

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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NAACP NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE, :
as an organization and representative of its members; :
NATIONAL COALITION ON BLACK CIVIC :
PARTICIPATION, as an organization and :
representative of its members; FAMILIES UNITED :
FOR RACIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUALITY, as an :
organization and representative of its members; :
VIVIAN BOSIER; ANITA BURSON; and :
SHEILA DUNCAN, :

Plaintiffs, :

- against - :

Civil Action No. 10-cv-2950

NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
JAMES A. WALSH, DOUGLAS A. KELLNER, :
EVELYN J. AQUILA, and GREGORY P. :
PETERSON, in their official capacities as :
Commissioners of the New York State Board of :
Elections; TODD D. VALENTINE and :
ROBERT A. BREHM, in their official capacities :
as Executive Directors of the New York State Board :
of Elections; NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; and JOSE MIGUEL ARAUJO, NAOMI :
BARRERA, JULIE DENT, NANCY MOTTOLA- :
SCHACHER, JUAN CARLOS POLANCO, :
MICHAEL J. RYAN, J.P. SIPP, GREGORY C. :
SOUMAS, JUDITH D. STUPP, and FREDERIC M. :
UMANE, in their official capacities as Commissioners :
of the New York City Board of Elections :

AMENDED COMPLAINT

Defendants. :

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Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a)(1)(B), Plaintiffs, by their attorneys, Jenner & Block LLP and the Brennan Center for Justice at New York University School of Law, as and for their complaint against Defendants New York State Board of Elections (the “State Board”); James A. Walsh, Douglas A. Kellner, Evelyn J. Aquila, and Gregory P. Peterson, in their official capacities as Commissioners of the New York State Board of Elections (the “State

Commissioners”); Todd D. Valentine and Robert A. Brehm, in their official capacities as Executive Directors of the New York State Board of Elections; the New York City Board of Elections (the “City Board”); and Jose Miguel Araujo, Naomi Barrera, Julie Dent, Nancy Mottola-Schacher, Juan Carlos Polanco, Michael J. Ryan, J.P. Sipp, Gregory C. Soumas, Judith D. Stupp, and Frederic M. Umane, in their official capacities as Commissioners of the New York City Board of Elections (the “City Commissioners”), respectfully submit the following Amended Complaint:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiffs bring this action to prevent State and local election officials from configuring newly purchased voting machines in such a way as to increase dramatically the likelihood that voters will inadvertently cast overvotes, preventing their votes from being counted. In particular, Plaintiffs seek to prevent the disenfranchisement of racial and language minorities, who are disproportionately likely to lose their votes as a result of Defendants’ new procedure for handling overvotes.

2. As required by the federal Help America Vote Act (“HAVA”), passed after the 2000 presidential election debacle in Florida, New York State is changing its voting machines and overhauling procedures for all federal, State, and local elections starting in September of this year. In accordance with HAVA’s mandate, the State Board has approved the use of two optical-scan electronic voting machines to replace the lever voting machines currently in use. Most counties have chosen a machine made by Dominion Voting Systems Corporation. The City Board and Albany, Erie, Nassau, Rockland and Schenectady counties have chosen a machine made by Election Systems and Software Corporation (“ES&S”).

3. Other jurisdictions using the same or similar optical-scan machines employ certain protections for handling overvoted ballots cast by voters. Instead of employing such protections, the State Board will use a different procedure that will unnecessarily disqualify the votes of tens of thousands of voters. Moreover, data from other jurisdictions and from past elections in New York demonstrate that Defendants' procedure will have a disproportionate effect on African-American and Latino voters by ensuring that their votes -- far more than those of White and English-speaking voters -- will be lost at a higher rate.

4. An overvote occurs when a person votes for more candidates than the maximum number allowed in a given electoral contest. The lever machines used in New York elections to date incorporated a mechanical interlock system that prevented voters from casting overvoted ballots at all. If a voter selected more than the permitted number of candidates for a given contest, the lever would lock, and the machine simply would not allow the voter to pull the lever and cast her ballot until she had reduced the number of votes in the contest to the permitted number. Similarly, many jurisdictions outside of New York State set their optical-scan machines to return a ballot to the voter immediately when an overvote has been cast and to provide a clear message describing the problem and the consequence of casting an overvoted ballot.

