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COMMISSIONERS



BOARD OF ELECTIONS

IN
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 32 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10004–1609
(212) 487–5300
FAX (212) 487–5349
www.vote.nyc.ny.us

MARCUS CEDERQVIST EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

GEORGE GONZALEZ
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PAMELA GREEN PERKINS
ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER

AGENDA COMMISSIONERS MEETING TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 2009 AT 1:30 P.M.

- 1. Minutes
 - a) 3/24/09
 - b) 3/31/09
 - c) 4/07/09
- 2. Marcus Cederqvist
 - a) HAVA Update
 - Letter from SBOE re: 2009 Voting Systems Pilot Program
 - Conference Call with SBOE April 9, 2009
 - b) Vacancies of the Standing Committees
- 3. John Ward
 - a) Vacancy Report
- 4. Executive Session
 - a) Litigation

For Your Information

- DMV Registrations/Change of Address
- NYS Board of Elections Weekly Status Report for the Week of April 2, 2009 through April 9, 2009
- Marshall V. Board of Elections (06LE000078)
- Transcript United States v. NYS Board of Elections (06-CV-263)

News Items of Interest

- Daily News: Don't discard most-effective voting machines for disabled
- Cheap politics: Board of Elections pays ridiculous rent in party patronage ploy

Marcus Cederqvist

From:

Marcus Cederqvist

Sent:

Wednesday, April 08, 2009 4:17 PM

To:

*Commissioners

Cc:

*ExecutiveManagement; *ManagersMeetingGroup; *Chief & Deputy Chief Clerks (all)

Subject:

FW: 2009 Voting Systems Pilot Program



Commissioners:

Please see the attached letter from the State Board and the message below concerning a schedule for conference calls (note - in a follow-up email, they specified that the conference calls are scheduled for tomorrow).

m

----Original Message----

From: CoExecutiveDirectors [mailto:CoExecutiveDirectors@elections.state.ny.us]

Sent: Wednesday, April 08, 2009 3:38 PM Subject: 2009 Voting Systems Pilot Program

Dear Commissioners,

Attached please find a letter seeking your input regarding a pilot program for voting systems for 2009. We know that you will have questions. To that end we'd like to invite each county to participate in a conference call to ask questions. We will also be polling each of you to see what your initial reaction to a pilot in your county will be so that we can provide that information to the Department of Justice on Friday. In order to proceed in orderly fashion we'd like to have all of the counties in an ECA region call in on the following schedule:

Region 1: 10 AM (Except for NYC)

Region 2: 11 AM Region 3: 12 PM Region 4: 2 PM Region 5: 3 PM Region 6: 4 PM

NYC: 5 PM

The call-in number is : 1-866-699-3239

Attendee's access code: 56931451

For those counties involved in the canvass of the 20th CD, please feel free to e-mail your questions or call when you have completed the canvass.

Sincerely,

Stanley Zalen and Todd Valentine



James A. Walsh
Co-Chair
Gregory P. Peterson
Commissioner
Todd D. Valentine
Co-Executive Director

State of New York STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS 40 STEUBEN STREET ALBANY, N.Y. 12207-2108 Phone: 518-474-8100 Fax: 518-486-4068

none: 518-474-8100 Fax: 518-480-40 www.elections.state.ny.us Douglas A. Kellner
Co-Chair
Evelyn J. Aquila
Commissioner
Stanley L. Zalen
Co-Executive Director

April 8, 2009

Dear Commissioners:

As you are all well aware, on March 27, 2009, the Federal Court held a Conference on the feasibility of a Lot 1 machine roll out this fall. A transcript of this conference has been posted to our website since early last week.

