

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Ballot Counting Violation Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					Additionally, none of the ballots in Monroe County's second precinct contained the requisite initialing.			
Gilmore v. Amityville Union Free Sch. Dist.	United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York	305 F. Supp. 2d 271; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 3116	March 2, 2004	Plaintiffs, two school board candidates, filed a class action complaint against defendants, a school district, the board president, and other district agents or employees, challenging a school board election. Defendants moved to dismiss.	During the election, a voting machine malfunctioned, resulting in votes being cast on lines that were blank on the ballot. The board president devised a plan for counting the machine votes by moving each tally up one line. The two candidates, who were African	No	N/A	No

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					<p>American, alleged that the president's plan eliminated any possibility that an African American would be elected. The court found that the candidates failed to state a claim under § 1983 because they could not show that defendants' actions were done or approved by a person with final policymaking authority, nor was there a showing of intentional or</p>			

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					<p>purposeful discrimination on defendants' part. The vote-counting method applied equally to all candidates. The candidates' claims under § 2000a and 2000c--8 failed because schools were not places of public accommodation, as required under § 2000a, and § 2000c--8 applied to school segregation. Their claim under § 1971 of deprivation of voting rights failed because §</p>			

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Ballot Counting Violation Cases

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					1971 did not provide for a private right of action. The court declined to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over various state law claims. Defendants' motion to dismiss was granted with respect to the candidates' federal claims; the state law claims were dismissed without prejudice.			
State ex rel. Mackey v. Blackwell	Supreme Court of Ohio	106 Ohio St. 3d 261; 2005 Ohio	September 28, 2005	Appellants, a political group and county electors who voted by provisional ballot,	The Secretary of State issued a directive to all Ohio county boards of	No	N/A	No

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Ballot Counting Violation Cases

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		4789; 834 N.E.2d 346; 2005 Ohio LEXIS 2074		sought review of a judgment from the court of appeals, which dismissed appellants' complaint, seeking a writ of mandamus to prevent appellees, the Ohio Secretary of State, a county board of elections, and the board's director, from disenfranchisement of provisional ballot voters.	elections, which specified that a signed affirmation statement was necessary for the counting of a provisional ballot in a presidential election. During the election, over 24,400 provisional ballots were cast in one county. The electors' provisional ballots were not counted. They, together with a political activist group, brought the mandamus action to compel			

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Ballot Counting Violation Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>appellants to prohibit the invalidation of provisional ballots and to notify voters of reasons for ballot rejections. Assorted constitutional and statutory law was relied on in support of the complaint. The court dismissed the complaint, finding that no clear legal right was established under Ohio law and the federal claims could be adequately raised in an action under §</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Ballot Counting Violation Cases

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					<p>1983. On appeal, the Ohio supreme court held that dismissal was proper, as the complaint actually sought declaratory and injunctive relief, rather than mandamus relief. Further, election--contest actions were the exclusive remedy to challenge election results. An adequate remedy existed under § 1983 to raise the federal--law claims. Affirmed.</p>			

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Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
Touchston v. McDermott	United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida	120 F. Supp. 2d 1055; 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20091	November 14, 2000	In action in which plaintiffs, registered voters in Brevard County, Florida, filed suit against defendants, members of several County Canvassing Boards and the Secretary of the Florida Department of State, challenging the constitutionality of Fla. Stat. Ann. § 102.166(4) (2000), before the court was plaintiffs' emergency motion for temporary restraining order and/or preliminary injunction.	In their complaint, plaintiffs challenged the constitutionality of § 102.166(4), asserting that the statute violated their rights under the Equal Protection and Due Process Clauses of U.S. Const. amend. XIV. Based on these claims, plaintiffs sought an order from the court stopping the manual recount of votes. The court found that plaintiffs had failed to set forth a valid	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
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					basis for intervention by federal courts. They had not alleged that the Florida law was discriminatory, that citizens were being deprived of the right to vote, or that there had been fraudulent interference with the vote. Moreover, plaintiffs had not established a likelihood of success on the merits of their claims. Plaintiffs' motion for temporary restraining order and/or			

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Ballot Counting Violation Cases

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					preliminary injunction denied; plaintiffs had not alleged that the Florida law was discriminatory, that citizens were being deprived of the right to vote, or that there had been fraudulent interference with the vote.			
Siegel v. LePore	United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida	120 F. Supp. 2d 1041; 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16333	November 13, 2000	Plaintiffs, individual Florida voters and Republican Party presidential and vice-presidential candidates, moved for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction to	The court addressed who should consider plaintiffs' serious arguments that manual recounts would diminish the accuracy of vote counts due to ballot	No	N/A	No

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				enjoin defendants, canvassing board members from four Florida counties, from proceeding with manual recounts of election ballots.	degradation and the exercise of discretion in determining voter intent. The court ruled that intervention by a federal district court, particularly on a preliminary basis, was inappropriate. A federal court should not interfere except where there was an immediate need to correct a constitutional violation. Plaintiffs neither demonstrated a clear deprivation of a constitutional			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
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					injury or a fundamental unfairness in Florida's manual recount provision. The recount provision was reasonable and non-discriminatory on its face and resided within the state's broad control over presidential election procedures. Plaintiffs failed to show that manual recounts were so unreliable as to constitute a constitutional injury, that plaintiffs'			