5. By contrast, Defendants have indicated that they will disable these protections on New York's optical-scan machines. Instead of automatically returning an overvoted ballot to the voter, the new machines will display a confusing message that not only fails to explain the problem, but actually encourages the voter to press a button that will cast the flawed ballot. Unless a voter understands the message well enough to request that the ballot be returned, the machine will not return the ballot so that it can be corrected. Each of these problems can be readily addressed with minor adjustments to the settings of the voting machines, which

jurisdictions in other states have already used successfully in past elections to prevent unnecessary overvotes.

6. Unfortunately, Defendants' failure to include these overvote protections will lead to an entirely predictable and devastating result for African-American, Latino, and other minority voters. It is estimated that, had Defendants' procedure been in place during the 2008 general elections, over 18,000 voters in New York City and tens of thousands of voters across New York State, would have had their ballots disqualified for the presidential contest alone because of preventable overvotes. Statistical evidence shows that these invalidated ballots will disproportionately be cast by African-American, Latino, and other minority voters.

7. Studies of election results have consistently shown that without adequate protections against overvotes, minority voters are substantially more likely than White voters to have their votes discarded. *See, e.g.,* Stephen Knack & Martha Kropf, *Voided Ballots in the 1996 Presidential Election: A County-Level Analysis*, 65 J. POLITICS, no. 3, Aug. 2003, at 881 (finding a significantly higher incidence of voided ballots in counties with large African-American and Latino populations and finding that the difference in overvote rates between minority and White voters disappears in jurisdictions that use equipment that prohibits overvoting); D. E. "Betsy" Sinclair & R. Michael Alvarez, *Who Overvotes, Who Undervotes, Using Punchcards? Evidence from Los Angeles County*, 57 POLITICAL RESEARCH QUARTERLY, no. 1, Mar. 2004, at 15 (finding that race, gender, and non-English ballot preference are predictors of high overvote rates); MINORITY STAFF, SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *INCOME AND RACIAL DISPARITIES IN THE UNDERCOUNT IN THE 2000 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION (2001)* (finding that the congressional districts with the highest rates of uncounted ballots were low-income, minority-

dominant districts); Michael Tomz and Robert P. Van Houweling, *How Does Voting Equipment Affect the Racial Gap in Voided Ballots?* 47 AM. J. POLITICAL SCIENCE, no. 1, Jan. 2003, at 46.

Defendants' procedure for handling overvotes will thus have a significant discriminatory effect on the rights of African-American, Latino, and other minority voters protected by the Voting Rights Act.

8. This discriminatory impact is entirely avoidable. Indeed, the manufacturers of the voting machines expressly provide election officials with an option for setting the machines to return overvoted ballots automatically. If Defendants used the same overvote protections that are made available by the manufacturers and used by other jurisdictions, they could comply with HAVA's mandate without causing the ballots of minority voters to be disproportionately invalidated.

9. Notably, the State Board is fully aware that its refusal to provide overvote protections will have a destructive impact. The State Board has publicly discussed its overvote procedure and acknowledged the harms to voters that will be caused. Yet despite those discussions, the State Board and the City Board have refused to change the overvote procedure to protect voters by displaying a clear message or by automatically returning an overvoted ballot for correction.

10. Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief from this District Court. Specifically, Plaintiffs seek a declaration that Defendants' proposed procedure for handling overvotes would, in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973(a), deny Plaintiffs and their members the right to vote on account of race through the use of a practice or procedure that has a disproportionate and negative impact on the franchise of African-American, Latino, and other minority voters, and Plaintiffs seek a preliminary and permanent statewide

injunction prohibiting the Defendants from implementing the announced procedure in upcoming and future elections.¹

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343(a)(3), 1343(a)(4), 2201, 2202, and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

12. Venue lies in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because jurisdiction is not founded on diversity of citizenship and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred in this judicial district and the effect of Defendants' challenged overvote procedure will be felt in this judicial district.

THE PARTIES

13. Plaintiff the NAACP New York State Conference is a 72-year-old civil rights, non-profit, non-partisan organization with members throughout New York State. High among the organization's many civil rights priorities is its longstanding commitment to voting rights. The NAACP New York State Conference engages in voter mobilization and registration, and includes among its members politically active citizens of color throughout New York State, including the Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan, who are regular voters.