The bottom line is that our certification testing will not be completed in time for a full Lot 1 roll out this fall. We remain committed to the goal of implementing HAVA while at the same time ensuring that all voters have the benefit of a fully tested and certified voting system. To that end, we are now negotiating with the Department of Justice for an extension of the Lot 1 time line. We must avoid any set of circumstances whereby the Lot 1 roll out is of uncertified voting systems, given our mutual commitment to the integrity of the voting process. Any roll out will be with machines that have been subjected to aggressive, albeit not complete testing. In addition, various compensating conditions and procedural safeguards will need to be developed to ensure accuracy. Under some circumstances, these safeguards may possibly escalate what will be required to include a full hand count. The extent of compensating conditions to ensure the integrity of any Pilot Program election will of course depend on the amount of testing which we can accomplish prior to the fall and also the extent of an enhanced accepting testing protocol

As you further know, it is the position of the Federal Court that all counties within the state are under its January, 2008 Order to implement a full Lot 1 roll out this fall. We have explained our position to the Department of Justice and they have indicated some willingness to consider a partial roll out this fall by means of pilot programs throughout the state.

It is clear that a significant pilot program will be required this fall. The scope and breadth of which will be determined by an agreement with the State Board and the Department of Justice. Experience has shown that a partial roll out of new voting systems is often extremely beneficial in terms of gaining experience with a new system. It is our belief that all counties would benefit by participating in our 2009 Pilot Program.

Accordingly we are asking that you inform us by April 17th as to whether or not you are willing to engage in our 2009 Pilot Program. Your response is necessary so that we can build the details of the plan around your participation and can subsequently inform DOJ as to the breath of our initiative and attempt to reach consensus with them. It is our belief that if sufficient numbers of counties willingly participate, we will avoid the risk of a Court ordered roll out of uncertified systems. Your participation need not be countywide, but certainly it would not be appropriate to have two systems at any one polling place. The goal is to show both the Court and DOJ good

faith in moving toward HAVA implementation and also to allow you to obtain invaluable hands on experience.

As we must complete our negotiations with DOJ by April 24th or face the inevitability of Court action, we must insist that you respond as quickly as possible, but no later than April 17th.

Sincerely,

Todd D. Valentine Executive Director

Stanley L. Zalen Executive Director

TDV/SLZ/mer

Board of Elections in the City of New York Standing Committees for 2009

Human Resources	Commissioner Silie Commissioner Schacher
Budget & Finance	Commissioner Silie Commissioner Soumas Commissioner Polanco Commissioner Umane
Communications, Voter Registration and Outreach	Commissioner Polanco Commissioner Stupp Commissioner Araujo Commissioner Soumas
Management Information Systems and Services	Commissioner Dent Commissioner Umane
Legislative Affairs	Commissioner Yennella Commissioner Sampel Commissioner Stupp Commissioner Soumas
Investigations	Commissioner Sampel Commissioner Polanco Commissioner Soumas Commissioner Schacher

FREDERIC M. UMANE PRESIDENT

> JULIE DENT SECRETARY

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GEORGE GONZALEZ
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PAMELA GREEN PERKINS ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER

> JOHN J. WARD FINANCE OFFICER

DATE

April 14, 2009

TO:

Commissioners

FROM:

John Ward

Finance Officer.

RE:

Vacancies

					Inc.	New.
1	Assistant General Co	unsel			\$75	,000
	Valerie Marshall	Adm. Asst.	N.Y.	Dem.	\$39,440	\$37,562
3	Robert Helenius	VMT	Bklyn	Rep .	\$27,818	\$26.493
4	Lisa Sattie	Adm. Asst.	S.I.	Dem.	\$39,440	\$37,562
5	Rosemarie Daraio	Adm. Asst.	Qns.	Rep.	\$39,440	\$37,562

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DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PAMELA GREEN PERKINS ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER

Deputy Executive Director

April 7, 2009

Todd Valentine, Co-Executive Director Stanley Zalen, Co- Executive Director New York State Board of Elections 40 Steuben Street Albany, NY 12207-2108

Re: DMV Registrations/Change of Address

Dear Messrs. Valentine & Zalen:

The Board of Elections in the City of New York is required by law to process all voter registration application received on a timely basis, including any applications from the Department of Motor Vehicles.

It has been brought to our attention by our Borough Office Managers that the forms sent by DMV have not been processed in accordance with the statutory requirements imposed on DMV. This is a major problem for this Board. We cannot process those applications because information is missing. I have asked our Borough Managers to submit samples of those forms having missing information. Enclosed, are those samples for your review. Kindly note that our Borough Office staff made notations on the forms to indicate what information is missing.

