

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

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

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Voter Registration Rejection Cases

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					<p>§ 3503.02(D) did not contravene the National Voter Registration Act. Because the Board did not raise an irrebuttable presumption in applying § 3502.02(D), the voters suffered no equal protection violation. The judgment was affirmed.</p>			

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Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
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 District Court for the Northern District of Ohio	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	No	N/A	No

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				<p>granted summary judgment in favor of defendants. The voters appealed.</p>	<p>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 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</p>			

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					<p>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.</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
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	No	N/A	No

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					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			

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					<p>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</p>			

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					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.			
ACLU of Minn. v.	United States	2004 U.S. Dist.	October 29, 2004	Plaintiffs, voters and	Plaintiffs argued 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
Kiffmeyer	District Court for the District of Minnesota	LEXIS 22996		associations, filed for a temporary restraining order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 65, against defendant, Minnesota Secretary of State, concerning voter registration.	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 government document that showed the name and			

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					<p>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</p>			

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					<p>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</p>			

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					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 FEC	United States District Court for the Southern District of New York	356 F. Supp. 2d 371; 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2279	February 16, 2005	Defendant Federal Election Commission filed a motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction plaintiff individual's action, which sought a declaration that	The individual claimed that his vote was diluted because the NVRA resulted in more people registering to vote than otherwise would have been the case. The court held that 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
				<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>			

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					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 &	California	114 Cal.	January 15,	Plaintiff	The trial court	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
Freedom Party v. Shelley	Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District	App. 4th 1237; 8 Cal. Rptr. 3d 497; 2004 Cal. App. LEXIS 42	2004	political party appealed a judgment from the superior court which denied the party's petition for writ of 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.	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 was a matter of continuing public interest and importance; hence, a decision on the merits was proper, although the			

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					<p>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</p>			

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					<p>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</p>			

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					vote. Affirmed.			
McKay v. Thompson	United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit	226 F.3d 752; 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 23387	September 18, 2000	Plaintiff challenged order of United States District Court for Eastern District of Tennessee at Chattanooga, which granted defendant state election officials summary judgment on plaintiff's action seeking to stop the state practice of requiring its citizens to disclose their social security numbers as a precondition to voter registration.	The trial court had granted defendant state election officials summary judgment. The court declined to overrule defendants' administrative determination that state law required plaintiff to disclose his social security number because the interpretation appeared to be reasonable, did not conflict with previous caselaw, and could be	No	N/A	No

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					<p>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</p>			

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					<p>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</p>			

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					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 Registration Act and trial court properly rejected plaintiff's fundamental			

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					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	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	No	N/A	No

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				Act and the National Voter Registration Act. The organizations moved for a preliminary injunction.	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			

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					<p>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 have shown irreparable harm was, in any event, slight in view of the fact that</p>			

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					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	United States District Court for	150 F. Supp. 2d 845; 2001 U.S. Dist.	July 5, 2001	Plaintiff, national organization for disabled	Defendants alleged that plaintiff lacked standing to	No	N/A	No

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Educ. & Legal Def. Fund v. Scales	the District of Maryland	LEXIS 9528		students, brought an action against university president and university's director of office of disability support services to challenge the voter registration procedures established by the disability support services. Defendants moved to dismiss the first amended complaint, or in the alternative for summary judgment.	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			

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					<p>students at the university and (2) its current voter registration procedures complied with NVRA. As to plaintiff's § 1983 claim, the court held that while plaintiff had alleged sufficient facts to confer standing under the NVRA, such allegations were not sufficient to support standing on its own behalf on the § 1983 claim. As to the NVRA claim,</p>			

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					<p>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</p>			

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					university. Defendants' motion to dismiss first amended complaint was granted as to the § 1983 claimant 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	July 11, 2002	Defendant was charged with attempting to vote more than once in the	Defendant was registered in the Colfax township for the 2000	No	N/A	No

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		Mich. App. LEXIS 826		2000 general election. The circuit court granted defendant's motion that the State had to prove specific intent. The State appealed.	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 that he had a specific intent to vote twice in order to be convicted. The appellate court			

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					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			