14. Plaintiff the National Coalition on Black Civic Participation ("NCBCP") is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to increasing Black civic engagement and voter participation. NCBCP consists of 80 organizations that work to address the disenfranchisement of African Americans and other marginalized groups through voter participation. Thirty-five NCBCP member organizations are based or have chapters in New York State, and include

¹ On information and belief, Defendants intend to submit their overvote procedure to the Attorney General for preclearance in accordance with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c. In the event that Defendants do not file the requisite preclearance submission, Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend this Complaint to assert a claim pursuant to Section 5.

among their members individuals of color who live and vote in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan, as well as other counties throughout New York State.

15. Families United for Racial and Economic Equality (“FUREE”) is a Brooklyn-based multi-racial, non-profit, non-partisan organization made up almost exclusively of women of color. With approximately 1,200 members, many of whom live and vote in Brooklyn, the organization uses direct action, leadership development, community organizing, civic engagement, and political education to win changes for its members. An integral part of this work is FUREE’s “get out the vote” operation in the Fort Greene and Bedford-Stuyvesant sections of Brooklyn.

16. Plaintiff Vivian Bosier is an eligible and registered African-American voter. Ms. Bosier is a resident of the Bronx, New York. She has lived at the same address for 35 years. Ms. Bosier has been a regular voter for decades. She is concerned about the political strength of her community and fears that votes from her, members of her party, or members of her community will be denied as a result of the challenged procedure.

17. Plaintiff Anita Burson is an eligible and registered Black Native American voter. She has been registered and has regularly voted in Brooklyn, New York for nearly four decades. Ms. Burson has worked for many years to stop the disenfranchisement of voters belonging to disadvantaged communities. In the early 1970s, she coordinated the first on-site registration efforts in her high school, and, more recently, she served as the voter empowerment coordinator for the NAACP in Kings County, New York. Ms. Burson worries that the lack of overvote protections will damage the voting strength of her own community, as well as language minorities and other traditionally disenfranchised groups and those with low computer literacy.

18. Plaintiff Sheila Duncan is an eligible and registered African-American voter currently residing in Manhattan. She votes regularly in elections. Ms. Duncan fears that her vote, and those of her community, will be denied as a result of the challenged procedure.

19. Defendant New York State Board of Elections has “jurisdiction of, and [is] responsible for, the execution and enforcement of . . . statutes governing campaigns, elections and related procedures.” N.Y. ELEC. LAW § 3-104(1). According to the State Board’s website, “in addition to the regulatory and enforcement responsibilities the board is charged with the preservation of citizen confidence in the democratic process and enhancement in voter participation in elections.” <http://www.elections.state.ny.us/AboutSBOE.html> (last visited April 20, 2010). Pursuant to N.Y. ELEC. LAW § 7-200(1), the State Board exercises control over the selection and configuring of voting machines to be used throughout the State.

20. James A. Walsh, Douglas A. Kellner, Evelyn J. Aquila, and Gregory P. Peterson are Commissioners of the New York State Board of Elections.

21. Todd D. Valentine and Robert A. Brehm are Co-Executive Directors of the New York State Board of Elections. They have been designated by the State as the “chief state election officials” within the meaning of federal law.

22. Defendant New York City Board of Elections is constituted pursuant to N.Y. ELEC. LAW § 3-200. According to its 2008 Annual Report, the City Board is responsible for “conduct[ing] fair and honest elections, from local to federal levels; . . . enfranchis[ing] all eligible New Yorkers to register to vote and to practice those rights; . . . conduct[ing] elections, certify[ing] the canvass and to retain the official records; . . . [and] voter outreach and education.” New York City Board of Elections, 2008 Annual Report, available at: <http://www.vote.nyc.ny.us/pdf/documents/boe/AnnualReports/BOEAnnualReport08.pdf>. The

City Board is responsible for administering elections in New York City, including the challenged procedure at issue in this case.

23. Jose Miguel Araujo, Naomi Barrera, Julie Dent, Nancy Mottola-Schacher, Juan Carlos Polanco, Michael J. Ryan, J.P. Sipp, Gregory C. Soumas, Judith D. Stupp, and Frederic M. Umane are Commissioners of the New York City Board of Elections.

