

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				the 2000, 2002, and 2004 general elections. He was charged with three counts of voting by a non-citizen in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 611 and pled guilty. Mejorada-Lopez was sentenced to probation for one year.				
United States v. Shah	Colorado	1:04-CR-00458	March 1, 2005	Shah was indicted on two counts of providing false information concerning United States citizenship in order to register to vote in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 911 and 1015(f). Shah was convicted on both counts.		No	N/A	No
United States v. Mohsin Ali	Northern Florida	4:05-CR-47	January 17, 2006	A misdemeanor was filed against Ali charging him with voting by a non-		No	N/A	Yes-need information on the outcome of

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				citizen of 18 U.S.C. section 611. Trial was set for January 17, 2006				the trial.
United States v. Chaudhary	Northern Florida	4:04-CR-00059	May 18, 2005	Chaudhary was indicted for misuse of a social security number in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 408 and for making a false claim of United States citizenship on a 2002 driver's license application in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 911. A superceding indictment was returned, charging Chaudhary with falsely claiming United States citizenship on a driver's license application and on the accompanying voter registration application. He was convicted of the false		No	N/A	No

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				citizenship claim on his voter registration application.				
United States v. Velasquez	Southern Florida	1:03-CR-20233	September 9, 2003	Velasquez, a former 1996 and 1998 candidate for the Florida legislature, was indicted on charges of misrepresenting United States citizenship in connection with voting and for making false statements to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 911, 1015(f) and 1001. Velasquez was convicted on two counts of making false statements on his naturalization application to the INS concerning his voting history.		No	N/A	No

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United States v. McKenzie; United States v. Francois; United States v. Exavier; United States v. Lloyd Palmer; United States v. Velrine Palmer; United states v. Shivdayal; United States v. Rickman; United States v. Knight; United States v. Sweeting; United States v. Lubin; United States v. Bennett; United States v. O'Neil; United States v. Torres-Perez; United States v. Phillip; United States v. Bain Knight	Southern Florida	0:04-CR-60160; 1:04-CR-20488; 0:04-CR-60161; 0:04-CR-60159; 0:04-CR-60162; 0:04-CR-60164; 1:04-CR-20491; 1:04-CR-20490; 1:04-CR-20489; 0:04-CR-60163; 1:04-CR-14048; 0:04-CR-60165; 2:04-CR-14046; 9:04-CR-80103; 2:04-CR-14047	July 15, 2004	Fifteen non-citizens were charged with voting in various elections beginning in 1998 in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 611. Four of the defendants were also charged with making false citizenship claims in violation of 18 U.S.C. sections 911 or 1015(f). Ten defendants were convicted, one defendant was acquitted, and charges against four defendants were dismissed upon motion of the government.		No	N/A	No

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United States v. Brooks	Southern Illinois	3:03-CR-30201	February 12, 2004	East St. Louis election official Leander Brooks was indicted for submitting fraudulent ballots in the 2002 general election in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 1973i(c), 1973i(e), 1973gg-10(2)(B), and 18 U.S.C. sections 241 and 371. Brooks pled guilty to all charges.		No	N/A	No
United States v. Scott; United States v. Nichols; United States v. Terrance Stith; United States v. Sandra Stith; United States v. Powell, et al.	Southern Illinois	3:05-CR-30040; 3:05-CR-30041; 3:05-CR-30042; 3:05-CR-30043; 3:05-CR-30044	June 29, 2005	Four Democrat precinct committeemen in East St. Louis were charged with vote buying on the 2004 general election in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 1973i(c). All four pled guilty. Also indicted were four additional Democrat committeemen,		No	N/A	No

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				<p>Charles Powell, Jr., Jesse Lewis, Sheila Thomas, Kelvin Ellis, and one precinct worker, Yvette Johnson, on conspiracy and vote buying charges in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 371 and 42 U.S.C. section 1973i(c). All five defendants were convicted. Kelvin Ellis also pled guilty to one count of 18 U.S.C. section 1512(c)(2) relative to a scheme to kill one of the trial witnesses and two counts of 18 U.S.C. section 1503 relative to directing two other witnesses to refuse to testify before the grand jury.</p>				
United States v. McIntosh	Kansas	2:04-CR-20142	December 20, 2004	A felony information was filed against		No	N/A	No

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				lawyer Leslie McIntosh for voting in both Wyandotte County, Kansas and Jackson County, Missouri, in the general elections of 2000 and 2002 in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 1973i(e). A superseding misdemeanor information was filed, charging McIntosh with causing the deprivation of constitutional rights in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 242, to which the defendant pled guilty.				
United States v. Conley; United States v. Slone; United States v. Madden; United	Eastern Kentucky	7:03-CR-00013; 7:03-CR-00014; 7:03-CR-	March 28, 2003 and April 24, 2003	Ten people were indicted on vote buying charges in connection with the 1998 primary		No	N/A	No

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States v. Slone et al.; United States v. Calhoun; United States v. Johnson; United States v. Newsome, et al.		00015; 7:03-CR-00016; 7:03-CR-00017; 7:03-CR-00018; 7:03-CR-00019		election in Knott County, Kentucky, in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 1973i(c). Five of the defendants pled guilty, two were convicted, and three were acquitted.				
United States v. Hays, et al.	Eastern Kentucky	7:03-CR-00011	March 7, 2003	Ten defendants were indicted for conspiracy and vote buying for a local judge in Pike County, Kentucky, in the 2002 general election, in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 1973i(c) and 18 U.S.C. section 371. Five defendants were convicted, one defendant was acquitted, and charges against four defendants were dismissed upon motion of the government.		No	N/A	No

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United States v. Turner, et al.	Eastern Kentucky	3:05-CR-00002	May 5, 2005	Three defendants were indicted for vote buying and mail fraud in connection with the 2000 elections in Knott, Letcher, Floyd, and Breathitt Counties, Kentucky, in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 1973i(c) and 18 U.S.C. section 341.		No	N/A	Yes-need update on case status.
United States v. Braud	Middle Louisiana	3:03-CR-00019	May 2, 2003	Tyrell Mathews Braud was indicted on three counts of making false declarations to a grand jury in connection with his 2002 fabrication of eleven voter registration applications, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 1623. Braud pled guilty on all counts.		No	N/A	No
United States v.	Western	6:03-CR-	April 12,	St. Martinsville City		No	N/A	No

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Thibodeaux	Louisiana	60055	2005	Councilwoman Pamela C. Thibodeaux was indicted on two counts of conspiring to submit false voter registration information, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 371 and 42 U.S.C. section 1973i(c). She pled guilty to both charges.				
United States v. Scherzer; United States v. Goodrich; United States v. Jones; United States v. Martin	Western Missouri	4:04-CR-00401; 4:04-CR-00402; 4:05-CR-00257; 4:05-CR-00258	January 7, 2005; March 28, 2005; September 8, 2005; October 13, 2005	Two misdemeanor informations were filed charging Lorraine Goodrich and James Scherzer, Kansas residents who voted in the 2000 and 2002 general elections on both Johnson County, Kansas and in Kansas City, Missouri. The informations charged deprivation of a		No	N/A	No

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				<p>constitutional right by causing spurious ballots, in violation of 18 U.S.C. sections 242 and 2. Both pled guilty. Additionally, similar misdemeanor informations were filed against Tammy J. Martin, who voted in both Independence and Kansas City, Missouri in the 2004 general election and Brandon E. Jones, who voted both in Raytown and Kansas City, Missouri in the 2004 general election. Both pled guilty.</p>				
<p>United States v. Raymond; United States v. McGee; United States v. Tobin; United States v. Hansen</p>	<p>New Hampshire</p>	<p>04-CR-00141; 04-CR-00146; 04-CR-00216; 04-CR-00054</p>	<p>December 15, 2005</p>	<p>Two informations were filed charging Allen Raymond, former president of a Virginia-based political consulting firm called GOP Marketplace, and</p>		<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>No</p>

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				<p>Charles McGee, former executive director of the New Hampshire State Republican Committee, with conspiracy to commit telephone harassment using an interstate phone facility in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 371 and 47 U.S.C. section 223. The charges stem from a scheme to block the phone lines used by two Manchester organizations to arrange drives to the polls during the 2002 general election. Both pled guilty. James Tobin, former New England Regional Director of the Republican National Committee, was indicted on charges of conspiring</p>				

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				<p>to commit telephone harassment using an interstate phone facility in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 371 and 47 U.S.C. section 223. An information was filed charging Shaun Hansen, the principal of an Idaho telemarketing firm called MILO Enterprises which placed the harassing calls, with conspiracy and aiding and abetting telephone harassment, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 371 and 2 and 47 U.S.C. section 223. The information against Hansen was dismissed upon motion of the government. A superseding</p>				

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				<p>indictment was returned against Tobin charging conspiracy to impede the constitutional right to vote for federal candidates, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 241 and conspiracy to make harassing telephone calls in violation of 47 U.S.C. section 223. Tobin was convicted of one count of conspiracy to commit telephone harassment and one count of aiding and abetting of telephone harassment.</p>				
United States v. Workman	Western North Carolina	1:03-CR-00038	June 30, 2003	<p>A ten-count indictment was returned charging Joshua Workman, a Canadian citizen, with voting and related offenses in</p>		No	N/A	No

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				<p>the 200 and 2002 primary and general elections in Avery County, North Carolina, in violation of 18 U.S.C. sections 611, 911, 1001, and 1015(f). Workman pled guilty to providing false information to election officials and to a federal agency.</p>				
<p>United States v. Shatley, et al.</p>	<p>Western North Carolina</p>	<p>5:03-CR-00035</p>	<p>May 14, 2004</p>	<p>A nine-count indictment was returned charging Wayne Shatley, Anita Moore, Valerie Moore, Carlos "Sunshine" Hood and Ross "Toogie" Banner with conspiracy and vote buying in the Caldwell County 2002 general election, in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 1973i(c) and 18</p>		<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>No</p>

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				U.S.C. section 371. Anita and Valerie Moore pled guilty. Shatley, Hood, and Banner were all convicted.				
United States v. Vargas	South Dakota	05-CR-50085	December 22, 2005	An indictment was filed against Rudolph Vargas, for voting more than once at Pine Ridge in the 2002 general election in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 1973i(e). Vargas pled guilty.		No	N/A	No
United States v. Wells; United States v. Mendez; United States v. Porter; United States v. Hrutkay; United States v. Porter; United States v. Stapleton; United States v. Thomas E. Esposito; United	Southern West Virginia	02-CR-00234; 2:04-CR-00101; 2:04-CR-00145; 2:04-CR-00149; 2:04-CR-00173; 2:05-CR-00002; 05-CR-	July 22, 2003; July 19, 2004; December 7, 2004; January 7, 2005; March 21, 2005; October 11, 2005; December 13, 2005	Danny Ray Wells, Logan County, West Virginia, magistrate, was indicted and charged with violating 18 U.S.C. section 1962. Wells was found guilty. A felony indictment was filed against Logan County sheriff Johnny Mendez for conspiracy to		No	N/A	No

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States v. Nagy; United States v. Adkins; United States v. Harvey		00019; 05-CR-00148; 05-CR-00161		defraud the United States in violation 18 U.S.C section 371. Mendez pled guilty. An information was filed charging former Logan County police chief Alvin Ray Porter, Jr., with making expenditures to influence voting in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 597. Porter pled guilty. Logan County attorney Mark Oliver Hrutkay was charged by information with mail fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 1341. Hrutkay pled guilty. Earnest Stapleton, commander of the local VFW, was charged by information with mail fraud. He pled guilty. An information was filed				

