide.
  - Direct OECS, DOE, or SOE to conduct a full cross-reference of Florida’s voter roll to non-U.S. citizens issued a Florida state ID and driver licenses to identify individuals who were non-U.S. citizens at the time of voter registration. Note, fs. 322.19 which took effect in 2025 requires Florida ID be updated with naturalization status within 30 days. This will increase the validity of the cross-reference findings.
  - Direct Florida Children and Families to provide a list of non-U.S. citizens they have solicited to register to vote (many likely to have registered using a social security number because of SNAP income limits) to OECS and direct OECS to cross-reference the DCF list with Florida’s voter roll.

- Direct sheriffs to check the voter registration status of incarcerated non-U.S. citizens and refer those registered to vote to OECS.
- Direct OECS to compare ICE wanted lists, deportation lists, and non-U.S. citizen jury refusal lists with Florida's voter roll and refer non-U.S. citizens registered to vote to state and federal authorities.
- Prioritize likely registered non-U.S. citizens identified through state database cross-checks for verification with SAVE and set a deadline for processing all voter registrants through SAVE. Ten other states, including Texas, have already processed their entire voter roll through SAVE.<sup>41</sup>
- Post signs in polling places, in all ballot languages, notifying voters that non-U.S. citizen voting is against the law and that violators will be prosecuted (like shoplifting signs), to mitigate claims that 104.155 or 104.15 violators were not aware of the law.
- Direct Supervisors of Elections to provide a list of all non-U.S. citizen removed from the voter roll to OECS.
- Direct OECS to identify and report all verified violators of federal statutes to federal authorities for investigation/prosecution.
- Increase OECS staffing needed to process case backlogs and increased workload.
- ✓ **Require non-U.S. citizens identified by voter roll cross-checks to provide proof of citizenship before their vote is counted in the 2026 General Election and direct SOE to determine if the voter violated fs. 104.011 when they registered to vote.**
- ✓ Stop government voter registration solicitation of known non-U.S. citizens:
  - Update pre-registration procedures for 16–17-year-olds to prevent registering non-U.S. citizen minors. Nine percent of the non-U.S. citizens removed in this study were registered at age 16-17.
  - Cease Florida Department of Families voter registration solicitation of known non-U.S. citizens.
- ✓ Request a Florida resident naturalization list from USCIS with the date naturalized
- ✓ Request a HAVV report listing the non-U.S. citizens found to be a single match-alive in a HAVV query (likely registered to vote) and prioritize checking voters who registered to vote using a social security number on the SAVE database and custom HAVV report.

If the custom HAVV report is provided, distribute the list to each county Supervisor of Elections for removal of non-U.S. citizens and to identify election law violators. Naturalization dates should be included in the voter registration records and be publicly accessible in the same manner as birth dates.

## 7. Legislative Recommendations

### Florida Law

- ✓ Codify the policies outlined above into Florida statutes and rules.
- ✓ Fix the new loophole created in the Florida SAVE act that allows persons whose citizenship or identity has not been verified to cast a "provisional" vote-by-mail ballot but leaves the current statute in place which gives election officials the option of just counting the ballot or appropriately treating "provisional vote-by-mail" ballots (not counting unless proof of citizenship is provided).
- ✓ Mandate a deadline to remove non-U.S. citizens from Florida's voter roll and require annual non-U.S. citizen removal reports to the legislature.
  - Require the annual OECS report to include non-U.S. citizen registration attempts, registrations, removals, and related accountability measures.
- ✓ Increase the statute of limitations to 5 years *after uncovering* an election crime, not 5 years after the crime occurred, or alternatively set a longer time after the crime is committed.
- ✓ Require the DMV and Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) and other state and local agencies to qualify their clients as U.S. citizens before soliciting voter registration.
- ✓ Give the Florida Office and Election Crimes and Security subpoena power as requested in their 2025 annual report.
- ✓ Make state and local election officials mandatory reporters of election law violations to the Office of Election Crimes.
- ✓ Require that OECS and FDLE refer verified violations of federal election laws to federal authorities.
- ✓ Make OECS independent of the Secretary of State by putting it under the Attorney General or another independent state agency.