24. As a courtesy, Plaintiffs are providing a copy of this Complaint to the New York State Attorney General and to the Office of Corporation Counsel for the City of New York.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

New York State's Replacement of its Voting Systems Pursuant to HAVA

25. In response to the debacle of the 2000 presidential election in Florida, epitomized by "hanging chads," Congress passed HAVA, 42 U.S.C. § 15301, *et seq.*, in 2002. Among other things, HAVA required that states replace their existing voting systems to comply with certain "minimum election administration standards for States and units of local government." *Id.*

26. The State Board failed to comply with HAVA and was sued by the Department of Justice ("DOJ") in March 2006 for failing to replace the State's voting machines. That lawsuit ended with the State Board reaching an agreement with the DOJ to replace all lever voting systems in the State with HAVA-compliant voting systems by September 2007. Litigation over the State Board's compliance is ongoing. *See United States v. N.Y. State Bd. of Elections*, No. 06 CV 263 (N.D.N.Y.). That litigation does not relate to the overvote procedure challenged here, and nothing in Plaintiffs' requested relief would in any way delay or impede the implementation of the new voting machines across the State.

27. In 2009, the State Board certified two optical-scan voting machines from which the county boards of elections and the City Board were required to choose to replace their existing lever voting machines: the Dominion ImageCast and the ES&S DS200.

28. Unfortunately, as further discussed below, Defendants refuse to use the built-in protections against overvotes that are made available by the machines' manufacturers and used by many jurisdictions outside of New York. As a result, tens of thousands of votes will be needlessly lost in this fall's elections and in future elections. Those votes will disproportionately be cast by African-American, Latino, and other minority voters.

Defendants' New Procedure for Handling Overvotes

29. For almost 50 years, New York has used lever-operated voting machines. To vote on such a machine, a voter flips a switch next to each candidate's name or issue for which she wishes to vote in each contest, and then pulls a large lever from right to left, casting her vote and re-setting the machine for the next voter. The lever-operated machines incorporate a mechanical interlock system that prevents voters from casting overvoted ballots. If a voter attempts to select more than the permitted number of candidates for a given contest, the lever locks and the voter cannot flip the switch next to the extra candidate's name until she reduces the number of votes in the contest to a permitted number. Because of this interlock system, New York State's rate of election day in-precinct overvotes on these lever-operated machines was zero.

30. Optical-scan machines are routinely set to provide similar protections against casting overvotes. Many other jurisdictions have set their optical-scan voting machines to return an overvoted ballot to the voter automatically with a clear explanation of the nature of an overvote and the fact that the voter's vote will not be counted unless it is corrected.

31. By contrast, Defendants refuse to set New York's voting machines to provide similar overvote protections. Upon information and belief, Defendants have set the Dominion ImageCast and ES&S DS200 voting machines so that the machines will not automatically return an overvoted ballot to the voter for correction and instead will provide a series of confusing messages to the voter that encourage the voter to cast the ballot without correcting the overvote.

32. Under the procedure adopted by Defendants, when a voter casts a ballot containing an overvote, the machine will display an overvote message.

33. For the ES&S DS200 machine, the bottom of the screen will display a graphic of a red button that the voter presses to return the ballot and a green button to cast the vote. The red button graphic contains an "X" and the message, "Don't Cast -- Return Ballot." The green button graphic contains a check mark and the message, "Accept." A "screen shot" of the proposed "Over Voted Ballot" message is attached to this Complaint as Exhibit A.

34. For the Dominion ImageCast machine, a physical green button labeled "Cast" and a red button labeled "Return" are built into the machine below the electronic screen.

35. By pressing the green button, the voter can cast her ballot, and allow the people in line after her to vote. However, by pressing the green button the voter also ensures that her selections with respect to the contest(s) in which she overvoted will not be counted. Only if the voter presses the red button will the ballot be returned to her for correction.

36. For both machines, the overvote message does not explain what an overvote means. Nor does the message explain to the voter that the consequence of choosing the green button and "accept[ing]" an overvoted ballot is that her vote in the contest will remain uncorrected and will not be counted. Instead, the machine sends the confusing and counter-intuitive message that if the voter presses the green button, the voter's votes will be "accepted."