The Board of Elections in the City of New York requests that the State Board of Elections take the necessary action to ensure that New York State Department of Motor Vehicles processes all voter registration requests in accordance with the provisions of the Election Law.

We thank you in advance for your immediate attention, assistance and cooperation in this matter. If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to call us at 212.487.5412.

Sincerely,

Marcus Cederqvist

211000011011

Enclosures

BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Copies without Enclosures to:

Commissioners of Elections in the City of New York Pamela Perkins, Administrative Manager Steven H. Richman, General Counsel Beth Fossella, Coordinator – Voter Registration Activities

State of New York

Hon. David A. Paterson, Governor Hon. David Schwartz, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Commissioners, New York State Board of Elections



STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

James A. Walsh Chair Douglas A. Kellner Chair Gregory P. Peterson Commissioner Evelyn J. Aquila Commissioner

40 STEUBEN STREET
ALBANY, N.Y. 12207
Phone: 518/474-6367 Fax: 518/486-4546
website: www.elections.state.ny.us

Todd D. Valentine
Executive Director
Stanley L. Zalen
Executive Director
Kimberly A. Galvin
Special Counsel
Paul M. Collins
Deputy Counsel

April 10, 2009

Honorable Gary L. Sharpe United States District Court for the Northern District of New York James T. Foley U.S. Courthouse 445 Broadway, Room 441 Albany, New York 12207

> Re: United States v. New York State Board of Elections, et al. Civil Action No. 06-CV-0263 (GLS)

Dear Judge Sharpe,

We enclose herewith Status Report of the Defendant New York State Board of Elections for the week ending April 9, 2009.

Respectfully submitted,

s/	
	Kimberly A. Galvin (505011)
	Special Counsel
s/	
•	Paul M. Collins (101384)
	Deputy Special Counsel

NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

HAVA COMPLIANCE UPDATE Activities & Progress for the Week 4/2/09-4/9/09

Following is a detailed report concerning the previous week's progress in implementing the terms of the Court's Orders.

PLAN A

Overall Compliance Status Summary

Contracting with Voting System Vendors

Status of tasks in this category: on schedule.

 Contract amendment updates were sent to OGS this week; finance is reviewing.

Testing, Certification, and Selection of Voting Systems & Devices

Status of tasks in this category: in jeopardy and behind schedule.

- Overall progress of testing:
 - SBOE advised voting system vendors that all updates related to documentation, software and hardware that is to be considered for certification must be delivered and installed to SysTest by April 30, 2009. Any delay will result in testing resources being removed from testing of the system and assigned to other systems ready for testing.
 - NYSTEC continued working sessions on the pre-election testing, test deck and maintenance procedures for lot 1.
 - SBOE responded to a formal request for interpretation from SysTest on the subject of closed networks.
 - Weekly conference calls continue between between SBOE, NYSTEC, SysTest and vendors.

NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Delivery and Implementation of Voting Systems & Devices

Status of tasks in this category: in jeopardy and behind schedule.

- SBOE, is preparing a plan for a Fall 2009 Pilot Program for Lot 1 machines.
- SBOE held 6 calls involving 41 counties to gauge initial support for a fall Pilot Program.

HAVA COMPLAINT PROCESS

SBOE is still awaiting a response from NYC.



Steven H. Richman

From: Steven H. Richman

Sent: Tuesday, April 07, 2009 11:19 AM

To: *Commissioners; *ExecutiveManagement; *Legal Department; Dorothy Delayo; Troy Johnson;

Timothy Gay; Beth Fossella

Subject: FW: Marshall v. Bd. of Elections (06LE000078)---affirmed by Second Circuit

Attached for your information, review and files is a copy of the decision of the 2nd US Circuit Court of Appeals affirming the District Court's decision to grant the Board summary judgment on Valerie Marshall's complaint that the Board discriminated against her on the basis of race, gender and religion by subjecting her to unequal terms and conditions of employment and a hostile work environment. She also alleged retaliation for filing a charge of discrimination with the EEOC and CHR.