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				<p>charging Thomas E. Esposito, a former mayor of the City of Logan, with concealing the commission of a felony, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 4. Esposito pled guilty. John Wesley Nagy, Logan County Court marshal, pled guilty to making false statements to a federal agent, a violation of 18 U.S.C. section 1001. An information charging Glen Dale Adkins, county clerk of Logan County, with accepting payment for voting, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 1973i(c). Adkins pled guilty. Perry French Harvey, Jr., a retired UMW official, pled guilty</p>				

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				to involvement in a conspiracy to buy votes.				
United States v. Adkins, et al.	Southern West Virginia	2:04-CR-00162	December 28 & 30, 2005	Jackie Adkins was indicted for vote buying in Lincoln County, West Virginia, in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 1973i(c). A superceding indictment added Wandell "Rocky" Adkins to the indictment and charged both defendants with conspiracy to buy votes in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 371 and vote buying. A second superseding indictment was returned which added three additional defendants, Gegory Brent Stowers,		No	N/A	No

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				<p>Clifford Odell "Groundhog" Vance, and Toney "Zeke" Dingess, to the conspiracy and vote buying indictment. Charges were later dismissed against Jackie Adkins. A third superseding indictment was returned adding two additional defendants, Jerry Allen Weaver and Ralph Dale Adkins. A superseding information was filed charging Vance with expenditures to influence voting, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 597. Vance pled guilty. Superseding informations were filed against Stowers and Dingess for expenditures to influence voting, in</p>				

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				violation of 18 U.S.C. section 597. Both defendants pled guilty. Weaver also pled guilty. Superseding informations were filed against Ralph and Wandell Adkins for expenditures to influence voting, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 597. Both defendants pled guilty.				
United States v. Davis; United States v. Byas; United States v. Ocasio; United States v. Prude; United States v. Sanders; United States v. Alicea; United States v. Brooks; United States v. Hamilton; United States v.	Eastern Wisconsin	2:05-MJ-00454; 2:05-MJ-00455; 2:05-CR-00161; 2:05-CR-00162; 2:05-CR-00163; 2:05-CR-00168; 2:05-CR-00170;	September 16, 2005; September 21, 2005; October 5, 2005; October 26, 2005; October 31, 2005, November 10, 2005	Criminal complaints were issued against Brian L. Davis and Theresa J. Byas charging them with double voting, in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 1973i(e). Indictments were filed against convicted felons Milo R. Ocasio and Kimberly Prude, charging them with		No	N/A	Need updated status on Gooden and the Anderson, Cox, Edwards, and Little cases.

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Little; United States v. Swift; United States v. Anderson; United States v. Cox; United States v. Edwards; United States v. Gooden		2:05-CR-00171; 2:05-CR-00172; 2:05-CR-00177; 2:05-CR-00207; 2:05-CR-00209; 2:05-CR-00211; 2:05-CR-00212		falsely certifying that they were eligible to vote, in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 1973gg-10(2)(B), and against Enrique C. Sanders, charging him with multiple voting, in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 1973i(e). Five more indictments were later returned charging Cynthia C. Alicea with multiple voting in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 1973i(e) and convicted felons Deshawn B. Brooks, Alexander T. Hamilton, Derek G. Little, and Eric L. Swift with falsely certifying that they were eligible to vote in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 1973gg-10(2)(B). Indictments were				

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				<p>filed against Davis and Byas charging them with double voting. Four more indictments were returned charging convicted felons Ethel M. Anderson, Jiyto L. Cox, Correan F. Edwards, and Joseph J. Gooden with falsely certifying that they were eligible to vote. Ocasio and Hamilton pled guilty. Prude was found guilty. A mistrial was declared in the Sanders case. Brooks was acquitted. Byas signed a plea agreement agreeing to plead to a misdemeanor 18 U.S.C. section 242 charge. Swift moved to change his plea. Davis was found incompetent to stand</p>				

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				<p>trial so the government dismissed the case. Gooden is a fugitive. Alicea was acquitted. Four cases are pending —Anderson, Cox, Edwards, and Little.</p>				
<p>Am. Ass'n of People with Disabilities v. Shelley</p>	<p>United States District Court for the Central District of California</p>	<p>324 F. Supp. 2d 1120; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12587</p>	<p>July 6, 2004</p>	<p>Plaintiffs, disabled voters and organizations representing those voters, sought to enjoin the directives of defendant California Secretary of State, which decertified and withdrew approval of the use of certain direct recording electronic voting systems. One voter applied for a temporary restraining order, or, in the alternative, a preliminary</p>	<p>The voters urged the invalidation of the Secretary's directives because, allegedly, their effect was to deprive the voters of the opportunity to vote using touch--screen technology. Although it was not disputed that some disabled persons would be unable to vote independently and in private without the use of DREs, it was clear that they would not be deprived of their fundamental right to vote. The Americans with Disabilities Act did not require accommodation that would enable disabled persons to vote in a manner that was comparable in every way with the voting rights enjoyed by persons without disabilities. Rather, it mandated that voting programs be made accessible. Defendant's decision to suspend the use of DREs pending</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>No</p>

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				injunction.	improvement in their reliability and security of the devices was a rational one, designed to protect the voting rights of the state's citizens. The evidence did not support the conclusion that the elimination of the DREs would have a discriminatory effect on the visually or manually impaired. Thus, the voters showed little likelihood of success on the merits. The individual's request for a temporary restraining order, or, in the alternative, a preliminary injunction, was denied.			
Am. Ass'n of People with Disabilities v. Hood	United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida	310 F. Supp. 2d 1226; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5615	March 24, 2004	Plaintiffs, disabled voters, and a national organization, sued defendants, the Florida Secretary of State, the Director of the Division of Elections of the Florida Department of State, and a county supervisor of elections, under Title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act and Section 504 of	The voters were visually or manually impaired. The optical scan voting system purchased by the county at issue was not readily accessible to visually or manually impaired voters. The voters were unable to vote using the system without third-party assistance. If it was feasible for the county to purchase a readily accessible system, then the voters' rights under the ADA and the RA were violated. The court found that the manually impaired voter's rights were violated. To the extent "jelly switches" and "sip and puff" devices needed to be	No	N/A	No

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				<p>the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Summary judgment was granted for the Secretary and the Director as to visually impaired voters.</p>	<p>attached to a touch screen machine for it to be accessible, it was not feasible for the supervisor to provide such a system, since no such system had been certified at the time of the county's purchase. 28 C.F.R. § 35.160 did not require that visually or manually impaired voters be able to vote in the same or similar manner as non--disabled voters. Visually and manually impaired voters had to be afforded an equal opportunity to participate in and enjoy the benefits of voting. The voters' "generic" discrimination claim was coterminous with their claim under 28 C.F.R. § 35.151. A declaratory judgment was entered against the supervisor to the extent another voting system would have permitted unassisted voting. The supervisor was directed to have some voting machines permitting visually impaired voters to vote alone. The supervisor was directed to procure another system if the county's system was not certified and/or did not permit mouth stick voting. The Secretary and Director were granted judgment against the voters.</p>			

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Troiano v. Lepore	United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida	2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 25850	November 3, 2003	Plaintiffs, disabled voters, sued defendant a state county supervisor of elections alleging discrimination pursuant to the Americans With Disability Act, 42 U.S.C.S. § 12132 et seq., § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C.S. § 794 et seq., and declaratory relief for the discrimination. Both sides moved for summary judgment.	The complaint alleged that after the 2000 elections Palm Beach County purchased a certain number of sophisticated voting machines called the "Sequoia." According to the voters, even though such accessible machines were available, the supervisor decided not to place such accessible machines in each precinct because it would slow things down too much. The court found that the voters lacked standing because they failed to show that they had suffered an injury in fact. The voters also failed to show a likely threat of a future injury because there was no reasonable grounds to believe that the audio components of the voting machines would not be provided in the future. The voters also failed to state an injury that could be redressed by a favorable decision, because the supervisor was already using the Sequoia machines and had already trained poll workers on the use of the machines. Finally, the action was moot because the Sequoia machines had been provided and there was no reasonable expectation that the machines would not have audio components available in the future.	No	N/A	No

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					The supervisor's motion for summary judgment was granted. The voters' motion for summary judgment was denied.			
Troiano v. Supervisor of Elections	United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit	382 F.3d 1276; 2004 U.S. App. LEXIS 18497	September 1, 2004	Plaintiff visually impaired registered voters sued defendant county election supervisor, alleging that the failure to make available audio components in voting booths to assist persons who were blind or visually impaired violated state and federal law. The United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida entered summary judgment in favor of the election supervisor. The voters appealed.	The district court granted the election supervisor summary judgment on the grounds that the voters did not have standing to assert their claims and the claims were moot. The appellate court agreed that the case was moot because the election supervisor had furnished the requested audio components and those components were to be available in all of the county's voting precincts in upcoming elections. Specifically, the election supervisor had ceased the allegedly illegal practice of limiting access to the audio components prior to receiving notice of the litigation. Moreover, since making the decision to use audio components in every election, the election supervisor had consistently followed that policy and taken actions to implement it even prior to the litigation. Thus, the appellate court could discern no hint that she had any intention of removing the accessible voting machines in the future. Therefore, the voters' claims	No	N/A	No

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					were moot, and the district court's dismissal was affirmed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. The decision was affirmed.			
Am. Ass'n of People with Disabilities v. Smith	United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida	227 F. Supp. 2d 1276; 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21373	October 16, 2002	Plaintiff organization of people with disabilities and certain visually and manually impaired voters filed an action against defendant state and local election officials and members of a city council, claiming violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C.S. § 12101 et seq., and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and Fla. Const. art. VI, § 1. Defendants filed motions to dismiss.	Individual plaintiffs were unable to vote unassisted with the equipment currently used in the county or the equipment the county had recently purchased. In order to vote, the impaired individuals relied on the assistance of third parties. The court held that it could not say that plaintiffs would be unable to prove any state of facts that would satisfy the ripeness and standing requirements. The issue of whether several Florida statutory sections were violative of the Florida Constitution were so intertwined with the federal claims that to decline supplemental jurisdiction be an abuse of discretion. Those statutes which provided for assistance in voting did not violate Fla. Const. art. VI, § 1. Because plaintiffs may be able to prove that visually and manually impaired voters were being denied meaningful access to the service, program, or activity, the court could not say with certainty that they would	No	N/A	No

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					not be entitled to relief under any state of facts which could be proved in support of their claims. Defendant council members were entitled to absolute legislative immunity. The state officials' motion to dismiss was granted in part such that the counts were dismissed with prejudice to the extent plaintiffs asserted that they had been excluded from or denied the benefits of a program of direct and secret voting and in part was dismissed with leave to amend. The local officials motion to dismiss was granted in part such that all counts against the city council members were dismissed.			
Jenkins v. Williamson-Butler	Court of Appeal of Louisiana, Fourth Circuit	883 So. 2d 537; 2004 La. App. LEXIS 2433	October 8, 2004	Petitioner, a candidate for a parish juvenile court judgeship, failed to qualify for a runoff election. She filed suit against defendant, the clerk of criminal court for the parish seeking a new election, based on grounds of substantial	The trial court found that the voting machines were not put into service until two, four, and, in many instances, eight hours after the statutorily mandated starting hour which constituted serious irregularities so as to deprive voters from freely expressing their will. It was impossible to determine the number of voters that were affected by the late start up or late arrival of voting machines, making it impossible to determine the result. The appellate court agreed that the	No	N/A	No