37. Furthermore, as currently configured, the Dominion ImageCast machine will not tell the voter which contest she has overvoted. Instead, the overvote message will simply state “you have overvoted in at least one contest.” In addition to contributing to confusion and likely increasing the number of overvotes, this process is also inconsistent with New York State election regulations, which require that “[a] ballot counting scanner must indicate to the voter specific contests or ballot issues for which an overvote is detected.” 9 N.Y.C.R.R. § 6209.2(a)(8).

38. Not surprisingly, usability experts who have reviewed Defendants’ procedures believe that the message and graphics of the overvote screen, together with the fact that the machines retain the ballot with errors instead of immediately rejecting it, will actually encourage the casting of overvoted ballots, rather than offer a protection against such mistakes.

39. Defendants have conceded that the overvote message is confusing and that many voters will not understand what the message means. Specifically, at a State Board meeting on February 18, 2010, Commissioners Aquilah and Peterson both stated that they believed most voters would not understand the message. Commissioner Peterson noted that the message was particularly problematic in light of the fact that the lever-operated machines, which voters have used in the past, made overvotes impossible.

40. Other jurisdictions using the same voting machines have properly embraced a very different procedure to protect against overvotes. For example, Miami-Dade County in Florida, which also uses the ES&S DS200, has set its machines to automatically return overvoted ballots to the voter to allow correction of the error and prevent disqualification of votes.

41. Similarly, the State of Wisconsin conditioned its purchase of the ES&S DS200 machines on a guarantee from the manufacturing company that the machines would be set to return a ballot to the voter immediately if it detects an overvote.

42. In two conference calls in which the State Board and various voting-rights advocates discussed the procedure at issue, the State Board acknowledged the negative effects of its procedure but declined to make the necessary adjustments because members of the State Board speculated that returning overvoted ballots to voters would slow the voting process on election day. A representative from the State Board also expressed the view that, because other unforeseen errors will surely arise on election day when the Dominion ImageCast and ES&S DS200 machines are used for the first time in New York, it would be easier for the State Board to address the overvote procedure together with those other problems after the election takes place. Even if the concerns of the State Board were credible -- which they are not, based upon the contrary experience in other jurisdictions -- these stated concerns would not justify or outweigh the adverse and discriminatory impact their overvote procedure will have on African-American, Latino, and other minority voters, in violation of the Voting Rights Act.

43. Finally, upon information and belief, Defendants' voter education and outreach efforts, and pollworker training, have been inadequate to prepare voters and pollworkers to recognize and avoid unintended overvotes on the new machines. The approximately 200-page pollworker training manual prepared by the City Board contains a mere half-page description of what to do in case of overvotes. It has also been reported to Plaintiffs that, during at least one pollworker training session, pollworkers were instructed not to tell voters that casting an overvote would nullify their vote in that particular contest, but were instead told "that is a decision for the lawyers." With these deficiencies in pollworker training, and virtually no voter

education and outreach to date related to overvoting, the likelihood of an increased number of votes being lost to overvotes becomes even greater.

Evidence that Defendants' Procedure Will Result in More Overvotes

44. Of the nearly 1,500 counties in the United States that use optical-scan machines at their polling places, upon information and belief only 13 counties, all located in Florida, have used Defendants' procedure for handling overvotes in a major election. A comparison of the overvote rates in these 13 counties with the overvote rates in neighboring counties demonstrates that the 13 Florida counties that have used Defendants' overvote procedure experienced overvote rates far greater than those in neighboring counties.

45. Counties in Florida that immediately rejected overvoted ballots and automatically returned them to voters for the presidential contest had overvote rates close to zero for all voters, regardless of race, on election day. Together, the 31 Florida counties that used the Premier OS and OSx systems, which were set to return overvoted ballots automatically, had an election day overvote rate of 0.04% for the presidential contests for all voters in 2008. Similarly, the five counties that used the ES&S Optechs, which were also set to return overvoted ballots automatically, had an election day overvote rate of 0.03% in the presidential contest for all voters. In total, there were just 651 votes discarded in the presidential contest on election day in these 36 counties due to overvoting.

46. By contrast, in the 13 counties that used Defendants' overvote procedure, the election day overvote rate for the presidential contest was 0.54% -- a rate that was more than 13 times greater than the overvote rate in Florida counties that automatically returned the overvoted ballots. In total, there were 8,791 votes in the presidential contest discarded due to overvoting on election day in these 13 counties.