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					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	342 F. Supp. 2d 1111; 2004	October 26, 2004	Plaintiffs, unions and individuals who	The putative voters sought injunctive relief	No	N/A	No

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	Court for the Southern District of Florida	U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21445		had attempted to register to vote, sought a declaration of their rights to vote in the November 2, 2004 general election. They alleged that defendants, state and county election officials, refused to process their voter registrations for various failures to complete the registration forms. The election officials moved to dismiss the complaint for lack of standing	requiring the election officials to register them to vote. The court first noted that the unions lacked even representative standing, because they failed to show that one of their members could have brought the case in their own behalf. The individual putative voters raised separate issues: the first had failed to verify her mental capacity, the second failed to check a box			

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				and failure to state a claim.	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			

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					<p>applicants whose registration applications were deemed incomplete. In the first two cases, the election official had handled the errant application properly under Florida law, and the putative voter had effectively caused their own injury by failing to complete the registration. The third completed her form and was registered, so had suffered no</p>			

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					injury. Standing failed against the secretary of state. The motions to dismiss the complaint were granted without prejudice.			
Charles H. Wesley Educ. Found., Inc. v. Cox	United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia	324 F. Supp. 2d 1358; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12120	July 1, 2004	Plaintiffs, a voter, fraternity members, and an organization, sought an injunction ordering defendant, the Georgia Secretary of State, to process the voter registration application forms that they mailed in	The organization participated in numerous non-partisan voter registration drives primarily designed to increase the voting strength of African-Americans. Following one such drive, the fraternity members	No	N/A	No

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				<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>			

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					<p>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</p>			

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					<p>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 was granted. Defendants were ordered to process the applications received from</p>			

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					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	300 F. Supp. 2d	January 22, 2004	Plaintiff alleged, that	The court concluded that	No	N/A	No

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	District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia	389; 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 850		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 Attorney because of the investigation.	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			

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				<p>Defendants moved to dismiss the complaint.</p>	<p>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 initiation of an investigation constituted the implementation of a change that had not been pre--cleared.</p>			

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					<p>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</p>			

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					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	Respondents alleged that appellant was unlawfully registered to vote from an address at which he did not reside and that he should	No	N/A	No

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				<p>appellant was unlawfully registered to vote in 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.</p>	<p>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, 2000 and 2001 federal income tax returns, 2002 property tax bill, a May</p>			

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					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	United	2002 U.S.	August 2,	Plaintiffs, a	The court	No	N/A	No

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Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
v. Taft	States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio	Dist. LEXIS 22376	2002	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 group and individuals moved for a	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			

010595

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				preliminary injunction.	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 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.05(R), the Secretary of State's duties expressly included			

010596

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>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</p>			

010597

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					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	211 F.3d 331; 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS	May 3, 2000	Plaintiffs who were denied the right to vote when they	Plaintiffs attempted to register to vote in October, and	No	N/A	No

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
	Sixth Circuit	8634		refused to disclose their social security numbers, appealed a judgment of the United States 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.	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 and § 1983. The district court dismissed, finding the claims were barred by U.S. Const. amend. XI, and the one			

010599

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>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</p>			

010690

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>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</p>			

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					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 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8544	June 4, 2001	Plaintiffs, representatives of several thousand retired persons who 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	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 names expunged from the rolls of qualified voters. The plaintiffs brought suit in federal district court. The court issued a	No	N/A	No

010602

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				enjoin a Texas state court proceeding under the All Writs Act.	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,			

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EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>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</p>			

010604

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					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 injunction of the state court proceeding.			
Pepper v. Darnell	United States Court	24 Fed. Appx. 460;	December 10, 2001	Plaintiff individual	Individual argued on	No	N/A	No

010605

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
	of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit	2001 U.S. App. LEXIS 26618		<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>			

010606

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>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</p>			

010607

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>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 discretion; in this case, no representative party was available as the</p>			

809010

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					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	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	No	N/A	No

010609

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>			

010610

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>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</p>			

010611

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>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</p>			

010612

EAC Voting Fraud-Voter Intimidation Preliminary Research  
Voter Registration Cases

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					also granted the individuals' motion to intervene.			