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				irregularities. The district court ruled in favor of the candidate and ordered the holding of a restricted citywide election. The clerk appealed.	irregularities were so serious that the trial court's voiding the election and calling a new election was the proper remedy. Judgment affirmed.			
Hester v. McKeithen	Court of Appeal of Louisiana, Fourth Circuit	882 So. 2d 1291; 2004 La. App. LEXIS 2429	October 8, 2004	Petitioner, school board candidate, filed suit against defendants, Louisiana Secretary of State and district court clerk, contesting the school board election results. The trial court rendered judgment against the candidate, finding no basis for the election to be declared void. The candidate appealed.	The candidate argued that the trial court erred in not setting aside the election, even after acknowledging in its reasons for judgment numerous irregularities with the election process. The appellate court ruled that had the irregularities not occurred the outcome would have been exactly the same. Judgment affirmed.	No	N/A	No
In re Election Contest of Democratic Primary Election	Supreme Court of Ohio	88 Ohio St. 3d 258; 2000	March 29, 2000	Appellant sought review of the judgment of the court of common	Appellant contended that an election irregularity occurred when the board failed to meet and act by majority vote on another candidate's withdrawal,	No	N/A	No

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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
Held May 4, 1999		Ohio 325; 725 N.E.2d 271; 2000 Ohio LEXIS 607		pleas denying his election contest challenging an opponent's nomination for election irregularity.	instead permitting its employees to make decisions. Appellant had to prove by clear and convincing evidence that one or more election irregularities occurred and it affected enough votes to change or make uncertain the result of the election. Judgment affirmed. The appellant did not establish election irregularity by the board's actions on the candidate's withdrawal, the board acted diligently and exercised its discretion in keeping the candidate's name on the ballot and notifying electors of his withdrawal.			
In re Election Contest As to Watertown Special Referendum Election	Supreme Court of South Dakota	2001 SD 62; 628 N.W.2d 336; 2001 S.D. LEXIS 66	May 23, 2001	Appellant sought review of the judgment of the circuit court declaring a local election valid and declining to order a new election.	The burden was on appellants to show not only that voting irregularities occurred, but also show that those irregularities were so egregious that the will of the voters was suppressed. Appellants did not meet their burden, as mere inconvenience or delay in voting was not enough to overturn the election. Judgment affirmed.	No	N/A	No
Jones v. Jessup	Supreme Court of Georgia	279 Ga. 531; 615 S.E.2d 529; 2005 Ga. LEXIS	June 30, 2005	Defendant incumbent appealed a judgment by the trial court that invalidated an election for the	After the candidate lost the sheriff's election to the incumbent, he contested the election, asserting that there were sufficient irregularities to place in doubt the election results. The state supreme court held that the candidate	No	N/A	No

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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
		447		position of sheriff and ordered that a new election be held based on plaintiff candidate's election contest.	failed to prove substantial error in the votes cast by the witnesses adduced at the hearing who voted at the election. Although the candidate's evidence reflected the presence of some irregularities, not every irregularity invalidated the vote. The absentee ballots were only to be rejected where the electors failed to furnish required information. Because the ballots cast by the witnesses substantially complied with all of the essential requirements of the form, the trial court erred by finding that they should not have been considered. The candidate failed to establish substantial error in the votes. Judgment reversed.			
Toliver v. Thompson	Supreme Court of Oklahoma	2000 OK 98; 17 P.3d 464; 2000 Okla. LEXIS 101	December 21, 2000	Petitioner challenged an order of the district court denying his motion to compel a recount of votes from an election.	The court held a recount of votes cast in an election could occur when the ballots had been preserved in the manner prescribed by statute. The trial court noted when the ballots had not been preserved in such a manner, no recount would be conducted. The court further noted a petition alleging irregularities in an election could be based upon an allegation that it was impossible to determine with mathematical certainty which	No	N/A	No

005973

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched further
					<p>candidate was entitled to be issued a certificate of election. The Oklahoma supreme court held petitioner failed to show that the actual votes counted in the election were tainted with irregularity, and similarly failed to show a statutory right to a new election based upon a failure to preserve the ballots. Judgment affirmed.</p>			
Adkins v. Huckabay	Supreme Court of Louisiana	755 So. 2d 206; 2000 La. LEXIS 504	February 25, 2000	<p>Plaintiff candidate challenged judgment of court of appeal, second circuit, which reversed the lower court's judgment and declared defendant candidate winner of a runoff election for sheriff.</p>	<p>The issue presented for the appellate court's determination was whether the absentee voting irregularities plaintiff candidate complained of rendered it impossible to determine the outcome of the election for sheriff. The Louisiana supreme court concluded that the lower court had applied the correct standard, substantial compliance, to the election irregularities, but had erred in its application by concluding that the contested absentee ballots substantially complied with the statutory requirements. The supreme court found that in applying substantial compliance to five of the ballot irregularities, the trial court correctly vacated the general election and set it aside because those absentee ballots should have been disqualified. Because of the</p>	No	N/A	No

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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
					constitutional guarantee to secrecy of the ballot and the fact that the margin of victory in the runoff election was three votes, it was impossible to determine the result of the runoff election. Thus, the supreme court ordered a new general election. Judgment of the court of appeals reversed.			
In re Gray--Sadler	Supreme Court of New Jersey	164 N.J. 468; 753 A.2d 1101; 2000 N.J. LEXIS 668	June 30, 2000	Appellants, write--in candidates for the offices of mayor and borough council, appealed the judgment of the superior court, appellate division reversing the trial court's decision to set aside the election results for those offices due to irregularities related to the write--in instructions and defective voting machines.	The New Jersey supreme court held that the votes that were rejected by election officials did not result from the voters' own errors, but from the election officials' noncompliance with statutory requirements. In other words, the voters were provided with patently inadequate instructions and defective voting machines. Moreover, appellants met the statutory requirement for successfully contesting the election results by showing that enough qualified voters were denied the right to cast write--in votes as to affect the outcome of the election. Judgment reversed and the state trial court's decision reinstated.	No	N/A	No
Goodwin v. St. Thomas--St.	Territorial Court of the Virgin	43 V.I. 89; 2000	December 13, 2000	Plaintiff political candidate alleged	Plaintiff alleged that defendants counted unlawful absentee ballots that	No	N/A	No

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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
John Bd. of Elections	Islands	V.I. LEXIS 15		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.	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 territorial 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 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 ballots without notarized signatures were proper.			

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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
Johnson v. Lopez--Torres	Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, Second Department	2005 NY Slip Op 7825; 2005 N.Y. App. Div. LEXIS 11276	October 21, 2005	In a proceeding for a re--canvass of certain affidavit ballots cast in the Democratic Party primary election for the public office of surrogate, the supreme court denied appellant candidate's petition requesting the same and declared appellee opponent the winner of that election.	Finding that the candidate had waived her right to challenge the affidavit ballots and had not sufficiently established her claim of irregularities to warrant a hearing, the trial court denied her petition and declared the opponent the winner of the primary. However, on appeal, the appellate division held that no waiver occurred. Moreover, because hundreds of apparently otherwise eligible voters failed to fill in their party enrollment and/or prior address, it could be reasonably inferred that these voters were misled thereby into omitting the required information. Finally, the candidate failed to make a sufficient showing of voting irregularities in the machine vote to require a hearing on that issue. Judgment reversed.			
Ex parte Avery	Supreme Court of Alabama	843 So. 2d 137; 2002 Ala. LEXIS 239	August 23, 2002	Petitioner probate judge moved for a writ of mandamus directing a circuit judge to vacate his order requiring the probate judge to transfer all election materials to the	The issuance of a writ of mandamus was appropriate. The district attorney had a right to the election materials because he was conducting a criminal investigation of the last election. Furthermore, the circuit judge had no jurisdiction or authority to issue an order directing that the election materials be given to the clerk. The	No	N/A	No

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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
				circuit clerk and holding him in contempt for failing to do so. The probate judge also requested that said material be turned over to the district attorney, pursuant to an outstanding subpoena.	district attorney received several claims of irregularities in the election, some of which could constitute voter fraud. Petition granted and writ issued. -			
Harpole v. Kemper County Democratic Exec. Comm.	Supreme Court of Mississippi	908 So. 2d 129; 2005 Miss. LEXIS 463	August 4, 2005	After his loss in a primary election for the office of sheriff, appellant candidate sued appellees, a political party's executive committee and the incumbent sheriff, alleging irregularities in the election. The circuit court dismissed the candidate's petition for judicial review with prejudice. He appealed.	The candidate alleged the sheriff had his deputies transport prisoners to the polls, felons voted, and the absentee voter law was breached. The committee agreed with the last contention and threw out the absentee ballots (seven percent of votes cast); after a recount, the sheriff still prevailed. The trial court dismissed the case due to alleged defects in the petition; in the alternative, it held that the candidate failed to sufficiently allege violations and irregularities in the election. The supreme court held that the petition was not defective. Disqualification of seven percent of the total votes was not substantial enough so as to cause the will of the voters to	No	N/A	No

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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
					be impossible to discern and to warrant a special election, and there were not enough illegal votes cast for the sheriff to change the outcome. A blanket allegation implying that the sheriff had deputies transport prisoners to the polls was not supported by credible evidence. Judgment affirmed.			
United States v. Madden	United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit	403 F.3d 347; 2005 U.S. App. LEXIS 5326	April 4, 2005	Defendant appealed his conviction for violating the federal vote-buying statute. He also appealed the sentence imposed by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky at Pikeville. The district court applied the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual (Guidelines) § 3B1.1(c) supervisory--role enhancement and increased defendant's base offense level by two	Defendant paid three people to vote for a local candidate in a primary election. The same ballot contained candidates for the U.S. Senate. While he waived his right to appeal his conviction, he nonetheless asserted two arguments in seeking to avoid the waiver. He first posited that the vote buying statute prohibited only buying votes for federal candidates----a prohibition not violated by his conduct. In the alternative, he stated if the statute did criminalize buying votes for state or local candidates, then the statute was unconstitutional. Both arguments failed. Defendant argued that applying the supervisory--role enhancement constituted impermissible double counting because the supervision he exercised was no more than necessary to establish a vote--buying offense.	No	N/A	No

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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
				levels.	That argument also failed. Defendant next argued that the district court erred by applying the vulnerable--victim enhancement under U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 3A1.1(b)(1). He acknowledged that he knew the mentally ill people who sold their votes were vulnerable, but maintained they were not victims because they received \$50 for their votes. The vote sellers were not victims for Guidelines purposes. The district court erred. Defendant's appeal of conviction was dismissed. Defendant's sentence was vacated, and the case was remanded for resentencing.			
United States v. Slone	United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit	411 F.3d 643; 2005 U.S. App. LEXIS 10137	June 3, 2005	Defendant pled guilty to vote buying in a federal election. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky sentenced defendant to 10 months in custody and recommended that the sentence be served at an institution that could	Defendant offered to pay voters for voting in a primary election. Defendant claimed that the vote buying statute did not apply to him because his conduct related solely to a candidate for a county office. Alternatively, defendant asserted that the statute was unconstitutional because it exceeded Congress' enumerated powers. Finally, defendant argued that the district court erred when it failed to consider his medical condition as a ground for a downward departure at sentencing. The	No	N/A	No

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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?
				accommodate defendant's medical needs. Defendant appealed his conviction and sentence.	appellate court found that the vote buying statute applied to all elections in which a federal candidate was on the ballot, and the government need not prove that defendant intended to affect the federal component of the election by his corrupt practices. The facts admitted by defendant at his guilty-plea hearing established all of the essential elements of an offense. The Elections Clause and the Necessary and Proper Clause combined to provide Congress with the power to regulate mixed federal and state elections even when federal candidates were running unopposed. There was no error in the district court's decision on departure under U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 5H1.4. Defendant's conviction and sentence were affirmed.			
United States v. Smith	United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit	139 Fed. Appx. 681; 2005 U.S. App. LEXIS 14855	July 18, 2005	Defendants were convicted of vote buying and conspiracy to buy votes. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky entered judgment on	One of the defendants was a state representative who decided to run for an elected position. Defendants worked together and with others to buy votes. During defendants' trial, in addition to testimony regarding vote buying, evidence was introduced that two witnesses had been threatened. The appellate court found that defendants	No	N/A	No