## **Federal Law**

- ✓ Pass the SAVE America Act
- ✓ Add citizenship status to HAVV reports (new/existing social security number registrations)
- ✓ Require states to create an independent Office of Election Crimes and Security and issue annual reports with independent auditor input
- ✓ Update the motor voter law to prohibit DMV and DCF from soliciting non-U.S. citizen voter registration

## **Appendix A: Methodology**

### Methodology for Profiling Non-U.S. Citizen Voters

- 1) Public records requests were made in all 67 counties for a list of voters who were removed between 2020 and 2Q26, including their voter ID, voter name, address, birthdate, registration date, removal date, sex, race, party, and precinct. All but two very small counties provided 6.5 years of data. The two very small counties reported that they had no non-U.S. citizen removals in 2Q2026.
- 2) Any data fields that were missing from SOE provided lists, e.g. precinct number, were looked up in the People's Audit database of monthly disk data issued by the Division of Elections. All known data fields had to match before missing fields were added. All voter records were able to be completed using the People's Audit database.
- 3) County data was aggregated into a statewide spreadsheet and high-level statistics were calculated, e.g. number of years registered to vote.
- 4) A database of Florida Division of Elections monthly disks issued between 12-2020 and 07- 2026, excluding 5/2021, 8/2021, and 9/2021 was queried using non-U.S. citizen voter IDs to determine their voting and registration histories. All but 152 of the 5,612 non-U.S. citizens removed were found in the disk database. This may be attributed to a couple of months where disk data was not available and to individuals who were on the voter roll less than 30 days.
- 5) Tables were generated from the monthly disk database by county and year for registrations, removals, and other key statistics.
- 6) High-level statistics calculated using the spreadsheet were compared with the database query results to validate findings.
- 7) Voting histories found for the 50 most frequent voters were compared between The Peoples Audit disk database and the primary disk database to validate findings.

### Methodology for Assessing Accountability

- 1) High level categories were defined for ease of understanding and to standardize definitions across annual OECS report years:

| High Level Categories                        | Included in Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| OECS, DOE, and SOE Violator Reporters        | Office of Election Crimes (OECS), Division of Elections (DOE), Supervisor of elections (SOE)                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Other Violator Reporters                     | Other States, Other Agencies, Civilians, and Law Enforcement                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Law Enforcement Reporters                    | Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), Local Sheriff's Office (LSO)                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Multiple Reporters Listed                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reporting credit went to SOE if SOE plus others reported</li><li>• Reporting credit went to SOE/DOE/OECS if other sources also reported</li><li>• Reporting credit went to government sources if a civilian source also reported</li></ul> |
| State Authorities                            | Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), SWP, States Attorney Office (SAO), Florida Attorney General (AG), Office of Statewide Prosecutor (SWP), Local Sheriff's Office (LSO)                                                                                                 |
| Federal Authorities                          | Department of Justice (DOJ), US Department of State (USDOS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Diplomatic Security Service (DSS), Federal Law Enforcement (FLE)                                                                                                               |
| Cases Carried Over to Following Years Report | All cases that were not closed were carried over to the next annual report. Cases referred to DOE and cases not detailed in the annual report were considered closed.                                                                                                              |
| Unknown and Multiple Counties                | Violators for whom the county violation occurred in was not listed, or multiple counties were listed                                                                                                                                                                               |

- 2) Calculations were made at the county and aggregate levels and the totals were cross-checked
- 3) The methodology was tested at the macro level (all counties and all statute violations) to determine if the reported calculated totals for violators of all statutes aligned with the 2025 OECS Report. The number of cases carried over between years was similar.

- 4) Results were compared with the total number of cases reported, assuming there were no case carry-overs between years vs. reducing the totals based on carry-over. The results were significantly different, e.g. for fs. 104.011 just adding the violators in each annual report results in a total of 1,965 violator reports but adjusting for the number carried over between annual reports, that total drops to 1,186. This is a significant difference, so the adjusted number should be used. Either result is unacceptable because it shows most of the 5,612 known non-U.S. violators of 104.011 are not reported and only 17 were arrested.
- 5) A public records request was made to OECS for the number of new cases opened each year, and they stated that do not track the number.