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
Hileman v. McGinness	Court of Appeals 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 declaration that 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	No	N/A	No

010614

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>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</p>			

010615

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					the electoral process. The court reversed the declaration of the trial court, holding that a determination as to whether fraud was involved in the election was necessary to a determination of whether or not a new election was required.			
DeFabio v. Gummersheimer	Supreme Court of Illinois	192 Ill. 2d 63; 733 N.E.2d 1241; 2000 Ill. LEXIS 993	July 6, 2000	Appellant challenged the judgment of the appellate court, which affirmed the trial court's decision granting appellee's summary judgment motion in action brought by	Appellee filed a petition for election contest, alleging that the official results of the Monroe County coroners election were invalid because none of the 524 ballots cast in	No	N/A	No

010616

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				<p>appellee to contest the results of the election for the position of county coroner in Monroe County.</p>	<p>Monroe County's second precinct were initialed by an election judge, in violation of Illinois law. The trial court granted appellee's motion for summary judgment, and the appellate court affirmed the judgment. The Illinois supreme court affirmed, noting that statutes requiring election judges to initial election ballots were mandatory, and uninitialed</p>			

010617

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>ballots could not have been counted, even where the parties agreed that there was no knowledge of fraud or corruption. Thus, the supreme court held that the trial court properly invalidated all of the ballots cast in Monroe County's second precinct. The court reasoned that none of the ballots contained the requisite initialing, and neither party argued that any</p>			

010618

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>of the uninitialed ballots could have been distinguished or identified as absentee ballots. The supreme court affirmed the judgment because the Illinois statute requiring election judges to initial election ballots was mandatory, and uninitialed ballots could not have been counted, even where the parties agreed that there was no knowledge of fraud or corruption.</p>			

010619

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

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

010620

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>American, alleged that the president's plan eliminated any possibility that an African American would be elected. The court found that the candidates failed to state a claim under § 1983 because they could not show that defendants' actions were done or approved by a person with final policymaking authority, nor was there a showing of intentional or</p>			

010621

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>purposeful discrimination on defendants' part. The vote-counting method applied equally to all candidates. The candidates' claims under § 2000a and 2000c--8 failed because schools were not places of public accommodation, as required under § 2000a, and § 2000c--8 applied to school segregation. Their claim under § 1971 of deprivation of voting rights failed because §</p>			

010622

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

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

010623

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

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

010624

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

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

010625

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>1983. On appeal, the Ohio supreme court held that dismissal was proper, as the complaint actually sought declaratory and injunctive relief, rather than mandamus relief. Further, election--contest actions were the exclusive remedy to challenge election results. An adequate remedy existed under § 1983 to raise the federal--law claims. Affirmed.</p>			

010626

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

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

010627

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					basis for intervention by federal courts. They had not alleged that the Florida law was discriminatory, that citizens were being deprived of the right to vote, or that there had been fraudulent interference with the vote. Moreover, plaintiffs had not established a likelihood of success on the merits of their claims. Plaintiffs' motion for temporary restraining order and/or			

010628

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

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

010629

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
				enjoin defendants, canvassing board members from four Florida counties, from proceeding with manual recounts of election ballots.	degradation and the exercise of discretion in determining voter intent. The court ruled that intervention by a federal district court, particularly on a preliminary basis, was inappropriate. A federal court should not interfere except where there was an immediate need to correct a constitutional violation. Plaintiffs neither demonstrated a clear deprivation of a constitutional			

010630

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					injury or a fundamental unfairness in Florida's manual recount provision. The recount provision was reasonable and non-discriminatory on its face and resided within the state's broad control over presidential election procedures. Plaintiffs failed to show that manual recounts were so unreliable as to constitute a constitutional injury, that plaintiffs'			

010631

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					alleged injuries were irreparable, or that they lacked an adequate state court remedy. Injunctive relief denied because plaintiffs demonstrated neither clear deprivation of constitutional injury or fundamental unfairness in Florida's manual recount provision to justify federal court interference in state election procedures.			
Gore v. Harris	Supreme Court of	773 So. 2d 524;	December 22, 2000	In a contest to results of the 2000	The state supreme court	No	N/A	No