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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
				<p>the jury verdict and sentenced defendants. Defendants appealed.</p>	<p>failed to show evidence of prejudice with regard to denial of the motion for severance. Threat evidence was not excludable under Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) because it was admissible to show consciousness of guilt without any inference as to the character of defendants. Admission of witnesses' testimony was proper because each witness testified that he or she was approached by a member of the conspiracy and offered money for his or her vote. The remaining incarcerated defendant's challenges to his sentence had merit because individuals who sold their votes were not "victims" for the purposes of U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 3 A1.1. Furthermore, application of U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 3B1.1(b) violated defendant's Sixth Amendment rights because it was based on facts that defendant did not admit or prove to the jury beyond a reasonable doubt. Defendants' convictions were affirmed. The remaining incarcerated defendant's sentence was vacated and his case was remanded for resentencing in accordance with Booker.</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
Nugent v. Phelps	Court of Appeal of Louisiana, Second Circuit	816 So. 2d 349; 2002 La. App. LEXIS 1138	April 23, 2002	Plaintiff incumbent police chief sued defendant challenger, the winning candidate, to have the election nullified and a new election held based on numerous irregularities and unlawful activities by the challenger and his supporters. The challenger won the election by a margin of four votes. At the end of the incumbent's case, the district court for the dismissed his suit. The incumbent appealed.	The incumbent argued that: (1) the number of persons who were bribed for their votes by the challenger's worker was sufficient to change the outcome of the election; (2) the trial judge failed to inform potential witnesses that they could be given immunity from prosecution for bribery of voters if they came forth with truthful testimony; (3) the votes of three of his ardent supporters should have been counted because they were incarcerated for the sole purpose of keeping them from campaigning and voting; and (4) the district attorney, a strong supporter of the challenger, abused his power when he subpoenaed the incumbent to appear before the grand jury a week preceding the election. The appellate court held no more than two votes would be subtracted, a difference that would be insufficient to change the election result or make it impossible to determine. The appellate court found the trial judge read the immunity portion of the statute to the potential witnesses. The appellate court found the arrests of the three supporters were the result of grand jury indictments, and there was no manifest error in	No	N/A	No

005933

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					holding that the incumbent failed to prove a scheme by the district attorney. The judgment of the trial court was affirmed.			
Eason v. State	Court of Appeals of Mississippi	2005 Miss. App. LEXIS 1017	December 13, 2005	Defendant appealed a decision of circuit court convicting him of one count of conspiracy to commit voter fraud and eight counts of voter fraud.	Defendant was helping with his cousin's campaign in a run-off election for county supervisor. Together, they drove around town, picking up various people who were either at congregating spots or their homes. Defendant would drive the voters to the clerk's office where they would vote by absentee ballot and defendant would give them beer or money. Defendant claimed he was entitled to a mistrial because the prosecutor advanced an impermissible "sending the message" argument. The court held that it was precluded from reviewing the entire context in which the argument arose because, while the prosecutor's closing argument was in the record, the defense counsel's closing argument was not. Also, because the prosecutor's statement was incomplete due to defense counsel's objection, the court could not say that the statement made it impossible for defendant to receive a fair trial. Furthermore, the trial judge did not	No	N/A	No

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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
					abuse his discretion when he did not allow defendant to ask the individual whether she wanted to see defendant go to prison because the individual's potential bias was shown by the individual's testimony that she expected the prosecution to recommend her sentence. The court affirmed defendant's conviction.			
United States v. Turner	United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky	2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 31709	November 30, 2005	Defendants were charged with committing mail fraud and conspiracy to commit mail fraud and vote--buying. First defendant filed a motion to recuse. Second defendant's motion to join the motion to recuse was granted. First defendant moved to compel the Government to grant testimonial use immunity to second defendant and moved to sever	Defendants argued that recusal was mandated by 28 U.S.C.S. § 455(a) and (b)(1). The court found no merit in defendants' arguments. The fact that the judge's husband was the commissioner of the Kentucky Department of Environmental Protection, a position to which he was appointed by the Republican Governor, was not relevant. The judge's husband was neither a party nor a witness. The court further concluded that no reasonable person could find that the judge's spouse had any direct interest in the instant action. As for issue of money donated by the judge's husband to Republican opponents of first defendant, the court could not discern any reason why such facts warranted recusal. First defendant asserted that	No	N/A	No

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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
				defendants.	second defendant should have been granted use immunity based on a belief that second defendant would testify that first defendant did not agree to, possess knowledge of, engage in, or otherwise participate in any of the illegal activity alleged in the indictment. The court found the summary of expected testimony to be too general to grant immunity. In addition, it was far from clear whether the court had the power to grant testimonial use immunity to second defendant. Defendants' motion to recuse was denied. First defendant's motions to compel and to sever were denied.			
Ways v. Shively	Supreme Court of Nebraska	264 Neb. 250; 646 N.W.2d 621; 2002 Neb. LEXIS 158	July 5, 2002	Appellant felon filed a writ of mandamus, which sought to compel appellee Election Commissioner of Lancaster County, Nebraska, to permit him to register to vote. The District Court for Lancaster County denied the	The felon was discharged from the Nebraska State Penitentiary in June 1998 after completing his sentences for the crimes of pandering, carrying a concealed weapon and attempting to possess a controlled substance. The commissioner asserted that as a result of the felon's conviction, the sentence for which had neither been reversed nor annulled, he had lost his right to vote. The commissioner contended that the only method by which the felon's	No	N/A	No

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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
				felon's petition for writ of mandamus and dismissed the petition. The felon appealed.	right to vote could be restored was through a warrant of discharge issued by the Nebraska Board of Pardons---a warrant of discharge had not been issued. The supreme court ruled that the certificate of discharge issued to the felon upon his release did not restore his right to vote. The supreme court ruled that as a matter of law, the specific right to vote was not restored to the felon upon his discharge from incarceration at the completion of his sentences. The judgment was affirmed.			
Fischer v. Governor	Supreme Court of New Hampshire	145 N.H. 28; 749 A.2d 321; 2000 N.H. LEXIS 16	March 24, 2000	Appellant State of New Hampshire challenged a ruling of the superior court that the felon disenfranchisement statutes violate N.H. Const. pt. I, Art. 11.	Appellee was incarcerated at the New Hampshire State Prison on felony convictions. When he requested an absentee ballot to vote from a city clerk, the request was denied. The clerk sent him a copy of N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 607(A)(2) (1986), which prohibits a felon from voting "from the time of his sentence until his final discharge." The trial court declared the disenfranchisement statutes unconstitutional and ordered local election officials to allow the plaintiff to vote. Appellant State of New Hampshire challenged this ruling. The central issue was whether the felon	No	N/A	No

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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
					disenfranchisement statutes violated N.H. Const. pt. I, art. 11. After a review of the article, its constitutional history, and legislation pertinent to the right of felons to vote, the court concluded that the legislature retained the authority under the article to determine voter qualifications and that the felon disenfranchisement statutes were a reasonable exercise of legislative authority, and reversed. Judgment reversed because the court concluded that the legislature retained its authority under the New Hampshire Constitution to determine voter qualifications and that the felon disenfranchisement statutes were a reasonable exercise of legislative authority.			
Mixon v. Commonwealth	Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania	759 A.2d 442; 2000 Pa. Commw. LEXIS 534	September 18, 2000	Respondents filed objections to petitioners' complaint seeking declaratory relief as to the unconstitutionality of the Pennsylvania Election Code, 25 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§	Petitioner convicted felons were presently or had formerly been confined in state prison. Petitioner elector was currently registered to vote in respondent state. Petitioners filed a complaint against respondent state seeking declaratory relief challenging as unconstitutional, state election and voting laws that excluded confined felons from the definition of qualified	No	N/A	No

005988

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				2600 -- 3591, and the Pennsylvania Voter Registration Act, 25 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§ 961.101--961.5109, regarding felon voting rights.	absentee electors and that barred a felon who had been released from a penal institution for less than five years from registering to vote. Respondents filed objections to petitioners' complaint. The court sustained respondents' objection that incarcerated felons were not unconstitutionally deprived of qualified absentee elector status because respondent state had broad power to determine the conditions under which suffrage could be exercised. However, petitioner elector had no standing and the court overruled objection as to deprivation of ex--felon voting rights. The court sustained respondents' objection since incarcerated felons were not unconstitutionally deprived of qualified absentee elector status and petitioner elector had no standing, but objection that ex--incarcerated felons' voting rights were deprived was overruled since status penalized them.			
NAACP Philadelphia Branch v. Ridge	United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania	2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 11520	August 14, 2000	Plaintiffs moved for a preliminary injunction, which the parties agreed to consolidate with the	Plaintiffs, ex--felon, unincorporated association, and others, filed a civil rights suit against defendant state and local officials, contending that the Pennsylvania Voter Registration Act,	No	N/A	No

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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
				merits determination for a permanent injunction, in plaintiffs' civil rights suit contending that the Pennsylvania Voter Registration Act, offended the Equal Protection Clause of U.S. Const. amend. XIV.	violated the Equal Protection Clause by prohibiting some ex--felons from voting during the five year period following their release from prison, while permitting other ex--felons to vote. Plaintiffs conceded that one plaintiff lacked standing, and the court assumed the remaining plaintiffs had standing. The court found that all that all three of the special circumstances necessary to invoke the Pullman doctrine were present in the case, but found that abstention was not appropriate under the circumstances since it did not agree with plaintiffs' contention that the time constraints caused by the upcoming election meant that the option of pursuing their claims in state court did not offer plaintiffs an adequate remedy. Plaintiff's motion for permanent injunction denied; the court abstained from deciding merits of plaintiffs' claims under the Pullman doctrine because all three of the special circumstances necessary to invoke the doctrine were present in the case; all further proceedings stayed until further order.			
Farrakhan v.	United States	2000	December	Plaintiffs, convicted	The felons alleged that Washington's	No	N/A	No

005990

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
Locke	District Court for the Eastern District of Washington	U.S. Dist. LEXIS 22212	1, 2000	felons who were also racial minorities, sued defendants for alleged violations of the Voting Rights Act. The parties filed cross-motions for summary judgment.	felon disenfranchisement and restoration of civil rights schemes, premised upon Wash. Const. art. VI § 3, resulted in the denial of the right to vote to racial minorities in violation of the VRA. They argued that race bias in, or the discriminatory effect of, the criminal justice system resulted in a disproportionate number of racial minorities being disenfranchised following felony convictions. The court concluded that Washington's felon disenfranchisement provision disenfranchised a disproportionate number of minorities; as a result, minorities were under-represented in Washington's political process. The Rooker-Feldman doctrine barred the felons from bringing any as-applied challenges, and even if it did not bar such claims, there was no evidence that the felons' individual convictions were born of discrimination in the criminal justice system. However, the felons' facial challenge also failed. The remedy they sought would create a new constitutional problem, allowing disenfranchisement only of white felons. Further, the felons did not establish a causal connection between			

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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
					the disenfranchisement provision and the prohibited result. The court granted defendants' motion and denied the felons' motion for summary judgment.			
Johnson v. Bush	United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida	214 F. Supp. 2d 1333; 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14782	July 18, 2002	Plaintiff felons sued defendant state officials for alleged violations of their constitutional rights. The officials moved and the felons cross-moved for summary judgment.	The felons had all successfully completed their terms of incarceration and/or probation, but their civil rights to register and vote had not been restored. They alleged that Florida's disenfranchisement law violated their rights under First, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-Fourth Amendments to the United States Constitution, as well as § 1983 and §§ 2 and 10 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Each of the felons' claims was fatally flawed. The felons' exclusion from voting did not violate the Equal Protection or Due Process Clauses of the United States Constitution. The First Amendment did not guarantee felons the right to vote. Although there was evidence that racial animus was a factor in the initial enactment of Florida's disenfranchisement law, there was no evidence that race played a part in the re-enactment of that provision. Although it appeared that there was a disparate impact on minorities, the	No	N/A	No