#### Methodology for Assessing the Impact of Non-U.S. Citizen Voters

- 1) The number of non-U.S. citizens who voted in each election was calculated
- 2) Close races in select counties were analyzed to determine if the number of non-U.S. citizens who voted exceeded the margin of victory
- 3) Those races that had more non-U.S. citizens voting were further analyzed to determine if they voted in the precincts included in the race, using the People's Audit database, which is also built on the Division of Elections monthly disk reports.

## Appendix B: References and Data Sources

<sup>1</sup> Non-U.S. citizens have been able to register to vote in Florida for decades by checking the “I am a U.S. citizen box” because U.S. citizenship was not verified: [Registration and Voting History of Removed Non-U.S. Citizen Voters \(Samples from Database of Division of Election Monthly Reports\)](#)

<sup>2</sup> Florida DMV driver license classifications:

a. State law that requires documentation that indicates citizenship: [2025 Statutes 0322.08 | Florida House of Representatives](#)

b. Sample DMV report: [Immigrant vs. Non-Immigrant Issuances 2020 - 2023.pdf](#)

<sup>3</sup> Federal SAVE database: [SAVE | USCIS](#)

<sup>4</sup> Office of Election Crimes and Security Annual Reports: [Election Crimes and Security - Florida Department of State](#)

<sup>5</sup> Drivers of non-U.S. citizen self-reporting when requesting voter roll removal: [should I identify myself as a non-citizen when i request removal from the voter roll - Search](#)

<sup>6</sup> USCIS stated policy:

a. [uscis policy on allowing naturalization if you were unknowingly registered to vote - Search](#)

b. <https://www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-12>

<sup>7</sup> DMV report on number of Florida driver licenses issued to non-U.S. citizens: [Florida DMV Issuance Reports](#)

<sup>8</sup> ID requirements on Florida voter registration application, section 4: [1s-2040-form-ds-de-39-eng-fillable-20251017.pdf](#)

<sup>9</sup> Non-U.S. citizens have been identified on the voter rolls of 58 of 67 Florida counties: [1. Sample List of Non-U.S. Citizens Removed from Voter Obtained Unredacted from Election Officials.PNG](#)

<sup>10</sup> Party affiliation and voting patterns of Non-U.S. Citizens: [Non-U.S. Citizen Party Affiliation and Voting Methods](#)

<sup>11</sup> Effective date of the Florida SAVE Act, pg 72: [loadoc.aspx.pdf](#)

<sup>12</sup> President Trump’s election executive orders:

a. [Preserving and Protecting the Integrity of American Elections – The White House](#)

b. [Ensuring Citizenship Verification and Integrity in Federal Elections – The White House](#)

<sup>13</sup> Removal process outlined in Florida statute 98.075 (7): [2025 Statutes 0098.075 | Florida House of Representatives](#)

<sup>14</sup> Loophole through which non-U.S. citizens can vote-by-mail without verification of identify or citizenship:

a. [2026 Statutes 0101.67 | Florida House of Representatives](#)

b. HB991 which becomes effective January 1, 2027, lines 590 and 591:  
[loaddoc.aspx.pdf](#)

<sup>15</sup> States that prohibit issuing a vote-by-mail ballot if proof of citizenship has not been provided: [Three States that Prohibit Vote-by-Mail for Persons Whose Citizenship Has Not Been Verified](#)

<sup>16</sup> Average length of time for non-U.S. citizens to naturalize: [Average Number of Years on the Florida Voter Roll by County](#)

<sup>17</sup> Division of Elections Presentation at a Florida Supervisor of Election Conference held 6.3.26, slide 12 [Division of Election Slides on U.S. Citizenship Verification Presented 6.3.26](#)

<sup>18</sup> Preregistration of 16-17-year-olds: [Preregistration for Young Voters](#)

<sup>19</sup> DCF Solicitation of non-U.S. citizen voter registrations: [Florida DCF Voter Registration Solicitation](#)

<sup>20</sup> Florida Percentage of U.S. Population: [NST-EST2025-POP.xlsx](#)

<sup>21</sup> Florida Registered UOCAVA Voters, pg. 212: [2024 EAVS Report 508.pdf](#)

<sup>22</sup> States with no income tax: [2026 State Income Tax Rates and Brackets | Tax Foundation](#)