47. The data further show that these differences in overvote rates were caused by the overvote protections used -- or not used -- by the Florida counties. This can be seen by comparing the overvote rates for voters who cast absentee ballots with the overvote rates for voters who cast their ballots on election day by using the voting machines.

48. Voters who vote by absentee ballot do not interact with the voting machines and therefore do not receive any notification when they have cast an overvote and do not have any opportunity to correct any overvote. In the 13 Florida counties that used Defendants' overvote procedure, voters who cast their ballot in person on election day -- and thus saw the same confusing message New Yorkers will see if the challenged procedure remains in place -- overvoted at virtually the same rate as voters who cast absentee ballots from home without the benefit of any voting machine to warn them when they had inadvertently cast an overvoted ballot.

49. By contrast, counties that set their voting machines to return the overvoted ballot automatically experienced dramatically different overvote rates between absentee voters and those who voted on the machines. Voters in these neighboring counties who cast their ballots by absentee (and therefore did not receive any of the overvote protections afforded by the voting machines) cast overvotes at a similar rate as absentee voters in the 13 Florida counties that used Defendants' overvote procedure. But when voters cast their ballot in person on election day (and were therefore notified by the voting machine when they cast an overvoted ballot and automatically received their ballots to be corrected) the overvote rate dropped to nearly zero. This statistical evidence indicates that with a better overvote-protection policy, Florida counties were able to decrease dramatically the number of overvotes cast in their polling places.

**Evidence that Overvotes Disproportionately Affect
African-American, Latino, and other Minority Voters**

50. The evidence from Florida also confirms that African-American, Latino, and other minority voters were disproportionately and negatively affected by the lack of overvote protection.

51. Four of the 13 counties in Florida that used New York's challenged procedure for handling overvotes made enough data publicly available to perform a statistical analysis. Three common approaches for determining the impact of election laws and procedures on minority voters (homogenous precinct, ecological regression, and ecological inference analyses) show that African-American and Latino voters in these counties were significantly more likely to cast overvoted ballots on election day than were White voters in the same jurisdictions.

52. While these three approaches provide differing estimates of the overvote rates in the four Florida counties, they consistently show higher estimates of overvote rates among African-American and Latino voters. In Miami County, the estimated overvote rate ranged from 0.6% or lower among White voters, from 0.8% to 0.9% among Latino voters, and from 1.6% to 3.3% among African-American voters. In Orange County, the estimated overvote rate ranged from 0.1% to 0.4% among White voters, from 0.8% to 1.2% among Latino voters, and from 1.1% to 2.1% among African-American voters. In Collier County, the estimated overvote rate ranged from 0.5% to 0.7% among White voters, from 1.1% to 2.5% among Latino voters, and from 2.4% to 3.6% among African-American voters. In Pinellas County, where less than three percent of registered voters are Latino and there was not a single majority Latino precinct, there was insufficient information to allow for reliable estimates of the Latino overvote rate, but all three analyses showed an overvote rate of 0.4% among White voters and a rate that ranged from 1.1% to 1.6% among African-American voters.

53. On average in the four counties, the overvote rate for African-American voters was approximately five times that for White voters, and the overvote rate for Latino voters was almost three times that for White voters.

54. By contrast, there were no such statistically significant racial disparities in the Florida counties that immediately returned the overvoted ballot to the voter and provided a clear notification of the consequences of casting an overvoted ballot. In those counties, overvote rates were close to zero on election day for all voters regardless of race.

55. The overvote data for St. Lucie County -- which used machines that immediately returned overvoted ballots -- demonstrate that better overvote protection policies eliminate the racial disparity in overvoting. The overvote rates for St. Lucie County's absentee ballots (which had no overvote protections since they were cast by mail rather than by machine) predictably showed dramatic differences among racial groups. The overvote rate was 2.48% for majority African American precincts, but just 0.06% for majority White precincts. By contrast, there was no similar racial disparity in overvote rates for in-person precinct voting on election day. In fact, there was only one overvote during in-precinct election day voting in the majority African-American precincts, resulting in an overvote rate of 0.017%, while the overvote rate for majority White precincts was (a still very low) 0.046%.