005992

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the case be Researched Further?
					<p>cause was racially neutral. Finally, requiring the felons to pay their victim restitution before their rights would be restored did not constitute an improper poll tax or wealth qualification. The court granted the officials' motion for summary judgment and implicitly denied the felons' motion. Thus, the court dismissed the lawsuit with prejudice.</p>			
King v. City of Boston	United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts	2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8421	May 13, 2004	Plaintiff inmate filed a motion for summary judgment in his action challenging the constitutionality of Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 51, § 1, which excluded incarcerated felons from voting while they were imprisoned.	The inmate was convicted of a felony and incarcerated. His application for an absentee ballot was denied on the ground that he was not qualified to register and vote under Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 51, § 1. The inmate argued that the statute was unconstitutional as it applied to him because it amounted to additional punishment for crimes he committed before the statute's enactment and thus violated his due process rights and the prohibition against ex post facto laws and bills of attainder. The court held that the statute was regulatory and not punitive because rational choices were implicated in the statute's disenfranchisement of persons under guardianship, persons disqualified	No	N/A	No

005993

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					because of corrupt elections practices, persons under 18 years of age, as well as incarcerated felons. Specifically, incarcerated felons were disqualified during the period of their imprisonment when it would be difficult to identify their address and ensure the accuracy of their ballots. Therefore, the court concluded that Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 51, § 1 did not violate the inmate's constitutional rights. The court found the statute at issue to be constitutional and denied the inmate's motion for summary judgment.			
Hayden v. Pataki	United States District Court for the Southern District of New York	2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10863	June 14, 2004	In a 42 U.S.C.S. § 1983 action filed by plaintiffs, black and latino convicted felons, alleging that N.Y. Const. art. II, § 3 and N.Y. Elec. Law § 5--106(2) were unconstitutional, defendants, New York's governor and the chairperson of the board of elections, moved for	The felons sued defendants, alleging that N.Y. Const. art. II, § 3 and N.Y. Elec. Law § 5--106(2) unlawfully denied suffrage to incarcerated and paroled felons on account of their race. The court granted defendants' motion for judgment on the pleadings on the felons' claims under U.S. Const. amend. XIV, XV because their factual allegations were insufficient from which to draw an inference that the challenged provisions or their predecessors were enacted with discriminatory intent, and because denying suffrage to those who received	No	N/A	No

005994

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis/(if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				judgment on the pleadings under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(c).	more severe punishments, such as a term of incarceration, and not to those who received a lesser punishment, such as probation, was not arbitrary. The felons' claims under 42 U.S.C.S. § 1973 were dismissed because § 1973 could not be used to challenge the legality of N.Y. Elec. Law § 5--106. Defendants' motion was granted as to the felons' claims under 42 U.S.C.S. § 1971 because § 1971 did not provide for a private right of action, and because the felons were not "otherwise qualified to vote." The court also granted defendants' motion on the felons' U.S. Const. amend. I claim because it did not guarantee a felon the right to vote. Defendants' motion for judgment on the pleadings was granted in the felons' § 1983 action.			
Farrakhan v. Washington	United States Court for Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	338 F.3d 1009; 2003 U.S. App. LEXIS 14810	July 25, 2003	Plaintiff inmates sued defendant state officials, claiming that Washington state's felon disenfranchisement scheme constitutes improper race--based vote denial in	Upon conviction of infamous crimes in the state, (that is, crimes punishable by death or imprisonment in a state correctional facility), the inmates were disenfranchised. The inmates claimed that the disenfranchisement scheme violated § 2 because the criminal justice system was biased against minorities, causing a disproportionate	No	N/A	No

005995

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				violation of § 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Washington granted summary judgment dismissing the inmates' claims. The inmates appealed.	minority representation among those being disenfranchised. The appellate court held, inter alia, that the district court erred in failing to consider evidence of racial bias in the state's criminal justice system in determining whether the state's felon disenfranchisement laws resulted in denial of the right to vote on account of race. Instead of applying its novel "by itself" causation standard, the district court should have applied a totality of the circumstances test that included analysis of the inmates' compelling evidence of racial bias in Washington's criminal justice system. However, the inmates lacked standing to challenge the restoration scheme because they presented no evidence of their eligibility, much less even allege that they were eligible for restoration, and had not attempted to have their civil rights restored. The court affirmed as to the eligibility claim but reversed and remanded for further proceedings to the bias in the criminal justice system claim.			
In re Phillips	Supreme Court of Virginia	265 Va. 81; 574	January 10, 2003	The circuit court, entered a judgment	More than five years earlier, the former felon was convicted of the felony of	No	N/A	No

005996

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
		S.E.2d 270; 2003 Va. LEXIS 10		in which it declined to consider petitioner former felon's petition for approval of her request to seek restoration of her eligibility to register to vote. The former felon appealed.	making a false written statement incident to a firearm purchase. She then petitioned the trial court asking it to approve her request to seek restoration of her eligibility to register to vote. Her request was based on Va. Code Ann. § 53.1-231.2, allowing persons convicted of non-violent felonies to petition a trial court for approval of a request to seek restoration of voting rights. The trial court declined. It found that Va. Code Ann. § 53.1-231.2 violated constitutional separation of powers principles since it gave the trial court powers belonging to the governor. It also found that even if the statute was constitutional, it was fundamentally flawed for not providing notice to respondent Commonwealth regarding a petition. After the petition was denied, the state supreme court found the separation of powers principles were not violated since the statute only allowed the trial court to determine if an applicant met the requirements to have voting eligibility restored. It also found the statute was not fundamentally flawed since the Commonwealth was not an interested			

005997

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					party entitled to notice. OUTCOME: The judgment was reversed and the case was remanded for further proceedings.			
Howard v. Gilmore	United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit	2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 2680	February 23, 2000	Appellant challenged the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia's order summarily dismissing his complaint, related to his inability to vote as a convicted felon, for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.	Appellant was disenfranchised by the Commonwealth of Virginia following his felony conviction. He challenged that decision by suing the Commonwealth under the U.S. Const. amends. I, XIV, XV, XIX, and XXIV, and under the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The lower court summarily dismissed his complaint under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim. Appellant challenged. The court found U.S. Const. amend. I created no private right of action for seeking reinstatement of previously canceled voting rights, U.S. Const. amends. XIV, XV, XIX, and the VRA required either gender or race discrimination, neither of which appellant asserted, and the U.S. Const. amend. XXIV, while prohibiting the imposition of poll taxes, did not prohibit the imposition of a \$10 fee for reinstatement of appellant's civil rights, including the right to vote. Consequently, appellant failed to state a claim. The court affirmed, finding	No	N/A	No

005998

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					that none of the constitutional provisions appellant relied on were properly pled because appellant failed to assert that either his race or gender were involved in the decisions to deny him the vote. Conditioning reestablishment of his civil rights on a \$10 fee was not unconstitutional.			
Johnson v. Governor of Fla.	United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit	353 F.3d 1287; 2003 U.S. App. LEXIS 25859	December 19, 2003	Plaintiffs, ex--felon citizens of Florida, on their own right and on behalf of others, sought review of a decision of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, which granted summary judgment to defendants, members of the Florida Clemency Board in their official capacity. The citizens challenged the validity of the Florida felon disenfranchisement	The citizens alleged that Fla. Const. art. VI, § 4 (1968) was racially discriminatory and violated their constitutional rights. The citizens also alleged violations of the Voting Rights Act. The court initially examined the history of Fla. Const. art. VI, § 4 (1968) and determined that the citizens had presented evidence that historically the disenfranchisement provisions were motivated by a discriminatory animus. The citizens had met their initial burden of showing that race was a substantial motivating factor. The state was then required to show that the current disenfranchisement provisions would have been enacted absent the impermissible discriminatory intent. Because the state had not met its burden, summary judgment should not have been granted. The court found	No	N/A	No

005999

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further?
				laws.	that the claim under the Voting Rights Act, also needed to be remanded for further proceedings. Under a totality of the circumstances, the district court needed to analyze whether intentional racial discrimination was behind the Florida disenfranchisement provisions, in violation of the Voting Rights Act. The court affirmed the district court's decision to grant summary judgment on the citizens' poll tax claim. The court reversed the district court's decision to grant summary judgment to the Board on the claims under the equal protection clause and for violation of federal voting laws and remanded the matter to the district court for further proceedings.			
State v. Black	Court of Appeals of Tennessee	2002 Tenn. App. LEXIS 696	September 26, 2002	In 1997, petitioner was convicted of forgery and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, but was immediately placed on probation. He subsequently petitioned the circuit court for restoration	The appellate court's original opinion found that petitioner had not lost his right to hold public office because Tennessee law removed that right only from convicted felons who were "sentenced to the penitentiary." The trial court's amended judgment made it clear that petitioner was in fact sentenced to the penitentiary. Based upon this correction to the record, the appellate court found that petitioner's	No	N/A	No

000900

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				<p>of citizenship. The trial court restored his citizenship rights. The State appealed. The appellate court issued its opinion, but granted the State's motions to supplement the record and to rehear its decision.</p>	<p>sentence to the penitentiary resulted in the forfeiture of his right to seek and hold public office by operation of Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-20--114. However, the appellate court concluded that this new information did not requires a different outcome on the merits of the issue of restoration of his citizenship rights, including the right to seek and hold public office. The appellate court adhered to its conclusion that the statutory presumption in favor of the restoration was not overcome by a showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, of good cause to deny the petition for restoration of citizenship rights. The appellate court affirmed the restoration of petitioner's right to vote and reversed the denial of his right to seek and hold public office. His full rights of citizenship were restored.</p>			
Johnson v. Governor of Fla.	United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit	405 F.3d 1214; 2005 U.S. App. LEXIS 5945	April 12, 2005	Plaintiff individuals sued defendant members of Florida Clemency Board, arguing that Florida's felon disenfranchisement	The individuals argued that the racial animus motivating the adoption of Florida's disenfranchisement laws in 1868 remained legally operative despite the reenactment of Fla. Const. art. VI, § 4 in 1968. The subsequent reenactment eliminated any	No	N/A	No

006001

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				<p>law, Fla. Const. art. VI, § 4 (1968), violated the Equal Protection Clause and 42 U.S.C.S. § 1973. The United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida granted the members summary judgment. A divided appellate panel reversed. The panel opinion was vacated and a rehearing en banc was granted.</p>	<p>discriminatory taint from the law as originally enacted because the provision narrowed the class of disenfranchised individuals and was amended through a deliberative process. Moreover, there was no allegation of racial discrimination at the time of the reenactment. Thus, the disenfranchisement provision was not a violation of the Equal Protection Clause and the district court properly granted the members summary judgment on that claim. The argument that 42 U.S.C.S. § 1973 applied to Florida's disenfranchisement provision was rejected because it raised grave constitutional concerns, i.e., prohibiting a practice that the Fourteenth Amendment permitted the state to maintain. In addition, the legislative history indicated that Congress never intended the Voting Rights Act to reach felon disenfranchisement provisions. Thus, the district court properly granted the members summary judgment on the Voting Rights Act claim. The motion for summary judgment in favor of the members was granted.</p>			