<sup>23</sup> States with the most active military personnel: [Military Members by State 2026](#)

<sup>24</sup> Florida Policy on UOCAVA Voter Registration, Section 1: [Florida FVAP.gov](#)

<sup>25</sup> Florida Department of State 2020 Voter Registration Drive Leveraging ERIC: [The Florida Department of State in Partnership with the Electronic Registration Information Center \(ERIC\) Launches First Statewide Voter Registration Campaign for Over 2 Million Floridian - Florida Department of State](#)

<sup>26</sup> DHS September 2026 Letter to AG: [AG-Letter-S1-Signed.pdf](#)

<sup>27</sup> Statute requiring driver license number if have one, if not a social security number if have one, and if neither offers a No ID option: [2025 Statutes 0097.053 | Florida House of Representatives](#)

<sup>28</sup> Florida ID holder statistics:

- a. [2025annuallicenseddriverreport\\_ada.pdf](#), [us census Florida population by age - Search](#)
- b. [U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Florida](#)
- c. [Driver and Vehicle Reports & Statistics - Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles](#)

<sup>30</sup> HAVV: [SSA Open Data | HAVV Transactions by State](#)

<sup>31</sup> Number of Florida voter registrations by year: [Voter Registration - New and Removed - Division of Elections - Florida Department of State](#)

<sup>32</sup> Issuances of social security numbers to non-U.S. citizens:

- a. Types: [Types of Social Security Cards | SSA](#)
- b. Number of Social Security Numbers Issued to Non-U.S. Citizens: [Over 3.9 Million Social Security Numbers Issued to Non-Citizens in Four Years, 2 Million in 2024](#)

<sup>33</sup> Voter roll removal statistics:

- a. Public records requests of each county. Data available to government officials by emailing [electionintegrityadvocates@gmail.com](mailto:electionintegrityadvocates@gmail.com)
- b. Samples of records obtained through public records requests: [Registration and Voting History of Removed Non-U.S. Citizen Voters \(Samples from Database of Division of Election Monthly Reports\)](#)

<sup>34</sup> General electorate party affiliation: [Voter Registration - By Party Affiliation - Division of Elections - Florida Department of State](#)

<sup>35</sup> Ballotpedia study of close races between 2018 and 2025+: [Elections decided by 10 votes or fewer - Ballotpedia](#)

<sup>36</sup> Policial race margins:

- a. Division of Elections: [Florida Department of State - Election Results](#)
- b. County Supervisor of Elections websites: search county name + supervisor of elections

<sup>37</sup> Broward Auditor Report: [Broward\\_Audit\\_050520\\_Exh1\\_AuditofSOE\\_RptNo20-12 \(3\)](#)

<sup>38</sup> Time from N400 Application to Naturalization: [Historic Processing Times](#)

<sup>39</sup> Ratio of non: immigrant to immigrant DMV ID holders: [Immigrant vs. Non-Immigrant Issuances 2020 - 2023.pdf](#)

<sup>40</sup> Florida SAVE ACT lacks the requirement or a timeline to systematically remove non-U.S. citizens already on Florida's voter roll – lines 411-422 and 512-528: [loadoc.aspx.pdf](#)

<sup>41</sup> DHS Report on preventing alien voting: [DHS June 2026 Report on Preventing Alien Voting](#)

## Appendix C: Estimation of the Number of Non-U.S. Citizens on Florida’s Voter Roll, Extrapolating Two County DMV/Voter Roll Cross-check Findings to Estimate Statewide Totals