010632

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
	Florida	2000 Fla. LEXIS 2474		presidential election in Florida, the United States Supreme Court reversed and remanded a Florida Supreme Court decision that had ordered a manual recount of certain ballots.	had ordered the trial court to conduct a manual recount of 9000 contested Miami--Dade County ballots, and also held that uncounted "undervotes" in all Florida counties were to be manually counted. The trial court was ordered to use the standard that a vote was "legal" if there was a clear indication of the intent of the voter. The United States Supreme Court released an			

010633

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>opinion on December 12, 2000, which held that such a standard violated equal protection rights because it lacked specific standards to ensure equal application, and also mandated that any manual recount would have to have been completed by December 12, 2000. On remand, the state supreme court found that it was impossible under that time frame to adopt adequate</p>			

010634

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					standards and make necessary evaluations of vote tabulation equipment. Also, development of a specific, uniform standard for manual recounts was best left to the legislature. Because adequate standards for a manual recount could not be developed by the deadline set by the United States Supreme Court, appellants were afforded no relief.			
Goodwin v. St.	Territorial	43 V.I.	December	Plaintiff political	Plaintiff alleged	No	N/A	No

010635

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
Thomas--St. John Bd. of Elections	Court of the Virgin Islands	89; 2000 V.I. LEXIS 15	13, 2000	candidate alleged that certain general election absentee ballots violated territorial election law, and that the improper inclusion of such ballots by defendants, election board and supervisor, resulted in plaintiff's loss of the election. Plaintiff sued defendants seeking invalidation of the absentee ballots and certification of the election results tabulated without such ballots.	that defendants counted unlawful absentee ballots that lacked postmarks, were not signed or notarized, were in unsealed and/or torn envelopes, and were in envelopes containing more than one ballot. Prior to tabulation of the absentee ballots, plaintiff was leading intervenor for the final senate position, but the absentee ballots entitled intervenor to the position. The			

010636

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>court held that plaintiff was not entitled to relief since he failed to establish that the alleged absentee voting irregularities would require invalidation of a sufficient number of ballots to change the outcome of the election. While the unsealed ballots constituted a technical violation, the outer envelopes were sealed and thus substantially complied with election</p>			

010637

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>requirements. Further, while defendants improperly counted one ballot where a sealed ballot envelope and a loose ballot were in the same outer envelope, the one vote involved did not change the election result. Plaintiff's other allegations of irregularities were without merit since ballots without postmarks were valid, ballots without signatures were not counted, and</p>			

010638

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					ballots without notarized signatures were proper. Plaintiff's request for declaratory and injunctive relief was denied. Invalidation of absentee ballots was not required since the irregularities asserted by plaintiff involved ballots which were in fact valid, were not tabulated by defendants, or were insufficient to change the outcome of the election.			
Shannon v.	United	394 F.3d	January 7,	Plaintiffs, voters	Local election	No	N/A	No

010639

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
Jacobowitz	States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit	90; 2005 U.S. App. LEXIS 259	2005	and an incumbent candidate, sued defendants, a challenger candidate, a county board of election, and commissioners, pursuant to § 1983 alleging violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The United States District Court for the Northern District of New York granted summary judgment in favor of plaintiffs. Defendants appealed.	inspectors noticed a problem with a voting machine. Plaintiffs asserted that their votes were not counted due to the machine malfunction. Rather than pursue the state remedy of quo warranto, by requesting that New York's Attorney General investigate the machine malfunction and challenge the election results in state court, plaintiffs filed their complaint in federal court.			

010640

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>The court of appeals found that United States Supreme Court jurisprudence required intentional conduct by state actors as a prerequisite for a due process violation. Neither side alleged that local officials acted intentionally or in a discriminatory manner with regard to the vote miscount. Both sides conceded that the recorded results were</p>			

010641

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

Name of Case	Court	Citation	Date	Facts	Holding	Statutory Basis (if of Note)	Other Notes	Should the Case be Researched Further
					<p>likely due to an unforeseen malfunction with the voting machine. Because no conduct was alleged that would indicate an intentional deprivation of the right to vote, there was no cognizable federal due process claim. The proper remedy was to assert a quo warranto action to challenge the outcome of a general election based on an alleged voting machine malfunction.</p>			

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

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

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

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

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

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