STEVEN H. RICHMAN General Counsel Board of Elections in the City of New York 32 Broadway, 7th Floor New York, NY 10004-1609 Tel: (212) 487-5338

Fax: (212) 487-5342

E-Mail: srichman@boe.nyc.ny.us

----Original Message----

From: Rootenberg, Sharyn [mailto:srootenb@law.nyc.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, April 07, 2009 10:41 AM

To: Carberry, Andrez; Rosenbaum, Bruce; Steven H. Richman

Cc: Sonnenshein, Larry

Subject: Marshall v. Bd. of Elections (06LE000078)---affirmed by Second Circuit

In this Title VII action, plaintiff alleged that the Bd. of Elections discriminated against her on the basis of race, gender and religion by subjecting her to unequal terms and conditions of employment and a hostile work environment. She also alleged retaliation for filing a charge of discrimination with the EEOC and CHR.

The district court granted our motion for summary judgment in Sept. 2007 dismissing the complaint, and plaintiff appealed. The 2nd Cir. affirmed today. The decision is attached for your review.

SHARYN ROOTENBERG

New York City Law Department Appeals Division 100 Church Street, Room 6-210 N.Y., N.Y. 10007 (212) 788-1049

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

SUMMARY ORDER

RULINGS BY SUMMARY ORDER DO NOT HAVE PRECEDENTIAL EFFECT. CITATION TO SUMMARY ORDERS FILED AFTER JANUARY 1, 2007, IS PERMITTED AND IS GOVERNED BY THIS COURT'S LOCAL RULE 32.1 AND FEDERAL RULE OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE 32.1. IN A BRIEF OR OTHER PAPER IN WHICH A LITIGANT CITES A SUMMARY ORDER, IN EACH PARAGRAPH IN WHICH A CITATION APPEARS, AT LEAST ONE CITATION MUST EITHER BE TO THE FEDERAL APPENDIX OR BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE NOTATION: "(SUMMARY ORDER)." A PARTY CITING A SUMMARY ORDER MUST SERVE A COPY OF THAT SUMMARY ORDER TOGETHER WITH THE PAPER IN WHICH THE SUMMARY ORDER IS CITED ON ANY PARTY NOT REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL UNLESS THE SUMMARY ORDER IS AVAILABLE IN AN ELECTRONIC DATABASE WHICH IS PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE WITHOUT PAYMENT OF FEE (SUCH AS THE DATABASE AVAILABLE AT HTTP://WWW.CA2.USCOURTS.GOV/). IF NO COPY IS SERVED BY REASON OF THE AVAILABILITY OF THE ORDER ON SUCH A DATABASE, THE CITATION MUST INCLUDE REFERENCE TO THAT DATABASE AND THE DOCKET NUMBER OF THE CASE IN WHICH THE ORDER WAS ENTERED.

At a stated Term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse, 500 Pearl Street, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of April, two thousand and nine.

Present: CHESTER J. STRAUB,

ROSEMARY S. POOLER,

REENA RAGGI,

Circuit Judges.

VALORIE MARSHALL,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

-v- (07-4561-cv)

NYC BOARD OF ELECTIONS,

Defendant-Appellee.

Appearing for Appellant: Valorie Marshall, Pro Se, New York, N.Y.

Appearing for Appellee: Sharyn Michele Rootenberg, New York City Law Department,

New York, N.Y.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Kaplan, J.).

ON CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the judgment of said District Court be and it hereby is AFFIRMED.

Appellant Valorie Marshall, pro se, appeals the district court's grant of summary judgment dismissing her claims against the New York City Board of Elections ("BOE") of race, sex, and religious discrimination and retaliation under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. We assume the parties' familiarity with the underlying facts, procedural history, and specification of issues for review.

We review a district court's order granting summary judgment de novo, and ask whether the court properly concluded that there were no genuine issues of material fact and that the moving party was entitled to judgment as a matter of law. See Miller v. Wolpoff & Abramson, L.L.P., 321 F.3d 292, 300 (2d Cir. 2003).