006002

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
Hileman v. McGinness	Appellate Court of Illinois, Fifth District	316 Ill. App. 3d 868; 739 N.E.2d 81; 2000 Ill. App. LEXIS 845	October 25, 2000	Appellant challenged the circuit court's declaration that the result of a primary election for county circuit clerk was void.	In a primary election for county circuit clerk, the parties agreed that 681 absentee ballots were presumed invalid. The ballots had been commingled with the valid ballots. There were no markings or indications on the ballots which would have allowed them to be segregated from other ballots cast. Because the ballots could not have been segregated, apportionment was the appropriate remedy if no fraud was involved. If fraud was involved, the election would have had to have been voided and a new election held. Because the trial court did not hold an evidentiary hearing on the fraud allegations, and did not determine whether fraud was in issue, the case was remanded for a determination as to whether fraud was evident in the electoral process. Judgment reversed and remanded.	No	N/A	No
Eason v. State	Court of Appeals of Mississippi	2005 Miss. App. LEXIS 1017	December 13, 2005	Defendant appealed a decision of the circuit court convicting him of one count of conspiracy to commit voter fraud	Defendant was helping with his cousin's campaign in a run-off election for county supervisor. Together, they drove around town, picking up various people who were either at congregating spots or their homes. Defendant would drive the	No	N/A	No

006003

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				and eight counts of voter fraud.	voters to the clerk's office where they would vote by absentee ballot and defendant would give them beer or money. Defendant claimed he was entitled to a mistrial because the prosecutor advanced an impermissible "sending the message" argument. The court held that it was precluded from reviewing the entire context in which the argument arose because, while the prosecutor's closing argument was in the record, the defense counsel's closing argument was not. Also, because the prosecutor's statement was incomplete due to defense counsel's objection, the court could not say that the statement made it impossible for defendant to receive a fair trial. Judgment affirmed.			
Wilson v. Commonwealth	Court of Appeals of Virginia	2000 Va. App. LEXIS 322	May 2, 2000	Defendant appealed the judgment of the circuit court which convicted her of election fraud.	At trial, the Commonwealth introduced substantial testimony and documentary evidence that defendant had continued to live at one residence in the 13th District, long after she stated on the voter registration form that she was living at a residence in the 51st House District. The evidence included records showing electricity and water usage, records from the Department of Motor	No	N/A	No

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					Vehicles and school records. Thus, the evidence was sufficient to support the jury's verdict that defendant made "a false material statement" on the voter registration card required to be filed in order for her to be a candidate for office in the primary in question. Judgment affirmed.			
Townson v. Stonicher	Supreme Court of Alabama	2005 Ala. LEXIS 214	December 9, 2005	The circuit court overturned the results of a mayoral election after reviewing the absentee ballots cast for said election, resulting in a loss for appellant incumbent based on the votes received from appellee voters. The incumbent appealed, and the voters cross-appealed. In the meantime, the trial court stayed enforcement of its judgment pending resolution of the appeal.	The voters and the incumbent all challenged the judgment entered by the trial court arguing that it impermissibly included or excluded certain votes. The appeals court agreed with the voters that the trial court should have excluded the votes of those voters for the incumbent who included an improper form of identification with their absentee ballots. It was undisputed that at least 30 absentee voters who voted for the incumbent provided with their absentee ballots a form of identification that was not proper under Alabama law. As a result, the court further agreed that the trial court erred in allowing those voters to somewhat "cure" that defect by providing a proper form of identification at the trial of the election contest, because, under those	No	N/A	No

006005

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>circumstances, it was difficult to conclude that those voters made an honest effort to comply with the law. Moreover, to count the votes of voters who failed to comply with the essential requirement of submitting proper identification with their absentee ballots had the effect of disenfranchising qualified electors who choose not to vote but rather than to make the effort to comply with the absentee--voting requirements. The judgment declaring the incumbent's opponent the winner was affirmed. The judgment counting the challenged votes in the final tally of votes was reversed, and said votes were subtracted from the incumbents total, and the stay was vacated. All other arguments were rendered moot as a result.</p>			
<p>ACLU of Minn. v. Kiffmeyer</p>	<p>United States District Court for the District of Minnesota</p>	<p>2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 22996</p>	<p>October 29, 2004</p>	<p>Plaintiffs, voters and associations, filed for a temporary restraining order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 65, against defendant, Minnesota Secretary</p>	<p>Plaintiffs argued that Minn. Stat. § 201.061 was inconsistent with the Help America Vote Act because it did not authorize the voter to complete registration either by a "current and valid photo identification" or by use of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>No</p>

9006000

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				of State, concerning voter registration.	government document that showed the name and address of the individual. The Secretary advised the court that there were less than 600 voters who attempted to register by mail but whose registrations were deemed incomplete. The court found that plaintiffs demonstrated that they were likely to succeed on their claim that the authorization in Minn. Stat. § 201.061, sub. 3, violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution insofar as it did not also authorize the use of a photographic tribal identification card by American Indians who do not reside on their tribal reservations. Also, the court found that plaintiffs demonstrated that they were likely to succeed on their claims that Minn. R. 8200.5100, violated the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution. A temporary restraining order was entered.			
League of Women Voters v. Blackwell	United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio	340 F. Supp. 2d 823; 2004	October 20, 2004	Plaintiff organizations filed suit against defendant, Ohio's	The directive in question instructed election officials to issue provisional ballots to first-time voters who registered by mail but did not provide	No	N/A	No

006007

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
		U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20926		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.	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 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 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, even if the cost, in terms of uncounted ballots, was regrettable. The court granted the Secretary's motion to dismiss.			

800900

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
New York v. County of Del.	United States District Court for the Northern District of New York	82 F. Supp. 2d 12; 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1398	February 8, 2000	Plaintiffs brought a claim in the district court under the Americans With Disabilities Act and filed a motion for a preliminary injunction and motion for leave to amend their complaint, and defendants were ordered to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be issued.	In their complaint plaintiffs alleged that defendants violated the ADA by making the voting locations inaccessible to disabled persons and asked for a preliminary injunction requiring defendants to come into compliance before the next election. The court found that defendants were the correct parties, because pursuant to New York election law defendants were responsible for the voting locations. The court further found that the class plaintiffs represented would suffer irreparable harm if they were not able to vote, because, if the voting locations were inaccessible, disabled persons would be denied the right to vote. Also, due to the alleged facts, the court found plaintiffs would likely succeed on the merits. Consequently, the court granted plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction. The court granted plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction and granted plaintiffs' motion for leave to amend their complaint.	No	N/A	No
New York v. County of Schoharie	United States District Court for the Northern	82 F. Supp. 2d 19; 2000	February 8, 2000	Plaintiffs brought a claim in the district court under the	In their complaint, plaintiffs alleged defendants violated the ADA by allowing voting locations to be	No	N/A	No

600900

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
	District of New York	U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1399		Americans With Disabilities Act and filed a motion for a preliminary injunction and a motion for leave to amend their complaint, and defendants were ordered to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be issued.	inaccessible for disabled persons and asked for a preliminary injunction requiring defendants to come into compliance before the next election. The court found that defendants were the correct party, because pursuant to New York election law, defendants were responsible for the voting locations. The court further found that the class plaintiffs represented would suffer irreparable harm if they were not able to vote, because, if the voting locations were inaccessible, disabled persons would be denied the right to vote. Also, the court found that plaintiffs would likely succeed on the merits of their case. Consequently, the court granted plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction. The court granted plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction because plaintiffs showed irreparable harm and proved likely success on the merits and granted plaintiff's motion for leave to amend the complaint.			
Westchester Disabled on the Move, Inc. v. County of	United States District Court for the Southern District of New York	346 F. Supp. 2d 473; 2004	October 22, 2004	Plaintiffs sued defendant county, county board of elections, and	The inability to vote at assigned locations on election day constituted irreparable harm. However, plaintiffs could not show a likelihood of success	No	N/A	No

006010

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
Westchester	York	U.S. Dist. LEXIS 24203		election officials pursuant to 42 U.S.C.S. §§ 12131--12134, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296, and N.Y. Elec. Law § 4-1-4. Plaintiffs moved for a preliminary injunction, requesting (among other things) that the court order defendants to modify the polling places in the county so that they were accessible to disabled voters on election day. Defendants moved to dismiss.	on the merits because the currently named defendants could not provide complete relief sought by plaintiffs. Although the county board of elections was empowered to select an alternative polling place should it determine that a polling place designated by a municipality was "unsuitable or unsafe," it was entirely unclear that its power to merely designate suitable polling places would be adequate to ensure that all polling places used in the upcoming election actually conformed with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Substantial changes and modifications to existing facilities would have to be made, and such changes would be difficult, if not impossible, to make without the cooperation of municipalities. Further, the court could order defendants to approve voting machines that conformed to the ADA were they to be purchased and submitted for county approval, but the court could not order them to purchase them for the voting districts in the county. A judgment issued in the absence of the municipalities would be inadequate. Plaintiffs' motion for preliminary			

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					injunction was denied, and defendants' motion to dismiss was granted.			
Nat'l Org. on Disability v. Tartaglione	United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania	2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16731	October 11, 2001	Plaintiffs, disabled voters and special interest organizations, sued defendants, city commissioners, under the Americans with Disabilities Act and § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and regulations under both statutes, regarding election practices. The commissioners moved to dismiss for failure (1) to state a cause of action and (2) to join an indispensable party.	The voters were visually impaired or wheelchair bound. They challenged the commissioners' failure to provide talking voting machines and wheelchair accessible voting places. They claimed discrimination in the process of voting because they were not afforded the same opportunity to participate in the voting process as non--disabled voters, and assisted voting and voting by alternative ballot were substantially different from, more burdensome than, and more intrusive than the voting process utilized by non--disabled voters. The court found that the complaint stated causes of actions under the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act, and 28 C.F.R. §§ 35.151 and 35.130. The court found that the voters and organizations had standing to raise their claims. The organizations had standing through the voters' standing or because they used significant resources challenging the commissioners' conduct. The plaintiffs failed to join the state official who would need to approve any talking	No	N/A	Yes-see if the case was refiled

006011

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (If of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					voting machine as a party. As the court could not afford complete relief to the visually impaired voters in that party's absence, it granted the motion to dismiss under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(7) without prejudice. The court granted the commissioners' motion to dismiss in part, and denied it in part. The court granted the motion to dismiss the claims of the visually impaired voters for failure to join an indispensable party, without prejudice, and with leave to amend the complaint.			
TENNESSEE, Petitioner v. GEORGE LANE et al.	United States Supreme Court	541 U.S. 509; 124 S. Ct. 1978; 158 L. Ed. 2d 820; 2004 U.S. LEXIS 3386	May 17, 2004	Respondent paraplegics sued petitioner State of Tennessee, alleging that the State failed to provide reasonable access to court facilities in violation of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Upon the grant of a writ of certiorari, the State appealed the judgment of the	The state contended that the abrogation of state sovereign immunity in Title II of the ADA exceeded congressional authority under U.S. Const. amend XIV, § 5, to enforce substantive constitutional guarantees. The United States Supreme Court held, however, that Title II, as it applied to the class of cases implicating the fundamental right of access to the courts, constituted a valid exercise of Congress's authority. Title II was responsive to evidence of pervasive unequal treatment of persons with disabilities in the administration of state services and programs, and such disability discrimination was thus	No	N/A	No

006012

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit which denied the State's claim of sovereign immunity.	an appropriate subject for prophylactic legislation. Regardless of whether the State could be subjected to liability for failing to provide access to other facilities or services, the fundamental right of access to the courts warranted the limited requirement that the State reasonably accommodate disabled persons to provide such access. Title II was thus a reasonable prophylactic measure, reasonably targeted to a legitimate end. The judgment denying the State's claim of sovereign immunity was affirmed.			
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 of the Fourteenth Amendment. The United States	The voters asserted that § 3503.02---- which stated that the place 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 in the first place. The National Voter Registration Act did not bar the Board's continuing	No	N/A	No