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					<p>alleged injuries were irreparable, or that they lacked an adequate state court remedy. Injunctive relief denied because plaintiffs demonstrated neither clear deprivation of constitutional injury or fundamental unfairness in Florida's manual recount provision to justify federal court interference in state election procedures.</p>			
Gore v. Harris	Supreme Court of	773 So. 2d 524;	December 22, 2000	In a contest to results of the 2000	The state supreme court	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
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	Florida	2000 Fla. LEXIS 2474		presidential election in Florida, the United States Supreme Court reversed and remanded a Florida Supreme Court decision that had ordered a manual recount of certain ballots.	had ordered the trial court to conduct a manual recount of 9000 contested Miami--Dade County ballots, and also held that uncounted "undervotes" in all Florida counties were to be manually counted. The trial court was ordered to use the standard that a vote was "legal" if there was a clear indication of the intent of the voter. The United States Supreme Court released an			

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					<p>opinion on December 12, 2000, which held that such a standard violated equal protection rights because it lacked specific standards to ensure equal application, and also mandated that any manual recount would have to have been completed by December 12, 2000. On remand, the state supreme court found that it was impossible under that time frame to adopt adequate</p>			

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EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Ballot Counting Violation Cases

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					standards and make necessary evaluations of vote tabulation equipment. Also, development of a specific, uniform standard for manual recounts was best left to the legislature. Because adequate standards for a manual recount could not be developed by the deadline set by the United States Supreme Court, appellants were afforded no relief.			
Goodwin v. St.	Territorial	43 V.I.	December	Plaintiff political	Plaintiff alleged	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
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Thomas--St. John Bd. of Elections	Court of the Virgin Islands	89; 2000 V.I. LEXIS 15	13, 2000	candidate alleged that certain general election absentee ballots violated territorial election law, and that the improper inclusion of such ballots by defendants, election board and supervisor, resulted in plaintiff's loss of the election. Plaintiff sued defendants seeking invalidation of the absentee ballots and certification of the election results tabulated without such ballots.	that defendants counted unlawful absentee ballots that lacked postmarks, were not signed or notarized, were in unsealed and/or torn envelopes, and were in envelopes containing more than one ballot. Prior to tabulation of the absentee ballots, plaintiff was leading intervenor for the final senate position, but the absentee ballots entitled intervenor to the position. The			

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					<p>court held that plaintiff was not entitled to relief since he failed to establish that the alleged absentee voting irregularities would require invalidation of a sufficient number of ballots to change the outcome of the election. While the unsealed ballots constituted a technical violation, the outer envelopes were sealed and thus substantially complied with election</p>			

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					<p>requirements. Further, while defendants improperly counted one ballot where a sealed ballot envelope and a loose ballot were in the same outer envelope, the one vote involved did not change the election result. Plaintiff's other allegations of irregularities were without merit since ballots without postmarks were valid, ballots without signatures were not counted, and</p>			

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					ballots without notarized signatures were proper. Plaintiff's request for declaratory and injunctive relief was denied. Invalidation of absentee ballots was not required since the irregularities asserted by plaintiff involved ballots which were in fact valid, were not tabulated by defendants, or were insufficient to change the outcome of the election.			
Shannon v.	United	394 F.3d	January 7,	Plaintiffs, voters	Local election	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
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Jacobowitz	States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit	90; 2005 U.S. App. LEXIS 259	2005	and an incumbent candidate, sued defendants, a challenger candidate, a county board of election, and commissioners, pursuant to § 1983 alleging violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The United States District Court for the Northern District of New York granted summary judgment in favor of plaintiffs. Defendants appealed.	inspectors noticed a problem with a voting machine. Plaintiffs asserted that their votes were not counted due to the machine malfunction. Rather than pursue the state remedy of quo warranto, by requesting that New York's Attorney General investigate the machine malfunction and challenge the election results in state court, plaintiffs filed their complaint in federal court.			

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					<p>The court of appeals found that United States Supreme Court jurisprudence required intentional conduct by state actors as a prerequisite for a due process violation. Neither side alleged that local officials acted intentionally or in a discriminatory manner with regard to the vote miscount. Both sides conceded that the recorded results were</p>			

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					<p>likely due to an unforeseen malfunction with the voting machine. Because no conduct was alleged that would indicate an intentional deprivation of the right to vote, there was no cognizable federal due process claim. The proper remedy was to assert a quo warranto action to challenge the outcome of a general election based on an alleged voting machine malfunction.</p>			

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Ballot Counting Violation Cases

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					The district court's grant of summary judgment was reversed and its injunctions were vacated. The case was remanded for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.			
GEORGE W. BUSH v. PALM BEACH COUNTY CANVASSING BOARD, ET AL.	United States Supreme Court	531 U.S. 70; 121 S. Ct. 471; 148 L. Ed. 2d 366; 2000 U.S. LEXIS 8087	December 4, 2000	Appellant Republican presidential candidate's petition for writ of certiorari to the Florida supreme court was granted in a case involving interpretations of Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 102.111, 102.112, in proceedings brought by	The Supreme Court vacated the state court's judgment, finding that the state court opinion could be read to indicate that it construed the Florida Election Code without regard to the extent to which	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Ballot Counting Violation Cases

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				<p>appellees Democratic presidential candidate, county canvassing boards, and Florida Democratic Party regarding authority of the boards and respondent Florida Secretary of State as to manual recounts of ballots and deadlines.</p>	<p>the Florida Constitution could, consistent with U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 2, circumscribe the legislative power. The judgment of the Florida Supreme Court was vacated and remanded for further proceedings. The court stated the judgment was unclear as to the extent to which the state court saw the Florida constitution as circumscribing the legislature's authority under</p>			

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Ballot Counting Violation Cases