56. Similarly, the election day overvote rate for the presidential contest in Duval and Leon Counties, which both contain large cities with significant minority populations and also immediately returned overvoted ballots, demonstrates how a better overvote protection policy can be effective in reducing overvote rates for African-American and Latino voters. In both counties, over 25% of voters in 2008 were either African-American or Latino, and in both

counties there were zero reported overvotes for President on election day voting, for all voters in all precincts, regardless of race.

The Racially Disparate Impact on Voters in New York

57. There is reason to believe that overvote rates would be even higher in New York than they were in the 13 Florida counties that employed Defendants' overvote procedure. Because New York previously used lever-operated machines that made it impossible to cast an overvote, most New York voters -- in contrast with Florida voters -- are unfamiliar with the danger of overvoting.

58. Previously, the only overvotes occurring in New York have been those cast on paper ballots used for absentee and affidavit voting. Using the overvote rates observed on paper ballots in the 2008 New York elections, it is estimated that, had Defendants' proposed procedure been in place at that time, lacking adequate overvote protections, tens of thousands of voters across New York State -- and 18,000 voters in New York City alone -- would have had their votes disqualified because of overvotes.

59. Assuming a similar distribution of overvotes among African-American, Latino, and White voters in New York City as in Collier, Miami-Dade, Orange and Pinellas Counties, Florida, and using the U.S. Census data for New York City from 2000, it is estimated that approximately half of the lost votes in New York City would be from African American voters, close to 30% from Latino voters, and less than 20% from White and other voters.

60. As noted above, the data from Florida show that those racial disparities can be eliminated by setting the voting machines to return overvoted ballots automatically to the voter for correction, and providing a clear notification of the consequences of casting an overvoted ballot. Florida counties that employed these safeguards reduced the overvote rate nearly to zero

for voters who cast their ballots on election day, regardless of race, eliminating the racial disparity that existed in counties that failed to provide overvote protections.

**Requiring Overvote Protections Is Mechanically Feasible
and Consistent with HAVA and State Law**

61. Defendants could easily set their voting machines to provide overvote protections used in other jurisdictions, thereby eliminating racial disparity in overvoting and bringing their election day overvote rates to zero, or close to it.

62. Albany, Erie, Nassau, Rockland and Schenectady Counties and the City Board use the ES&S DS200 machine. As represented by ES&S in their “Requirements Response” to the City Board, “[i]n the setup of the DS200 the [Board of Elections] will have the ability to . . . force a voter to view their overvote error before being able to cast the ballot.” The same ES&S document states that the Board “is responsible for determining the correct procedures for handling . . . overvoted ballots. *These ballots can be predetermined to be returned to the voter . . .*” (emphasis added).

63. Upon information and belief, both the State Board and ES&S have indicated that setting the machines to return overvoted ballots to the voter automatically would not require any modification of the system’s source code -- and would therefore not require any recertification or cause any delay in preparations for the upcoming elections.

64. Moreover, this Court can require Defendants to implement overvote protections without creating any conflict with HAVA or the ongoing litigation in *United States v. N.Y. State Bd. of Elections*, No. 06 CV 263 (N.D.N.Y.). Plaintiffs do not seek to prevent Defendants from using the voting machines required by HAVA and there is nothing in the relief requested that would do so; Plaintiffs ask only that Defendants set those machines properly to provide critical overvote protections.

65. Indeed, HAVA requires the voting system to “notify the voter [seeking to cast a ballot with an overvote] before the ballot is cast and counted of the effect of casting multiple votes for the office” and “provide the voter with the opportunity to correct the ballot before the ballot is cast and counted,” 42 U.S.C. § 15481(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II) & (III), or to “establish[] a voter education program ... that notifies each voter of the effect of casting multiple votes for an office” and “provid[e] the voter with instructions on how to correct the ballot before it is cast and counted....” *Id.* § 15481(a)(1)(B).

66. Similarly, in asking Defendants to set New York’s voting machines to include overvote protections, Plaintiffs are merely asking Defendants to provide protections that are already required by New York State law. New York law specifies that, when a voter submits an overvoted ballot, the voting machine must “notify the voter that the voter has selected more than one candidate for a single office on the ballot, notify the voter before the ballot is cast and counted of the effect of casting multiple votes for the office, and provide the voter with the opportunity to correct the ballot before the ballot is cast and counted.” N.Y. ELEC. LAW § 7-202(1)(d).