006013

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				District Court for the Northern District of Ohio granted summary judgment in favor of defendants. The voters appealed.	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. § 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.			
Wilson v. Commonwealth	Court of Appeals of Virginia	2000 Va. App. LEXIS 322	May 2, 2000	Defendant appealed the judgment of the circuit court which convicted her of election fraud.	On appeal, defendant argued that the evidence was insufficient to support her conviction because it failed to prove that she made a willfully false statement on her voter registration form and, even if the evidence did prove that she made such a statement, it did not prove that the voter registration form was the form required by Title 24.2. At trial, the Commonwealth introduced substantial testimony and documentary evidence that defendant had continued to live at one residence in the 13th District, long after she stated on the voter	No	N/A	No

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>registration form that she was living at a residence in the 51st House District. The evidence included records showing electricity and water usage, records from the Department of Motor Vehicles and school records. Thus, the evidence was sufficient to support the jury's verdict that defendant made "a false material statement" on the voter registration card required to be filed by Title 24.2 in order for her to be a candidate for office in the primary in question. Judgment of conviction affirmed. Evidence, including records showing electricity and water usage, records from the Department of Motor Vehicles and school records, was sufficient to support jury's verdict that defendant made "a false material statement" on the voter registration card required to be filed in order for her to be a candidate for office in the primary in question.</p>			
ACLU of Minn. v. Kiffmeyer	United States District Court for the District of Minnesota	2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 22996	October 29, 2004	Plaintiffs, voters and associations, filed for a temporary restraining order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 65, against	Plaintiffs argued that Minn. Stat. § 201.061 was inconsistent with the Help America Vote Act because it did not authorize the voter to complete registration either by a "current and valid photo identification" or by use of	No	N/A	No

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				defendant, Minnesota Secretary of State, concerning voter registration.	a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that showed the name and address of the individual. The Secretary advised the court that there were less than 600 voters who attempted to register by mail but whose registrations were deemed incomplete. The court found that plaintiffs demonstrated that they were likely to succeed on their claim that the authorization in Minn. Stat. § 201.061, sub. 3, violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution insofar as it did not also authorize the use of a photographic tribal identification card by American Indians who do not reside on their tribal reservations. Also, the court found that plaintiffs demonstrated that they were likely to succeed on their claims that Minn. R. 8200.5100, violated the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution. A temporary restraining order was entered.			
Kalsson v. United States	United States District Court for	356 F. Supp. 2d	February 16, 2005	Defendant Federal Election	The individual claimed that his vote was diluted because the NVRA	No	N/A	No

006015

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
FEC	the Southern District of New York	371; 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2279		Commission filed a motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction plaintiff individual's action, which sought a declaration that the National Voter Registration Act was unconstitutional on the theories that its enactment was not within the enumerated powers of the federal government and that it violated Article II of the United States Constitution.	resulted in more people registering to vote than otherwise would have been the case. The court held that the individual lacked standing to bring the action. Because New York was not obliged to adhere to the requirements of the NVRA, the individual did not allege any concrete harm. If New York simply adopted election day registration for elections for federal office, it would have been entirely free of the NVRA just as were five other states. Even if the individual's vote were diluted, and even if such an injury in other circumstances might have sufficed for standing, any dilution that he suffered was the result of New York's decision to maintain a voter registration system that brought it under the NVRA, not the NVRA itself. The court granted the motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.			
Peace & Freedom Party v. Shelley	California Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District	114 Cal. App. 4th 1237; 8 Cal. Rptr. 3d 497; 2004 Cal.	January 15, 2004	Plaintiff political party appealed a judgment from the superior court which denied the party's petition for writ of	The trial court ruled that inactive voters were excluded from the primary election calculation. The court of appeals affirmed, observing that although the election had already taken place, the issue was likely to recur and	No	N/A	No

006016

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
		App. LEXIS 42		mandate to compel defendant, the California Secretary of State, to include voters listed in the inactive file of registered voters in calculating whether the party qualified to participate in a primary election.	was a matter of continuing public interest and importance; hence, a decision on the merits was proper, although the case was technically moot. The law clearly excluded inactive voters from the calculation. The statutory scheme did not violate the inactive voters' constitutional right of association because it was reasonably designed to ensure that all parties on the ballot had a significant modicum of support from eligible voters. Information in the inactive file was unreliable and often duplicative of information in the active file. Moreover, there was no violation of the National Voter Registration Act because voters listed as inactive were not prevented from voting. Although the Act prohibited removal of voters from the official voting list absent certain conditions, inactive voters in California could correct the record and vote. Affirmed.			
McKay v. Thompson	United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit	226 F.3d 752; 2000 U.S. App.	September 18, 2000	Plaintiff challenged order of United States District Court for Eastern District of Tennessee at	The trial court had granted defendant state election officials summary judgment. The court declined to overrule defendants' administrative determination that state law required	No	N/A	No

006017

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
		LEXIS 23387		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.	plaintiff to disclose his social security number because the interpretation appeared to be reasonable, did not conflict with previous caselaw, and could be challenged in state court. The requirement did not violate the Privacy Act because it 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. Plaintiff could not enforce § 1971 as it was enforceable only by the United States Attorney General. The trial court properly rejected plaintiff's fundamental right to vote, free exercise of religion, privileges and immunities, and due process claims. Although the trial court arguably erred in denying certification of the case to the USAG under 28 U.S.C.S. § 2403(a), plaintiff suffered no harm from the technical violation. 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			

006018

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					Registration Act and trial court properly rejected plaintiff's fundamental right to vote, free exercise of religion, privileges and immunities, and due process claims.			
Lucas County Democratic Party v. Blackwell	United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio	341 F. Supp. 2d 861; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21416	October 21, 2004	Plaintiff organizations brought an action challenging a memorandum issued by defendant, Ohio's Secretary of State, in December 2003. The organizations claimed that the memorandum contravened provisions of the Help America Vote Act and the National Voter Registration Act. The organizations moved for a preliminary injunction.	The case involved a box on Ohio's voter registration form that required a prospective voter who registered in person to supply an Ohio driver's license number or the last four digits of their Social Security number. In his memorandum, the Secretary informed all Ohio County Boards of Elections that, if a person left the box blank, the Boards were not to process the registration forms. The organizations did not file their suit until 18 days before the national election. The court found that there was not enough time before the election to develop the evidentiary record necessary to determine if the organizations were likely to succeed on the merits of their claim. Denying the organizations' motion would have caused them to suffer no irreparable harm. There was no appropriate remedy available to the organizations at the time. The likelihood that the organizations could	No	N/A	No

006019

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					have shown irreparable harm was, in any event, slight in view of the fact that they waited so long before filing suit. Moreover, it would have been entirely improper for the court to order the Boards to re--open in--person registration until election day. The public interest would have been ill--served by an injunction. The motion for a preliminary injunction was denied sua sponte.			
Nat'l Coalition for Students with Disabilities Educ. & Legal Def. Fund v. Scales	United States District Court for the District of Maryland	150 F. Supp. 2d 845; 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9528	July 5, 2001	Plaintiff, national 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	Defendants 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 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	No	N/A	No

006020

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched further
				alternative for summary judgment.	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 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 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.			
People v. Disimone	Court of Appeals of Michigan	251 Mich. App. 605; 650 N.W.2d 436; 2002 Mich. App.	July 11, 2002	Defendant was charged with attempting to vote more than once in the 2000 general election. The circuit court granted defendant's motion that the State had to	Defendant was registered in the Colfax township for the 2000 general election. After presenting what appeared to be a valid voter's registration card, defendant proceeded to vote in the Grant township. Defendant had voted in the Colfax township earlier in the day. Defendant moved the court to issue an order that the State had to find	No	N/A	No

006021

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched further
		LEXIS 826		prove specific intent. The State appealed.	that he had a specific intent to vote twice in order to be convicted. The appellate court reversed the circuit court judgment and held that under the rules of statutory construction, the fact that the legislature had specifically omitted certain trigger words such as "knowingly," "willingly," "purposefully," or "intentionally" it was unlikely that the legislature had intended for this to be a specific intent crime. The court also rejected the defendant's argument that phrases such as "offer to vote" and "attempt to vote" should be construed as synonymous terms, as when words with similar meanings were used in the same statute, it was presumed that the legislature intended to distinguish between the terms. The order of the circuit court was reversed.			
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	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	No	N/A	No

006022

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched further?
				<p>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 moved to dismiss the complaint for lack of standing and failure to state a claim.</p>	<p>putative voters raised separate issues: the first had failed to verify her mental 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 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. The motions to dismiss the complaint were granted without prejudice.</p>			
Charles H. Wesley Educ.	United States District Court for	324 F. Supp. 2d	July 1, 2004	Plaintiffs, a voter, fraternity members,	The organization participated in numerous non-partisan voter	No	N/A	No

006023

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	the Northern District of Georgia	1358; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12120		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 Registration Act and U.S. Const. amends. I, XIV, and XV.	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 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: 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. Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction			

006024

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					was granted. Defendants were ordered to process the applications received from the organization to determine whether those registrants were qualified to vote. Furthermore, defendants were enjoined from rejecting any voter registration application on the grounds that it was mailed as part of a "bundle" or that it was collected by someone not authorized or any other reason contrary to the NVRA.			
Moseley v. Price	United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia	300 F. Supp. 2d 389; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 850	January 22, 2004	Plaintiff alleged, that defendants' actions in investigating his voter registration application constituted a change in voting procedures requiring § 5 preclearance under the Voting Rights Act, which preclearance was never sought or received. Plaintiff claimed he withdrew from the race for Commonwealth	The court concluded that plaintiff's claim under the Voting Rights Act lacked merit. Plaintiff did not allege, as required, that any defendants implemented a new, uncleared voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting. Here, the existing practice or procedure in effect in the event a mailed registration card was returned was to "resend the voter card, if address verified as correct." This was what precisely occurred. Plaintiff inferred, however, that the existing voting rule or practice was to resend the voter card "with no adverse consequences" and that the county's	No	N/A	No

006025

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				Attorney because of the investigation. Defendants moved to dismiss the complaint.	initiation of an investigation constituted the implementation of a change that had not been pre-cleared. The court found the inference wholly unwarranted because nothing in the written procedure invited or justified such an inference. The court opined that common sense and state law invited a different inference, namely that while a returned card had to be resent if the address was verified as correct, any allegation of fraud could be investigated. Therefore, there was no new procedure for which preclearance was required. The court dismissed plaintiff's federal claims. The court dismissed the state law claims without prejudice.			
Thompson v. Karben	Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, Second Department	295 A.D.2d 438; 743 N.Y.S.2d 175; 2002 N.Y. App. Div. LEXIS 6101	June 10, 2002	Respondents filed a motion seeking the cancellation of appellant's voter registration and political party enrollment on the ground that appellant was unlawfully registered to vote in	Respondents alleged that appellant was unlawfully registered to vote from an address at which he did not reside and that he should have voted from the address that he claimed as his residence. The appellate court held that respondents adduced insufficient proof to support the conclusion that appellant did not reside at the subject address. On the other hand, appellant submitted copies of his 2002 vehicle registration,	No	N/A	No