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					Article II of the United States Constitution, and as to the consideration given the federal statute regarding state electors.			
Touchston v. McDermott	United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit	234 F.3d 1130; 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 29366	November 17, 2000	Plaintiff voters appealed from judgment of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, which denied their emergency motion for an injunction pending appeal against defendant county election officials. Plaintiffs sought to enjoin defendants from conducting manual ballot recounts or	Plaintiff voters sought an emergency injunction pending appeal to enjoin defendant county election officials from conducting manual ballot recounts or to enjoin defendants from certifying the results of the Presidential election which	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Ballot Counting Violation Cases

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				to enjoin defendants from certifying results of the presidential election that contained any manual recounts.	contained any manual recounts. The district court denied the emergency injunction and plaintiffs appealed. Upon review, the emergency motion for injunction pending appeal was denied without prejudice. Florida had adequate election dispute procedures, which had been invoked and were being implemented in the forms of administrative			

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Ballot Counting Violation Cases

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					<p>actions by state officials and actions in state court. Therefore, the state procedures were adequate to preserve for ultimate review in the United States Supreme Court any federal questions arising out of the state procedures. Moreover, plaintiffs failed to demonstrate a substantial threat of an irreparable injury that would warrant granting the extraordinary</p>			

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Ballot Counting Violation Cases

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					remedy of an injunction pending appeal. Denial of plaintiff's petition for emergency injunction pending appeal was affirmed. The state procedures were adequate to preserve any federal issue for review, and plaintiffs failed to demonstrate a substantial threat of an irreparable injury that would have warranted granting the extraordinary remedy of the			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Ballot Counting Violation Cases

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					injunction.			
Gore v. Harris	Supreme Court of Florida	772 So. 2d 1243; 2000 Fla. LEXIS 2373	December 8, 2000	The court of appeal certified as being of great public importance a trial court judgment that denied all relief requested by appellants, candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, in appellants' contest to certified election results.	Appellants contested the certification of their opponents as the winners of Florida's electoral votes. The Florida supreme court found no error in the trial court's holding that it was proper to certify election night returns from Nassau County rather than results of a machine recount. Nor did the trial court err in refusing to include votes that the Palm Beach County	No	N/A	No

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					<p>Canvassing Board found not to be legal votes during a manual recount. However, the trial court erred in excluding votes that were identified during the Palm Beach County manual recount and during a partial manual recount in Miami--Dade County. It was also error to refuse to examine Miami--Dade County ballots that registered as non--votes during the machine count.</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
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					<p>The trial court applied an improper standard to determine whether appellants had established that the result of the election was in doubt, and improperly concluded that there was no probability of a different result without examining the ballots that appellants claimed contained rejected legal votes. The judgment was reversed and remanded; the</p>			

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					<p>trial court was ordered to tabulate by hand Miami-Dade County ballots that the counting machine registered as non--votes, and was directed to order inclusion of votes that had already been identified during manual recounts. The trial court also was ordered to consider whether manual recounts in other counties were necessary.</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Provisional Ballot Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
James v. Bartlett	Supreme Court of North Carolina	359 N.C. 260; 607 S.E.2d 638; 2005 N.C. LEXIS 146	February 4, 2005	Appellant candidates challenged elections in the superior court through appeals of election protests before the North Carolina State Board of Elections and a declaratory judgment action in the superior court. The court entered an order granting summary judgment in favor of appellees, the Board, the Board's executive director, the Board's members, and the North Carolina Attorney General. The candidates appealed.	The case involved three separate election challenges. The central issue was whether a provisional ballot cast on election day at a precinct other than the voter's correct precinct of residence could be lawfully counted in final election tallies. The superior court held that it could be counted. On appeal, the supreme court determined that state law did not permit out-of-precinct provisional	No	N/A	No

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					ballots to be counted in state and local elections. The candidates failure to challenge the counting of out-of-precinct provisional ballots before the election did not render their action untimely. Reversed and remanded.			
Sandusky County Democratic Party v. Blackwell	United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit	387 F.3d 565; 2004 U.S. App. LEXIS 22320	October 26, 2004	Defendant state appealed from an order of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio which held that the Help America Vote Act required that voters be permitted to cast	The district court found that HAVA created an individual right to cast a provisional ballot, that this right is individually enforceable under 42	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Provisional Ballot Cases

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				<p>provisional ballots upon affirming their registration to vote in the county in which they desire to vote and that provisional ballots must be counted as valid ballots when cast in the correct county.</p>	<p>U.S.C.S. § 1983, and that plaintiffs unions and political parties had standing to bring a § 1983 action on behalf of Ohio voters. The court of appeals agreed that the political parties and unions had associational standing to challenge the state's provisional voting directive. Further, the court determined that HAVA was quintessentially about being able to cast a provisional</p>			

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Provisional Ballot Cases

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					<p>ballot but that the voter casts a provisional ballot at the peril of not being eligible to vote under state law; if the voter is not eligible, the vote will then not be counted.</p> <p>Accordingly, the court of appeals reversed the district court and held that "provisional" ballots cast in a precinct where a voter does not reside and which would be invalid under state law, are not required by the HAVA to be considered</p>			