| The Evidence — Two Counties Ran the Comparison                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                           |                              |                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>All county-level data from 2024 analysis period. Roll check updated August 11, 2025.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                           |                              |                                                              |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | FLAGLER COUNTY            | HERNANDO COUNTY              | SOURCE                                                       |
| Active registered voters                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 97,142                    | 143,583                      | County SOE voter roll data                                   |
| DHSMV non-citizen records in county                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 7,833                     | 10,251                       | DHSMV data provided to SOE <sup>1</sup>                      |
| <b>Matched to voter roll</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>871</b>                | <b>1,096</b>                 | SOE comparison of DHSMV data against voter roll <sup>2</sup> |
| Registration rate                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | $871 \div 7,833 = 12.4\%$ | $1,096 \div 10,251 = 10.7\%$ | Calculated from rows above                                   |
| Voted in 2024 General                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 433 of 871 (49.7%)        | 459 of 1,096 (41.9%)         | SOE voting history                                           |
| Have any prior voting history                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 614 of 871 (70.5%)        | 699 of 1,096 (63.8%)         | SOE voting history analysis                                  |
| <b>Still on roll — Aug. 2025</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>820 (94.1%)</b>        | <b>996 (90.9%)</b>           | FVRS roll check, Aug. 11, 2025                               |
| <sup>1</sup> SOEs obtained DHSMV data directly from DHSMV, outside the s. 98.093(8) statutory pipeline. DHSMV required signed confidentiality acknowledgment forms.<br><sup>2</sup> FVRS = Florida Voter Registration System. SOEs compared DHSMV non-citizen records against voter roll data; results include FVRS Voter ID numbers. |                           |                              |                                                              |
| STATEWIDE EXTRAPOLATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                           | CALCULATION                  | RESULT                                                       |
| Total non-citizens 18+ with FL credentials                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                           | DHSMV, Oct. 31, 2024         | 2,987,695                                                    |
| Conservative estimate (Hernando 10.7%)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                           | $2,987,695 \times 10.7\%$    | 319,683                                                      |
| Upper estimate (Flagler 12.4%)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                           | $2,987,695 \times 12.4\%$    | 370,474                                                      |

- ✓ Discussions with the election officials who conducted the DMV-voter roll cross-checks indicated that the most of non-U.S. citizen ID holders found on the voter roll were naturalized citizens
- ✓ However, 25.9% (96,182) had voter registration dates over 8 years prior to the study, which means they registered to vote with an ID issued to a non-U.S. citizen, and subsequently renewed their ID as a non-U.S. citizen after they registered to vote.
- ✓ Given that Florida ID are issued 2:1 non-immigrant to immigrant, one would expect a higher percentage of the Florida ID holders to be non-U.S. citizens.
- ✓ Further study needs to be conducted by OECS or election officials to determine citizenship status at the time of voter registration and to understand the ID and method used by non-U.S. citizens for voter registration

## **Appendix D: Statutes Referenced in Florida Non-U.S. Citizen Voting Report**

### **104.011: False swearing; submission of false voter registration information; prosecution prohibited.—**

(1) A person who willfully swears or affirms falsely to any oath or affirmation, or willfully procures another person to swear or affirm falsely to an oath or affirmation, in connection with or arising out of voting or elections commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#), s. [775.083](#), or s. [775.084](#).

(2) A person who willfully submits any false voter registration information commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#) or s. [775.083](#).

(3) A person may not be charged or convicted for a violation of this section for affirming that he or she has not been convicted of a felony or that, if convicted, he or she has had voting rights restored, if such violation is alleged to have occurred on or after January 8, 2019, but before July 1, 2019.

### **104.155: Unqualified noncitizen electors willfully voting; prohibited defenses; aiding or soliciting noncitizen electors in voting prohibited.—**

(1) Any person who is not a qualified elector because he or she is not a citizen of the United States and who willfully votes in any election is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#), s. [775.083](#), or s. [775.084](#). A person's ignorance of his or her citizenship status or a person's bona fide belief of his or her citizenship status cannot be raised as a defense in a prosecution for a violation of this subsection.

(2) Any person who aids or solicits another to violate subsection (1) with knowledge that such person is not a citizen of the United States is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#), s. [775.083](#), or s. [775.084](#).

**104.15: Unqualified electors willfully voting.—**Whoever, knowing he or she is not a qualified elector, willfully votes at any election is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#), s. [775.083](#), or s. [775.084](#).