006026

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				a particular district. The Supreme Court, Rockland County, New York, ordered the cancellation of appellant's voter registration and party enrollment. Appellant challenged the trial court's order.	2000 and 2001 federal income tax returns, 2002 property tax bill, a May 2001 paycheck stub, and 2000 and 2001 retirement account statements all showing the subject address. Appellant also testified that he was a signatory on the mortgage of the subject address and that he kept personal belongings at that address. Respondents did not sustain their evidentiary burden. The judgment of the trial court was reversed.			
Nat'l Coalition v. Taft	United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio	2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 22376	August 2, 2002	Plaintiffs, a nonprofit public interest group and certain individuals, sued defendants, certain state and university officials, alleging that they violated the National Voter Registration Act in failing to designate the disability services offices at state public colleges and universities as voter registration sites.	The court found that the disability services offices at issue were subject to the NVRA because the term "office" included a subdivision of a government department or institution and the disability offices at issue were places where citizens regularly went for service and assistance. Moreover, the Ohio Secretary of State had an obligation under the NVRA to designate the disability services offices as voter registration sites because nothing in the law superceded the NVRA's requirement that the responsible state official designate disability services offices as voter registration sites. Moreover, under	No	N/A	No

006027

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				The group and individuals moved for a preliminary injunction.	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.05(R), the Secretary of State's duties expressly included ensuring compliance with the NVRA. The case was not moot even though the Secretary of State had taken steps to ensure compliance with the NVRA given his position to his obligation under the law. The court granted declaratory judgment in favor of the nonprofit organization and the individuals. The motion for a preliminary injunction was granted in part and the Secretary of State was ordered to notify disabled students who had used the designated disability services offices prior to the opening day of the upcoming semester or who had pre-registered for the upcoming semester as to voter registration availability.			
Lawson v. Shelby County	United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit	211 F.3d 331; 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 8634	May 3, 2000	Plaintiffs who were denied the right to vote when they refused to disclose their social security numbers, appealed a judgment of the United States	Plaintiffs attempted to register to vote in October, and to vote in November, but were denied because they refused to disclose their social security numbers. A year after the election date they filed suit alleging denial of constitutional rights, privileges and immunities, the Privacy Act of 1974	No	N/A	No

006028

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				District Court for the Western District of Tennessee at Memphis dismissing their amended complaint for failure to state claims barred by U.S. Const. amend. XI.	and § 1983. The district court dismissed, finding the claims were barred by U.S. Const. amend. XI, and the one year statute of limitations. The appeals court reversed, holding the district court erred in dismissing the suit because U.S. Const. amend. XI immunity did not apply to suits brought by a private party under the Ex Parte Young exception. Any damages claim not ancillary to injunctive relief was barred. The court also held the statute of limitations ran from the date plaintiffs were denied the opportunity to vote, not register, and their claim was thus timely. Reversed and remanded to district court to order such relief as will allow plaintiffs to vote and other prospective injunctive relief against county and state officials; declaratory relief and attorneys' fees ancillary to the prospective injunctive relief, all permitted under the Young exception to sovereign immunity, to be fashioned.			
Curtis v. Smith	United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas	145 F. Supp. 2d 814; 2001	June 4, 2001	Plaintiffs, representatives of several thousand retired persons who	Before a general election, three persons brought an action alleging the Escapees were not bona fide residents of the county, and sought to have their	No	N/A	No

006029

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
		U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8544		called themselves the "Escapees," and who spent a large part of their lives traveling about the United States in recreational vehicles, but were registered to vote in the county, moved for preliminary injunction seeking to enjoin a Texas state court proceeding under the All Writs Act.	names expunged from the rolls of qualified voters. The plaintiffs brought suit in federal district court. The court issued a preliminary injunction forbidding county officials from attempting to purge the voting. Commissioner contested the results of the election, alleging Escapees' votes should be disallowed. Plaintiffs brought present case assertedly to prevent the same issue from being relitigated. The court held, however, the issues were different, since, unlike the case in the first proceeding, there was notice and an opportunity to be heard. Further, unlike the first proceeding, the plaintiff in the state court action did not seek to change the prerequisites for voting registration in the county, but instead challenged the actual residency of some members of the Escapees, and such challenge properly belonged in the state court. The court further held that an election contest under state law was the correct vehicle to contest the registration of Escapees. The court dissolved the temporary restraining order it had previously entered and denied plaintiffs' motion for preliminary			

006030

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					injunction of the state court proceeding.			
Pepper v. Darnell	United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit	24 Fed. Appx. 460; 2001 U.S. App. LEXIS 26618	December 10, 2001	Plaintiff individual appealed from a judgment of the district court, in an action against defendant state officials seeking relief under § 1983 and the National Voter Registration Act, for their alleged refusal to permit individual to register to vote. Officials had moved for dismissal or for summary judgment, and the district court granted the motion.	Individual argued on appeal that the district court erred in finding that the registration forms used by the state did not violate the NVRA and in failing to certify a class represented by individual. Individual lived in his automobile and received mail at a rented box. Officials refused to validate individual's attempt to register to vote by mail. Tennessee state law forbade accepting a rented mail box as the address of the potential voter. Individual insisted that his automobile registration provided sufficient proof of residency under the NVRA. The court upheld the legality of state's requirement that one registering to vote provide a specific location as an address, regardless of the transient lifestyle of the potential voter, finding state's procedure faithfully mirrored the requirements of the NVRA as codified in the Code of Federal Regulations. The court also held that the refusal to certify individual as the representative of a class for purposes of this litigation was not an abuse of	No	N/A	No

006031

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					discretion; in this case, no representative party was available as the indigent individual, acting in his own behalf, was clearly unable to represent fairly the class. The district court's judgment was affirmed.			
Miller v. Blackwell	United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio	348 F. Supp. 2d 916; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 24894	October 27, 2004	Plaintiffs, two voters and the Ohio Democratic Party, filed suit against defendants, the Ohio Secretary of State, several county boards of elections, and all of the boards' members, alleging claims under the National Voter Registration Act and § 1983. Plaintiffs also filed a motion for a temporary restraining order (TRO). Two individuals filed a motion to intervene as defendants.	Plaintiffs alleged that the timing and manner in which defendants intended to hold hearings regarding pre-election challenges to their voter registration violated both the Act and the Due Process Clause. The individuals, who filed pre-election voter eligibility challenges, filed a motion to intervene. The court held that it would grant the motion to intervene because the individuals had a substantial legal interest in the subject matter of the action and time constraints would not permit them to bring separate actions to protect their rights. The court further held that it would grant plaintiffs' motion for a TRO because plaintiffs made sufficient allegations in their complaint to establish standing and because all four factors to consider in issuing a TRO weighed heavily in favor of doing so. The court found that plaintiffs	No	N/A	No

006032

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits because they made a strong showing that defendants' intended actions regarding pre-election challenges to voter eligibility abridged plaintiffs' fundamental right to vote and violated the Due Process Clause. Thus, the other factors to consider in granting a TRO automatically weighed in plaintiffs' favor. The court granted plaintiffs' motion for a TRO. The court also granted the individuals' motion to intervene.			
Miller v. Blackwell	United States District Court for the southern District of Ohio	348 F. Supp. 2d 916; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 24894	October 27, 2004	Plaintiffs, two voters and the Ohio Democratic Party, filed suit against defendants, the Ohio Secretary of State, several county boards of elections, and all of the boards' members, alleging claims under the National Voter Registration Act and § 1983. Plaintiffs also filed a motion	Plaintiffs alleged that the timing and manner in which defendants intended to hold hearings regarding pre-election challenges to their voter registration violated both the Act and the Due Process Clause. The individuals, who filed pre-election voter eligibility challenges, filed a motion to intervene. The court held that it would grant the motion to intervene because the individuals had a substantial legal interest in the subject matter of the action and time constraints would not permit them to bring separate actions to protect their	No	N/A	No

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				for a temporary restraining order. Two individuals filed a motion to intervene as defendants.	rights. The court further held that it would grant plaintiffs' motion for a TRO because plaintiffs made sufficient allegations in their complaint to establish standing and because all four factors to consider in issuing a TRO weighed heavily in favor of doing so. The court found that plaintiffs demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits because they made a strong showing that defendants' intended actions regarding pre-election challenges to voter eligibility abridged plaintiffs' fundamental right to vote and violated the Due Process Clause. Thus, the other factors to consider in granting a TRO automatically weighed in plaintiffs' favor. The court granted plaintiffs' motion for a TRO. The court also granted the individuals' motion to intervene.			
Spencer v. Blackwell	United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio	347 F. Supp. 2d 528; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS	November 1, 2004	Plaintiff voters filed a motion for temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction seeking to restrain defendant	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	No	N/A	No

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
		22062		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 polls.	physically present in the polling places in order to challenge voters' eligibility to vote. The court held that the injury asserted, that allowing 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 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. Because the voters had shown a substantial likelihood of success on the merits on the ground that the application of Ohio's statute allowing challengers at polling places was			

006035

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched further
					unconstitutional and the other factors governing the issuance of an injunction weighed in their favor, the court enjoined all defendants from allowing any challengers other than election judges and other electors into the polling places throughout the state on Election Day.			
Charfauros v. Bd. of Elections	United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	2001 U.S. App. LEXIS 15083	May 10, 2001	Defendants, board of elections and related individuals, appealed from an order of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands reversing a lower court's grant of summary judgment in favor of defendants on the ground of qualified immunity.	Plaintiffs, disqualified voters, claimed that individual members of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Board of Elections violated § 1983 by administering pre-election day voter challenge procedures which precluded a certain class of voters, including plaintiffs, from voting in a 1995 election. The CNMI Supreme Court reversed a lower court's grant of summary judgment and defendants appealed. The court of appeals held that the Board's pre-election day procedures violated the plaintiffs' fundamental right to vote. The federal court reasoned that the right to vote was clearly established at the time of the election, and that a reasonable Board would have known that that treating voters differently based on their political party would	No	N/A	No

006036

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>violate the Equal Protection Clause. Further the court added that the allegations of the complaint were sufficient to support liability of the Board members in their individual capacities. Finally, the composition of the CNMI Supreme Court's Special Judge panel did not violate the Board's right to due process of law. The decision of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Supreme Court was affirmed where defendants' pre-election day voter challenge procedures violated plaintiffs' fundamental right to vote.</p>			
Wit v. Berman	United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit	306 F.3d 1256; 2002 U.S. App. LEXIS 21301	October 11, 2002	Appellant voters who established residences in two separate cities sued appellees, state and city election officials, alleging that provisions of the New York State Election Law unconstitutionally prevented the voters from voting in local elections in both	Under state election laws, the voters could only vote in districts in which they resided, and residence was limited to one place. The voters contended that, since they had two lawful residences, they were denied constitutional equal protection by the statutory restriction against voting in the local elections of both of the places of their residences. The appellate court held, however, that no constitutional violation was shown since the provisions of the New York State Election Law imposed only reasonable,	No	N/A	No

006037

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				cities where they resided. The voters appealed the order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York which granted appellees' motion to dismiss the complaint.	nondiscriminatory restrictions which advanced important state regulatory interests. While the voters may have interests in electoral outcomes in both cities, any rule permitting voting based on such interests would be unmanageable and subject to potential abuse. Further, basing voter eligibility on domicile, which was always over- or under-inclusive, nonetheless had enormous practical advantages, and the voters offered no workable standard to replace the domicile test. Finally, allowing the voters to choose which of their residences was their domicile for voting purposes could not be deemed discriminatory. Affirmed.			
Curtis v. Smith	United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas	121 F. Supp. 2d 1054; 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17987	November 3, 2000	Plaintiffs sought a preliminary injunction to prohibit defendant tax assessor-collector from mailing confirmation letters to approximately 9,000 persons who were registered voters in Polk	Plaintiffs sought to prohibit defendant from mailing confirmation letters to approximately 9,000 persons, self-styled "escapees" who traveled a major portion of each year in recreational vehicles, all of whom were registered to vote in Polk County, Texas. In accordance with Texas law, three resident voters filed affidavits challenging the escapees' residency. These affidavits triggered defendant's action in sending confirmation notices	No	N/A	No