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Provisional Ballot Cases

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					legal votes. Affirmed in part and reversed in part.			
State ex rel. Mackey v. Blackwell	Supreme Court of Ohio	106 Ohio St. 3d 261; 2005 Ohio 4789; 834 N.E.2d 346; 2005 Ohio LEXIS 2074	September 28, 2005	Appellants, a political group and county electors who voted by provisional ballot, sought review of a judgment from the court of appeals which dismissed appellants' complaint, seeking a writ of mandamus to prevent appellees, the Ohio Secretary of State, a county board of elections, and the board's director, from disenfranchisement of provisional ballot voters.	The Secretary of State issued a directive to all Ohio county boards of elections, which specified that a signed affirmation statement was necessary for the counting of a provisional ballot in a presidential election. During the election, over 24,400 provisional ballots were cast in one county. The electors' provisional	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Provisional Ballot Cases

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					<p>ballots were not counted. They, together with a political activist group, brought the mandamus action to compel appellants to prohibit the invalidation of provisional ballots and to notify voters of reasons for ballot rejections. Assorted constitutional and statutory law was relied on in support of the complaint. The trial court dismissed the complaint, finding that no clear legal right was established</p>			

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					<p>under Ohio law and the federal claims could be adequately raised in an action under 42 U.S.C.S. § 1983. On appeal, the Ohio Supreme Court held that dismissal was proper, as the complaint actually sought declaratory and injunctive relief, rather than mandamus relief. Further, election--contest actions were the exclusive remedy to challenge election results. An adequate remedy existed</p>			

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					under § 1983 to raise the federal-law claims. Affirmed.			
Fla. Democratic Party v. Hood	United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida	342 F. Supp. 2d 1073; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21720	October 21, 2004	Plaintiff political party sought injunctive relief under the Help America Vote Act, claiming that the election system put in place by defendant election officials violated HAVA because it did not allow provisional voting other than in the voter's assigned precinct. The officials moved for judgment on the pleadings.	The political party asserted that a prospective voter in a federal election had the right to cast a provisional ballot at a given polling place, even if the local officials asserted that the voter was at the wrong polling place; second, that voter had the right to have that vote counted in the election, if the voter otherwise	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Provisional Ballot Cases

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					<p>met all requirements of state law. The court noted that the right to vote was clearly protectable as a civil right, and a primary purpose of the HAVA was to preserve the votes of persons who had incorrectly been removed from the voting rolls, and thus would not be listed as voters at what would otherwise have been the correct polling place. The irreparable injury to a voter was easily sufficient to</p>			

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					<p>outweigh any harm to the officials. Therefore, the court granted relief as to the first claim, allowing the unlisted voter to cast a provisional ballot, but denied relief as to the second claim, that the ballot at the wrong place must be counted if it was cast at the wrong place, because that result contradicted State law. The provisional ballot could only be counted if it</p>			

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Provisional Ballot Cases

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					was cast in the proper precinct under State law.			
League of Women Voters v. Blackwell	United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio	340 F. Supp. 2d 823; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20926	October 20, 2004	Plaintiff organizations filed suit against defendant, Ohio's Secretary of State, claiming that a directive issued by the Secretary contravened the provisions of the Help America Vote Act. The Secretary filed a motion to dismiss.	The directive in question instructed election officials to issue provisional ballots to first-time voters who registered by mail but did not provide documentary identification at the polling place on election day. When submitting a provisional ballot, a first-time voter could identify himself by providing his driver's license number or the	No	N/A	No

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Provisional Ballot Cases

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					last four digits of his social security number. If he did not know either number, he could provide it before the polls closed. If he did not do so, his provisional ballot would not be counted. The court held that the directive did not contravene the HAVA and otherwise established reasonable requirements for confirming the identity of first-time voters who registered to vote by mail because: (1) the			