### **52 U.S.C. § 20511: Criminal penalties**

A person, including an election official, who in any election for Federal office-

(1) knowingly and willfully intimidates, threatens, or coerces, or attempts to intimidate, threaten, or coerce, any person for-

(A) registering to vote, or voting, or attempting to register or vote;

(B) urging or aiding any person to register to vote, to vote, or to attempt to register or vote; or

(C) exercising any right under this chapter; or

(2) knowingly and willfully deprives, defrauds, or attempts to deprive or defraud the residents of a State of a fair and impartially conducted election process, by-

(A) the procurement or submission of voter registration applications that are known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent under the laws of the State in which the election is held; or

(B) the procurement, casting, or tabulation of ballots that are known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent under the laws of the State in which the election is held, shall be fined in accordance with title 18 (which fines shall be paid into the general fund of the Treasury, miscellaneous receipts (pursuant to section 3302 of title 31), notwithstanding any other law), or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

## **52 U.S.C. § 10307: Prohibited acts**

### **(a) Failure or refusal to permit casting or tabulation of vote**

No person acting under color of law shall fail or refuse to permit any person to vote who is entitled to vote under any provision of chapters 103 to 107 of this title or is otherwise qualified to vote, or willfully fail or refuse to tabulate, count, and report such person's vote.

### **(b) Intimidation, threats, or coercion**

No person, whether acting under color of law or otherwise, shall intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person for voting or attempting to vote, or intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person for urging or aiding any person to vote or attempt to vote, or intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person for exercising any powers or duties under section 10302(a), 10305, 10306, or 10308(e) of this title or section 1973d or 1973g of title 42.<sup>1</sup>

### **(c) False information in registering or voting; penalties**

Whoever knowingly or willfully gives false information as to his name, address or period of residence in the voting district for the purpose of establishing his eligibility to register or vote, or conspires with another individual for the purpose of encouraging his false registration to vote or illegal voting, or pays or offers to pay or accepts payment either for registration to vote or for voting shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both: *Provided, however,* That this provision shall be applicable only to general, special, or primary elections held solely or in part for the purpose of selecting or electing any candidate for the office of President, Vice President, presidential elector, Member of the United States Senate, Member of the United States House of

Representatives, Delegate from the District of Columbia, Guam, or the Virgin Islands, or Resident Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

**(d) Falsification or concealment of material facts or giving of false statements in matters within jurisdiction of examiners or hearing officers; penalties**

Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of an examiner or hearing officer knowingly and willfully falsifies or conceals a material fact, or makes any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

**(e) Voting more than once**

(1) Whoever votes more than once in an election referred to in paragraph (2) shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(2) The prohibition of this subsection applies with respect to any general, special, or primary election held solely or in part for the purpose of selecting or electing any candidate for the office of President, Vice President, presidential elector, Member of the United States Senate, Member of the United States House of Representatives, Delegate from the District of Columbia, Guam, or the Virgin Islands, or Resident Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(3) As used in this subsection, the term "votes more than once" does not include the casting of an additional ballot if all prior ballots of that voter were invalidated, nor does it include the voting in two jurisdictions under section 10502 of this title, to the extent two ballots are not cast for an election to the same candidacy or office.

( [Pub. L. 89-110, title I, §11, Aug. 6, 1965, 79 Stat. 443](#) ; renumbered title I, [Pub. L. 91-285, §2, June 22, 1970, 84 Stat. 314](#) ; amended [Pub. L. 91-405, title II, §204\(e\), Sept. 22, 1970, 84 Stat. 853](#) ; [Pub. L. 94-73, title IV, §§404, 409, Aug. 6, 1975, 89 Stat. 404 , 405.](#))

**18 U.S.C. §611: Voting by aliens**

(a) It shall be unlawful for any alien to vote in any election held solely or in part for the purpose of electing a candidate for the office of President, Vice President, Presidential elector, Member of the Senate, Member of the House of Representatives, Delegate from the District of Columbia, or Resident Commissioner, unless-

(1) the election is held partly for some other purpose;

(2) aliens are authorized to vote for such other purpose under a State constitution or statute or a local ordinance; and

(3) voting for such other purpose is conducted independently of voting for a candidate for such Federal offices, in such a manner that an alien has the opportunity to vote for such other purpose, but not an opportunity to vote for a candidate for any one or more of such Federal offices.

(b) Any person who violates this section shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to an alien if-

(1) each natural parent of the alien (or, in the case of an adopted alien, each adoptive parent of the alien) is or was a citizen (whether by birth or naturalization);

(2) the alien permanently resided in the United States prior to attaining the age of 16; and

(3) the alien reasonably believed at the time of voting in violation of such subsection that he or she was a citizen of the United States.