67. In addition, 9 N.Y.C.R.R. § 6210.5(a) requires that voting machines be used in compliance with the United States Election Assistance Commission’s 2005 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines, which specify, in turn, that “in response to a ballot with an overvote the system shall . . . return the ballot” to the voter for correction. 2005 VVSG 4.1.5.1(iii).

68. In sum, the relief requested by Plaintiffs is not merely consistent with New York State laws; it is required by those laws.

The Irreparable Harm to Plaintiffs and African-American and Latino Voters

69. Courts have routinely presumed irreparable harm for violations of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, which impair the rights of individual voters and the public at large. Here, Plaintiffs have alleged that Defendants' decision not to employ adequate overvote protections on the Dominion ImageCast and ES&S DS200 voting machines will have a discriminatory impact on African-American, Latino, and other minority voters, including members of the NAACP, NCBCP, and FUREE. Defendants' overvote procedure will effectively deny those voters the equal opportunity to cast a valid ballot that is counted on account of their race or color.

70. This unnecessary burden on the NAACP, NCBCP, and FUREE and their members will be particularly severe because the vast majority of the members of all three organizations are people of color. Members of these organizations will suffer harm in the near and definite future by casting overvoted ballots as a result of Defendants' confusing overvote procedure. As large organizations representing thousands of African-American and Latino voters, there is an extremely high likelihood that one or more members of the plaintiff organizations will have his or her vote invalidated as a result of Defendants' overvote procedure in upcoming and future elections. NAACP, NCBCP, and FUREE are entitled to sue on behalf of their members to prevent this irreparable harm from occurring.

71. Moreover, in addition to the irreparable harm suffered by their members, NAACP, NCBCP, and FUREE will suffer their own independent injuries from the personnel, time, and resources they will have to divert in order to educate their members about Defendants' confusing new overvote procedures in order to minimize the number of ballots that are invalidated as a result of accidental overvotes. This diversion of resources from the

organizations' regular activities constitutes an independent injury suffered directly by the organizations.

72. If Defendants implement and continue to use their new overvote procedure, Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm in connection with the primary elections in September 2010 and the general elections in November 2010, and they will continue to suffer irreparable harm in every subsequent election in which that overvote procedure is used.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act)

73. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege every allegation in paragraphs 1-69 as if set forth herein in length.

74. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973(a), provides: "No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision in a manner which results in a denial or abridgment of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color. . . ."

75. Defendants' practice and procedure for handling overvotes will disproportionately harm minority voters -- and African-American and Latino voters in particular -- by causing them to cast invalid overvotes at higher rates than White voters. Defendants' practice and procedure for handling overvotes will thus have a disparate impact on minority voters, and especially African-American and Latino voters, resulting in the denial or abridgment of their right to vote on account of race or color.

76. Plaintiffs and their members will be irreparably harmed if they are forced in the upcoming elections to use voting machines that are administered in accordance with Defendants'

overvote practice and procedure, and they cannot be adequately compensated for this harm in an action at law for money damages.

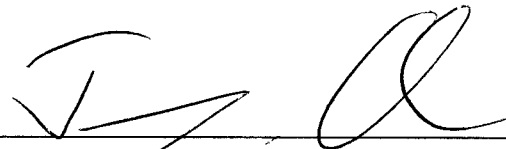
77. Unless this Court issues declaratory relief and preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, Defendants will implement and continue to use the aforementioned practice and procedure in violation of federal law.

* * *

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs respectfully demand judgment against Defendants on the foregoing causes of action as follows:

- A. Awarding a declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 declaring that the Defendants' overvote practice and procedure results or will result in the denial of New York citizens' right to vote on account of race or color, in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act;
- B. Entering a preliminary and permanent state-wide injunction pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65 restraining and enjoining Defendants individually and in their official capacities from enforcing or applying the practice and procedure regarding overvotes;
- C. Awarding the Plaintiffs the costs and fees, including attorneys' fees, they have incurred to bring this action under 42 U.S.C. § 1973(e) and 42 U.S.C. § 1988; and
- D. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper given the facts and circumstances herein.

Dated: New York, New York
September 2, 2010

By:  _____

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