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Provisional Ballot Cases

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					<p>identification procedures were an important bulwark against voter misconduct and fraud; (2) the burden imposed on first-time voters to confirm their identity, and thus show that they were voting legitimately, was slight; and (3) the number of voters unable to meet the burden of proving their identity was likely to be very small. Thus, the balance of interests favored the directive,</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Provisional Ballot Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					even if the cost, in terms of uncounted ballots, was regrettable.			
Sandusky County Democratic Party v. Blackwell	United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit	386 F.3d 815; 2004 U.S. App. LEXIS 28765	October 23, 2004	Defendant Ohio Secretary of State challenged an order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, which held that Ohio Secretary of State Directive 2004--33 violated the federal Help America Vote Act. In its order, the district court directed the Secretary to issue a revised directive that conformed to HAVA's requirements.	On appeal, the court held that the district court correctly ruled that the right to cast a provisional ballot in federal elections was enforceable under 42 U.S.C.S. § 1983 and that at least one plaintiff had standing to enforce that right in the district court. The court also held that Ohio Secretary of State Directive	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Provisional Ballot Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>2004--33 violated HAVA to the extent that it failed to ensure that any individual affirming that he or she was a registered voter in the jurisdiction in which he or she desired to vote and eligible to vote in a federal election was permitted to cast a provisional ballot. However, the district court erred in holding that HAVA required that a voter's provisional ballot be counted as a</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Provisional Ballot Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					valid ballot if it was cast anywhere in the county in which the voter resided, even if it was cast outside the precinct in which the voter resided.			
Hawkins v. Blunt	United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri	2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21512	October 12, 2004	In an action filed by plaintiffs, voters and a state political party, contending that the provisional voting requirements of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 115.430 conflicted with and was preempted by the Help America Vote Act, plaintiffs and defendants, the secretary of state and others, moved	The court held that the text of the HAVA, as well as its legislative history, proved that it could be read to include reasonable accommodations of state precinct voting practices in implementing provisional voting requirements.	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Provisional Ballot Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				for summary judgment.	The court further held that Mo. Rev. Stat. § 115.430.2 was reasonable; to effectuate the HAVA's intent and to protect that interest, it could not be unreasonable to direct a voter to his correct voting place where a full ballot was likely to be cast. The court also held that plaintiffs' equal protection rights were not violated by the requirement that before a voter would be allowed to cast a provisional			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Provisional Ballot Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					ballot, the voter would first be directed to his proper polling place.			
Bay County Democratic Party v. Land	United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan	340 F. Supp. 2d 802; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20551	October 13, 2004	Plaintiffs, state and county Democratic parties, filed an action against defendant, Michigan secretary of state and the Michigan director of elections, alleging that the state's intended procedure for casting and counting provisional ballots at the upcoming general election would violate the Help America Vote Act and state laws implementing the federal	The parties claimed that if the secretary's proposed procedure was allowed to occur, several voters who were members of the parties' respective organizations were likely to be disenfranchised. Defendants moved to transfer venue of the action to the Western District of Michigan claiming that the only proper	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Provisional Ballot Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				legislation. Defendants filed a motion to transfer venue.	venue for an action against a state official is the district that encompasses the state's seat of government. Alternatively, defendants sought transfer for the convenience of the parties and witnesses. The court found that defendants' arguments were not supported by the plain language of the current venue statutes. Federal actions against the Michigan secretary of state over rules and practices			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Provisional Ballot Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					governing federal elections traditionally were brought in both the Eastern and Western Districts of Michigan. There was no rule that required such actions to be brought only in the district in which the state's seat of government was located, and no inconvenience resulting from litigating in the state's more populous district reasonably could be claimed by a state official who had a			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Provisional Ballot Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					mandate to administer elections throughout the state and operated an office in each of its counties. Motion denied.			
Bay County Democratic Party v. Land	United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan	347 F. Supp. 2d 404; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20872	October 19, 2004	Plaintiffs, voter organizations and political parties, filed actions against defendants, the Michigan Secretary of State and her director of elections, challenging directives issued to local election officials concerning the casting and tabulation of provisional ballots. Plaintiffs sought a	The court concluded that (1) plaintiffs had standing to assert their claims; (2) HAVA created individual rights enforceable through 42 U.S.C.S. § 1983; (3) Congress had provided a scheme under HAVA in which a voter's right to have a	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Provisional Ballot Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				<p>preliminary injunction and contended that the directives violated their rights under the Help America Vote Act.</p>	<p>provisional ballot for federal offices tabulated was determined by state law governing eligibility, and defendants' directives for determining eligibility on the basis of precinct--based residency were inconsistent with state and federal election law; (4) Michigan election law defined voter qualifications in terms of the voter's home jurisdiction, and a person who cast a</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Provisional Ballot Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					provisional ballot within his or her jurisdiction was entitled under federal law to have his or her votes for federal offices counted if eligibility to vote in that election could be verified; and (5) defendants' directives concerning proof of identity of first--time voters who registered by mail were consistent with federal and state law.			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
Charles H. Wesley Educ. Found., Inc. v. Cox	United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit	408 F.3d 1349; 2005 U.S. App. LEXIS 8320	May 12, 2005	Plaintiffs, a charitable foundation, four volunteers, and a registered voter, filed a suit against defendant state officials alleging violations of the National Voter Registration Act and the Voting Rights Act. The officials appealed after the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia issued a preliminary injunction enjoining them from rejecting voter registrations submitted by the	The foundation conducted a voter registration drive; it placed the completed applications in a single envelope and mailed them to the Georgia Secretary of State for processing. Included in the batch was the voter's change of address form. Plaintiffs filed the suit after they were notified that the applications had been rejected pursuant to Georgia law, which allegedly restricted who could collect voter registration	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases.- 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				foundation.	forms. Plaintiffs contended that the officials had violated the NVRA, the VRA, and U.S. Const. amends. I, XIV, XV. The officials argued that plaintiffs lacked standing and that the district court had erred in issuing the preliminary injunction. The court found no error. Plaintiffs had sufficiently alleged injuries under the NVRA, arising out of the rejection of the voter registration forms; the allegations in the			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>complaint sufficiently showed an injury--in--fact that was fairly traceable to the officials' conduct. The injunction was properly issued. There was a substantial likelihood that plaintiffs would prevail as to their claims; it served the public interest to protect plaintiffs' franchise--related rights. The court affirmed the preliminary injunction order entered by the district court.</p>			
McKay v.	United	226 F.3d	September	Plaintiff	The trial court	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
Thompson	States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit	752; 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 23387	18, 2000	challenged order of United States District Court for Eastern District of Tennessee at Chattanooga, which granted defendant state election officials summary judgment on plaintiff's action seeking to stop the state practice of requiring its citizens to disclose their social security numbers as a precondition to voter registration.	had granted defendant state election officials summary judgment. The court declined to overrule defendants' administrative determination that state law required plaintiff to disclose his social security number because the interpretation appeared to be reasonable, did not conflict with previous case law, and could be challenged in state court. The requirement did not violate the Privacy Act of 1974, because it			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
 Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>was grand fathered under the terms of the Act. The limitations in the National Voter Registration Act did not apply because the NVRA did not specifically prohibit the use of social security numbers and the Act contained a more specific provision regarding such use. The trial court properly rejected plaintiff's fundamental right to vote, free exercise of religion, privileges and</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					immunities, and due process claims. Order affirmed because requirement that voters disclose social security numbers as precondition to voter registration did not violate Privacy Act of 1974 or National Voter Registration Act and trial court properly rejected plaintiff's fundamental right to vote, free exercise of religion, privileges and immunities, and due process claims.			
Nat'l	United	150 F.	July 5,	Plaintiff, national	Defendants	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
Coalition for Students with Disabilities Educ. & Legal Def. Fund v. Scales	States District Court for the Southern District of Maryland	Supp. 2d 845; 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9528	2001	organization for disabled students, brought an action against university president and university's director of office of disability support services to challenge the voter registration procedures established by the disability support services. Defendants moved to dismiss the first amended complaint, or in the alternative for summary judgment.	alleged that plaintiff lacked standing to represent its members, and that plaintiff had not satisfied the notice requirements of the National Voter Registration Act. Further, defendants maintained the facts, as alleged by plaintiff, did not give rise to a past, present, or future violation of the NVRA because (1) the plaintiff's members that requested voter registration services were not			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
 Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>registered students at the university and (2) its current voter registration procedures complied with NVRA. As to plaintiff's § 1983 claim, the court held that while plaintiff had alleged sufficient facts to confer standing under the NVRA, such allegations were not sufficient to support standing on its own behalf on the § 1983 claim. As to the NVRA claim, the court found that the agency practice of only offering voter</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>registration services at the initial intake interview and placing the burden on disabled students to obtain voter registration forms and assistance afterwards did not satisfy its statutory duties. Furthermore, most of the NVRA provisions applied to disabled applicants not registered at the university. Defendants' motion to dismiss first amended</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>complaint was granted as to the § 1983 claim and denied as to plaintiff's claims brought under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993. Defendants' alternative motion for summary judgment was denied.</p>			
Cunningham v. Chi. Bd. of Election Comm'rs	United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois	2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2528	February 24, 2003	Plaintiffs, who alleged that they were duly registered voters, six of whom had signed nominating petitions for one candidate and two of whom signed	Plaintiffs argued that objections to their signatures were improperly sustained by defendants, the city board of election commissioners. Plaintiff's argued that they were	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
 Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				<p>nominating petitions for another candidate. They first asked for a preliminary injunction of the municipal election scheduled for the following Tuesday and suggested, alternatively, that the election for City Clerk and for 4th Ward Alderman be enjoined.</p>	<p>registered voters whose names appeared in an inactive file and whose signatures were therefore, and improperly, excluded. The court ruled that by characterizing the claim as plaintiffs did, they sought to enjoin an election because their signatures were not counted, even though their preferred candidates were otherwise precluded from appearing on the ballot. Without regard to their likelihood of</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>obtaining any relief, plaintiffs failed to demonstrate that they would be irreparably harmed if an injunction did not issue; the threatened injury to defendants, responsible as they were for the conduct of the municipal election, far outweighed any threatened injury to plaintiffs; and the granting of a preliminary injunction would greatly disserve the public interest. Plaintiffs' petition for</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					preliminary relief was denied.			
Diaz v. Hood	United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida	342 F. Supp. 2d 1111; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21445	October 26, 2004	Plaintiffs, unions and individuals who had attempted to register to vote, sought a declaration of their rights to vote in the November 2, 2004 general election. They alleged that defendants, state and county election officials, refused to process their voter registrations for various failures to complete the registration forms. The election officials	The putative voters sought injunctive relief requiring the election officials to register them to vote. The court first noted that the unions lacked even representative standing, because they failed to show that one of their members could have brought the case in their own behalf. The individual putative voters raised separate issues: the first had failed to verify her mental	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				<p>moved to dismiss the complaint for lack of standing and failure to state a claim.</p>	<p>capacity, the second failed to check a box indicating that he was not a felon, and the third did not provide the last four digits of her social security number on the form. They claimed the election officials violated federal and state law by refusing to register eligible voters because of nonmaterial errors or omissions in their voter registration applications, and by failing to provide any notice to voter</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
 Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>applicants whose registration applications were deemed incomplete. In the first two cases, the election official had handled the errant application properly under Florida law, and the putative voter had effectively caused their own injury by failing to complete the registration. The third completed her form and was registered, so had suffered no injury. Standing failed against the secretary of state. Motion to dismiss without</p>			