(Added [Pub. L. 104-208, div. C, title II, §216\(a\), Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-572](#); amended [Pub. L. 106-395, title II, §201\(d\)\(1\), Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1635](#).)

#### **18 U.S.C §1015(a): Naturalization, citizenship or alien registry**

(a) Whoever knowingly makes any false statement under oath, in any case, proceeding, or matter relating to, or under, or by virtue of any law of the United States relating to naturalization, citizenship, or registry of aliens; or

(b) Whoever knowingly, with intent to avoid any duty or liability imposed or required by law, denies that he has been naturalized or admitted to be a citizen, after having been so naturalized or admitted; or

(c) Whoever uses or attempts to use any certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship or other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship, or any duplicate or copy thereof, knowing the same to have been procured by fraud or false evidence or without required appearance or hearing of the applicant in court or otherwise unlawfully obtained; or

(d) Whoever knowingly makes any false certificate, acknowledgment or statement concerning the appearance before him or the taking of an oath or affirmation or the signature, attestation or execution by any person with respect to any application, declaration, petition, affidavit, deposition, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship or other paper or writing required or authorized by the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, citizenship, or registry of aliens; or

(e) Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or claim that he is, or at any time has been, a citizen or national of the United States, with the intent to obtain on behalf of himself, or any other person, any Federal or State benefit or service, or to engage unlawfully in employment in the United States; or

(f) Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or claim that he is a citizen of the United States in order to register to vote or to vote in any Federal, State, or local election (including an initiative, recall, or referendum)-

Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. Subsection (f) does not apply to an alien if each natural parent of the alien (or, in the case of an adopted alien, each adoptive parent of the alien) is or was a citizen (whether by birth or naturalization), the alien permanently resided in the United States prior to attaining the age of 16, and the alien reasonably believed at the time of making the false statement or claim that he or she was a citizen of the United States.

[\(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 752 ; Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXIII, §330016\(1\)\(K\), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2147 ; Pub. L. 104-208, div. C, title II, §215, Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-572 ; Pub. L. 106-395, title II, §201\(d\)\(2\), Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1635 .\)](#)

## **8 U.S.C. § 1451: Revocation of naturalization**

(a) Concealment of material evidence; refusal to testify

It shall be the duty of the United States attorneys for the respective districts, upon affidavit showing good cause therefor, to institute proceedings in any district court of the United States in the judicial district in which the naturalized citizen may reside at the time of bringing suit, for the purpose of revoking and setting aside the order admitting such person to citizenship and canceling the certificate of naturalization on the ground that such order and certificate of naturalization were illegally procured or were procured by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation, and such revocation and setting aside of the order admitting such person to citizenship and such canceling of certificate of naturalization shall be effective as of the original date of the order and certificate, respectively: *Provided*, That refusal on the part of a naturalized citizen within a period of ten years following his naturalization to testify as a witness in any proceeding before a congressional committee concerning his subversive activities, in a case where such person has been convicted of contempt for such refusal, shall be held to constitute a ground for revocation of such person's naturalization under this subsection as having been procured by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation. If the naturalized citizen does not reside in any judicial district in the United States at the time of bringing such suit, the proceedings may be instituted in the United States District Court for the District of

Columbia or in the United States district court in the judicial district in which such person last had his residence.

(b) Notice to party

The party to whom was granted the naturalization alleged to have been illegally procured or procured by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation shall, in any such proceedings under subsection (a) of this section, have sixty days' personal notice, unless waived by such party, in which to make answers to the petition of the United States; and if such naturalized person be absent from the United States or from the judicial district in which such person last had his residence, such notice shall be given either by personal service upon him or by publication in the manner provided for the service of summons by publication or upon absentees by the laws of the State or the place where such suit is brought.

(c) Membership in certain organizations; prima facie evidence

If a person who shall have been naturalized after December 24, 1952 shall within five years next following such naturalization become a member of or affiliated with any organization, membership in or affiliation with which at the time of naturalization would have precluded such person from naturalization under the provisions of section 1424 of this title, it shall be considered prima facie evidence that such person was not attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and was not well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States at the time of naturalization, and, in the absence of countervailing evidence, it shall be sufficient in the proper proceeding to authorize the revocation and setting aside of the order admitting such person to citizenship and the cancellation of the certificate of naturalization as having been obtained by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation, and such revocation and setting aside of the order admitting such person to citizenship and such canceling of certificate of naturalization shall be effective as of the original date of the order and certificate, respectively.