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EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					prejudice granted.			
Bell v. Marinko	United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio	235 F. Supp. 2d 772; 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21753	October 22, 2002	Plaintiff voters sued defendants, a county board of elections, a state secretary of state, and the state's attorney general, for violations of the Motor Voter Act and equal protection of the laws. Defendants moved for summary judgment. The voters also moved for summary judgment.	The board heard challenges to the voters' qualifications to vote in the county, based on the fact that the voters were transient (seasonal) rather than permanent residents of the county. The voters claimed that the board hearings did not afford them the requisite degree of due process and contravened their rights of privacy by inquiring into personal matters. As to the MVA	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>claim, the court held that residency within the precinct was a crucial qualification. One simply could not be an elector, much less a qualified elector entitled to vote, unless one resided in the precinct where he or she sought to vote. If one never lived within the precinct, one was not and could not be an eligible voter, even if listed on the board's rolls as such. The MVA did not affect the state's ability to</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
 Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>condition eligibility to vote on residence. Nor did it undertake to regulate challenges, such as the ones presented, to a registered voter's residency ab initio. The ability of the challengers to assert that the voters were not eligible and had not ever been eligible, and of the board to consider and resolve that challenge, did not contravene the MVA. Defendants' motions for</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					summary judgment were granted as to all claims with prejudice, except the voters' state-law claim, which was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, without prejudice.			
Bell v. Marinko	United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit	367 F.3d 588; 2004 U.S. App. LEXIS 8330	April 28, 2004	Plaintiffs, registered voters, sued defendants, Ohio Board of Elections and Board members, alleging that Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 3509.19-3509.21 violated the National Voter Registration Act, and the Equal Protection Clause	The voters contested the challenges to their registration brought under Ohio Code Rev. Ann. § 3505.19 based on Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3503.02. Specifically, the voters asserted that § 3503.02---which stated that the place	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				<p>of the Fourteenth Amendment. The United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio granted summary judgment in favor of defendants. The voters appealed.</p>	<p>where the family of a married man or woman resided was considered to be his or her place of residence---- violated the equal protection clause. The court of appeals found that the Board's procedures did not contravene the National Voter Registration Act because Congress did not intend to bar the removal of names from the official list of persons who were ineligible and improperly registered to vote</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>in the first place. The National Voter Registration Act did not bar the Board's continuing consideration of a voter's residence, and encouraged the Board to maintain accurate and reliable voting rolls. Ohio was free to take reasonable steps to see that all applicants for registration to vote actually fulfilled the requirement of bona fide residence. Ohio Rev. Code Ann.</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
 Voter Registration Rejection Cases - 2