(d) Applicability to citizenship through naturalization of parent or spouse

Any person who claims United States citizenship through the naturalization of a parent or spouse in whose case there is a revocation and setting aside of the order admitting such parent or spouse to citizenship under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section on the ground that the order and certificate of naturalization were procured by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation shall be deemed to have lost and to lose his citizenship and any right or privilege of citizenship which he may have, now has, or may hereafter acquire under and by virtue of such naturalization of such parent or spouse,

regardless of whether such person is residing within or without the United States at the time of the revocation and setting aside of the order admitting such parent or spouse to citizenship. Any person who claims United States citizenship through the naturalization of a parent or spouse in whose case there is a revocation and setting aside of the order admitting such parent or spouse to citizenship and the cancellation of the certificate of naturalization under the provisions of subsection (c) of this section, or under the provisions of section 1440(c) of this title on any ground other than that the order and certificate of naturalization were procured by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation, shall be deemed to have lost and to lose his citizenship and any right or privilege of citizenship which would have been enjoyed by such person had there not been a revocation and setting aside of the order admitting such parent or spouse to citizenship and the cancellation of the certificate of naturalization, unless such person is residing in the United States at the time of the revocation and setting aside of the order admitting such parent or spouse to citizenship and the cancellation of the certificate of naturalization.

(e) Citizenship unlawfully procured

When a person shall be convicted under section 1425 of title 18 of knowingly procuring naturalization in violation of law, the court in which such conviction is had shall thereupon revoke, set aside, and declare void the final order admitting such person to citizenship, and shall declare the certificate of naturalization of such person to be canceled. Jurisdiction is conferred on the courts having jurisdiction of the trial of such offense to make such adjudication.

(f) Cancellation of certificate of naturalization

Whenever an order admitting an alien to citizenship shall be revoked and set aside or a certificate of naturalization shall be canceled, or both, as provided in this section, the court in which such judgment or decree is rendered shall make an order canceling such certificate and shall send a certified copy of such order to the Attorney General. The clerk of court shall transmit a copy of such order and judgment to the Attorney General. A person holding a certificate of naturalization or citizenship which has been canceled as provided by this section shall upon notice by the court by which the decree of cancellation was made, or by the Attorney General, surrender the same to the Attorney General.

(g) Applicability to certificates of naturalization and citizenship

The provisions of this section shall apply not only to any naturalization granted and to certificates of naturalization and citizenship issued under the provisions of this subchapter, but to any naturalization heretofore granted by any court, and to all certificates of naturalization and citizenship which may have been issued heretofore by any court or by

the Commissioner based upon naturalization granted by any court, or by a designated representative of the Commissioner under the provisions of section 702 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, or by such designated representative under any other act.

(h) Power to correct, reopen, alter, modify, or vacate order

Nothing contained in this section shall be regarded as limiting, denying, or restricting the power of the Attorney General to correct, reopen, alter, modify, or vacate an order naturalizing the person.

([June 27, 1952, ch. 477, title III, ch. 2, §340, 66 Stat. 260](#) ; [Sept. 3, 1954, ch. 1263, §18, 68 Stat. 1232](#) ; [Pub. L. 87–301, §18, Sept. 26, 1961, 75 Stat. 656](#) ; [Pub. L. 99–653, §17, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3658](#) ; [Pub. L. 100–525, §9\(dd\), Oct. 24, 1988, 102 Stat. 2621](#) ; [Pub. L. 101–649, title IV, §407\(d\)\(18\), Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 5046](#) ; [Pub. L. 102–232, title III, §305\(k\), Dec. 12, 1991, 105 Stat. 1750](#) ; [Pub. L. 103–416, title I, §104\(b\), \(c\), Oct. 25, 1994, 108 Stat. 4308](#) .)

Stated policy: <https://www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-12>

**U.S. SAVE Act:** [Text - H.R.22 - 119th Congress \(2025-2026\): SAVE Act | Congress.gov | Library of Congress](#)