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>§ 3503.02(D) did not contravene the National Voter Registration Act. Because the Board did not raise an irrebuttable presumption in applying § 3502.02(D), the voters suffered no equal protection violation. The judgment was affirmed.</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
Spencer v. Blackwell	United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio	347 F. Supp. 2d 528; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 22062	November 1, 2004	Plaintiff voters filed a motion for temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction seeking to restrain defendant election officials and intervenor State of Ohio from discriminating against black voters in Hamilton County on the basis of race. If necessary, they sought to restrain challengers from being allowed at the	The voters alleged that defendants had combined to implement a voter challenge system at the polls that discriminated against African--American voters. Each precinct was run by its election judges but Ohio law also allowed challengers to be physically present in the polling places in order to challenge voters' eligibility to vote. The court held that the injury asserted, that allowing	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				polls.	challengers to challenge voters' eligibility would place an undue burden on voters and impede their right to vote, was not speculative and could be redressed by removing the challengers. The court held that in the absence of any statutory guidance whatsoever governing the procedures and limitations for challenging voters by challengers, and the questionable enforceability of the State's and			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>County's policies regarding good faith challenges and ejection of disruptive challengers from the polls, there existed an enormous risk of chaos, delay, intimidation, and pandemonium inside the polls and in the lines out the door. Furthermore, the law allowing private challengers was not narrowly tailored to serve Ohio's compelling interest in preventing voter fraud. The court enjoined all</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					defendants from allowing any challengers other than election judges and other electors into the polling places throughout the state on Election Day.			
MARIAN SPENCER, et al., Petitioners v. CLARA PUGH, et al. (No. 04A360) SUMMIT COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL and EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, et al., Petitioners v. MATTHEW HEIDER, et al. (No. 04A364)	United States Supreme Court	125 S. Ct. 305; 160 L. Ed. 2d 213; 2004 U.S. LEXIS 7400	November 2, 2004	In two separate actions, plaintiffs sued defendant members of a political party, alleging that the members planned to mount indiscriminate challenges in polling places which would disrupt voting. Plaintiffs applied to	Plaintiffs contended that the members planned to send numerous challengers to polling places in predominantly African--American neighborhoods to challenge votes in an imminent national election, which would allegedly cause	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation
Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				<p>vacate orders entered by the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit which entered emergency stays of injunctions restricting the members' activities.</p>	<p>voter intimidation and inordinate delays in voting. A district court ordered challengers to stay out of polling places, and another district court ordered challengers to remain in the polling places only as witnesses, but the appellate court stayed the orders. The United States Supreme Court, acting through a single Circuit Justice, declined to reinstate the injunctions for</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					prudential reasons, despite the few hours left until the upcoming election. While the allegations of abuse were serious, it was not possible to determine with any certainty the ultimate validity of the plaintiffs' claims or for the full Supreme Court to review the relevant submissions, and voting officials would be available to enable proper voting by qualified voters.			
Charles H. Wesley Educ.	United States	324 F. Supp. 2d	July 1, 2004	Plaintiffs, a voter, fraternity	The organization participated in	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
Found., Inc. v. Cox	District Court for the Northern District of Georgia	1358; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12120		members, and an organization, sought an injunction ordering defendant, the Georgia Secretary of State, to process the voter registration application forms that they mailed in following a voter registration drive. They contended that by refusing to process the forms defendants violated the National Voter	numerous non-partisan voter registration drives primarily designed to increase the voting strength of African-Americans. Following one such drive, the fraternity members mailed in over 60 registration forms, including one for the voter who had moved within state since the last election. The Georgia Secretary of State's office refused to process them because they			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				<p>Registration Act and U.S. Const. amends. I, XIV, and XV.</p>	<p>were not mailed individually and neither a registrar, deputy registrar, or an otherwise authorized person had collected the applications as required under state law. The court held that plaintiffs had standing to bring the action. The court held that because the applications were received in accordance with the mandates of the NVRA, the State of Georgia was not free to reject them. The court found that:</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>plaintiffs had a substantial likelihood of prevailing on the merits of their claim that the applications were improperly rejected; plaintiffs would be irreparably injured absent an injunction; the potential harm to defendants was outweighed by plaintiffs' injuries; and an injunction was in the public interest. Injunction granted.</p>			
Jacksonville Coalition for Voter Prot. v. Hood	United States District Court for	351 F. Supp. 2d 1326; 2004 U.S.	October 25, 2004	Plaintiffs, voter protection coalition, union, and	The coalition, the union, and the voters based their claim on	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
	the Middle District of Florida	Dist. LEXIS 26522		voters, filed an emergency motion for a preliminary injunction and argued that African Americans in the county had less opportunity than other members of the state's electorate to vote in the upcoming election, and that defendants, elections officials', implementation of early voting procedures violated the Voting Rights	the fact that the county had the largest percentage of African--American registered voters of any major county in the state, and, yet, other similarly-sized counties with smaller African--American registered voter percentages had more early voting sites. Based on that, they argued that African--American voters in the county were disproportionately affected. The			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				Act and their constitutional rights.	court found that while it may have been true that having to drive to an early voting site and having to wait in line may cause people to be inconvenienced, inconvenience did not result in a denial of meaningful access to the political process. Thus, the coalition, the union, and the voters had not established a likelihood of success on the merits of their claim that the county's implementation			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation
Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

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Taylor v. Howe	United States Court of Appeals	225 F.3d 993; 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS	August 31, 2000	Plaintiffs, African American voters, poll	of early voting procedures violated § 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Moreover, the coalition, the union, and the voters failed to establish a likelihood of success on the merits of their § 1983 Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment claims, which required a higher proof of discriminatory purpose and effect. Injunction denied.	The court of appeals affirmed--in--part, reversed--	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

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	for the Eighth Circuit	22241		watchers, and candidates appealed from a judgment of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas in favor of defendants, elections commissioners and related individuals, on their § 1983 voting rights claims and contended the district court made erroneous findings of fact and law and failed to appreciate evidence of	in--part, and remanded the district court's judgment. The court found that the district court's finding of a lack of intentional discrimination was appropriate as to many defendants. However, as to some of the individual voters' claims for damages, the court held "a definite and firm conviction" that the district court's findings were mistaken. The court noted that the argument that a			

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				discriminatory intent.	voter's name was misspelled in the voter register, with a single incorrect letter, was a flimsy pretext and, accordingly, held that the district court's finding that defendant poll workers did not racially discriminate in denying the vote to this plaintiff was clearly erroneous. Affirmed in part and reversed in part.			
Stewart v. Blackwell	United States District Court for the	356 F. Supp. 2d 791; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS	December 14, 2004	Plaintiffs, including African--American voters, alleged	The primary thrust of the litigation was an attempt to federalize	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
	Northern District of Ohio	26897		that use of punch card voting and "central--count" optical scanning devices by defendants, the Ohio Secretary of State et al., violated their rights under the Due Process Clause, the Equal Protection Clause, and (African--American plaintiffs) their rights under § 2 of the Voting Rights Act.	elections by judicial rule or fiat via the invitation to the court to declare a certain voting technology unconstitutional and then fashion a remedy. The court declined the invitation. The determination of the applicable voting process had always been focused in the legislative branch of the government. While it was true that the percentage of residual or non-voted ballots in the 2000			

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					<p>presidential election ran slightly higher in counties using punch card technology, that fact standing alone was insufficient to declare the use of the system unconstitutional. Moreover, the highest frequency in Ohio of residual voting bore a direct relationship to economic and educational factors, negating the Voting Rights Act claim. The court further stated that local variety</p>			

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Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

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					in voting technology did not violate the Equal Protection Clause, even if the different technologies had different levels of effectiveness in recording voters' intentions, so long as there was some rational basis for the technology choice. It concluded that defendants' cost and security reasons for the use of punch card ballots were plausible.			
Taylor v. Currie	United States District	386 F. Supp. 2d 929; 2005	September 14, 2005	Plaintiff brought an action against	This action involved issues pertaining to	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Racial Discrimination Challenge Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
	Court for the Eastern District of Michigan	U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20257		defendants, including a city elections commission, alleging defects in a city council primary election pertaining to absentee balloting. The case was removed to federal court by defendants. Pending before the court was a motion to remand, filed by plaintiff.	absentee ballots. Plaintiff alleged that defendants were not complying with state laws requiring certain eligibility checks before issuing absentee ballots. The state court issued an injunction preventing defendants from mailing absentee ballots. Defendants removed the action to federal court and plaintiff sought a remand. Defendants argued that not mailing the absentee ballots			

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					<p>would violate the Voting Rights Act, because it would place a restriction only on the City of Detroit, which was predominately African--American. The court ordered the case remanded because it found no basis under 28 U.S.C.S. §§ 1441 or 1443 for federal jurisdiction. Defendants' mere reference to a federal law or federal right was not enough to confer subject matter</p>			

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					<p>jurisdiction where the complaint sought to assert only rights arising under state statutes against state officials in relation to a state election. The court stated that it would not allow defendants to take haven in federal court under the guise of providing equal protection for the citizens of Detroit but with a goal of perpetuating their violation of a non-discriminatory state law.</p>			

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					Motion to remand granted.			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research
Touch Screen Voting Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
Weber v. Shelley	United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	347 F.3d 1101; 2003 U.S. App. LEXIS 21979	October 28, 2003	Plaintiff voter brought an suit against defendants, the secretary of state and the county registrar of voters, claiming that the lack of a voter--verified paper trail in the county's newly installed touchscreen voting system violated her rights to equal protection and due process. The United States District Court for the Central District of California granted the	On review, the voter contended that use of paperless touch--screen voting systems was unconstitutional and that the trial court erred by ruling her expert testimony inadmissible. The trial court focused on whether the experts' declarations raised genuine issues of material fact about the relative accuracy of the voting systemat issue and	No	N/A	No