The district court properly found that Marshall failed to exhaust her religious discrimination claim. In neither Marshall's initial letter to the New York City Commission on Human Rights ("CCHR"), nor her administrative charge, did she make any allegation that she was discriminated against on the basis of her religion, nor did she include any incidents that would have allowed the CCHR to investigate such allegations. Accordingly, her religious discrimination claim was not reasonably related to her charge of race and gender discrimination. See Holtz v. Rockefeller & Co., Inc., 258 F.3d 62, 83 (2d Cir. 2001) (holding religious discrimination claim not reasonably related to EEOC charge alleging discrimination on basis of age and sex).

With respect to Marshall's hostile work environment claim, a review of the evidence shows that, even if all the incidents that Marshall alleged had occurred, the conduct was not sufficiently pervasive to alter the conditions of her employment, nor was there any evidence that it was on account of Marshall's race or sex. See Alfano v. Costello, 294 F.3d 365, 374 (2d Cir. 2002). Her supervisor's alleged references to lunch dates and weekend outings with his same-sex partner do not amount to harassment. Such discussions are equally unprofessional to, but no more harassing to Marshall than would be references to heterosexual relationships. Although Marshall may have been legitimately offended when her supervisor allegedly showed her a sexual device he had purchased for his partner, that one event does not rise to the severity necessary to constitute a hostile work environment, see id., nor does it demonstrate that her workplace was permeated with sex or gender intolerance. Marshall's allegations that her supervisor displayed a violent temper, stood over her with clenched fists on several occasions, disparaged her educational background, and engaged in crass behavior are troubling. But Title VII is not a "general civility code for the American workplace;" it prohibits only harassment that is discriminatory. Oncale v. Sundowner Offshore Servs., Inc., 523 U.S. 75, 80 (1998).

Marshall also alleges that she suffered adverse job reassignments and disciplinary measures in retaliation for filing an employment discrimination charge. To establish a prima facie case of retaliation under Title VII, a plaintiff is required to show: "[1] that she engaged in protected participation or opposition under Title VII, [2] that the employer was aware of this activity, [3] that the employer took adverse action against [her], and [4] that a causal connection exists between the protected activity and the adverse action, i.e., that a retaliatory motive played a

part in the adverse employment action." <u>Cifra v. Gen. Elec. Co.</u>, 252 F.3d 205, 216 (2d Cir. 2001) (quotation marks omitted). In the absence of direct evidence of retaliatory motive, courts apply the <u>McDonnell Douglas</u> test. <u>See Taitt v. Chem. Bank</u>, 849 F.2d 775, 777 (2d Cir. 1988) (applying <u>McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green</u>, 411 U.S. 792 (1973), to a retaliation claim). Under <u>McDonnell Douglas</u>, the defendant has the burden to demonstrate a "legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason" for the adverse action against the plaintiff. 411 U.S. at 802. If the defendant articulates such a reason, the burden shifts back to the plaintiff "to show that the reasons proffered by the defendant were not the defendant's true reasons, but rather a pretext for [retaliation]." <u>Taitt</u>, 849 F.2d at 777.

Marshall's job transfer in July 2004 to the Scribe and Payroll units was not retaliatory because it occurred before Marshall first filed a charge of discrimination in August 2004. In October 2005, Marshall was transferred from her job in the Manhattan office to a job in the executive office, where her title remained the same, but she alleges she had been reassigned to mailroom duties that she believes were "beneath [her] qualifications." We assume, without deciding, that such a transfer could constitute a materially adverse action. See, e.g., Kessler v. Westchester County Dep't of Soc. Servs., 461 F.3d 199, 207-08 (2d Cir. 2006) (retaliation may be actionable even when the alleged adverse action "had not effected any change in [the employee's] salary, benefits, job title, grade, or hours of work"). Marshall also argues that she earned less overtime pay after her transfer.

BOE Administrative Manager Pamela Perkins stated that the reasons for Marshall's October 2005 transfer included: (1) Marshall was a Democrat, and the BOE needed to place another Democrat in the administrative assistant title in the executive office to ensure equity between the political parties, and (2) to avoid the difficulties Marshall had working with the management in the Manhattan office, as evinced by Marshall's employee evaluations. Although Marshall claims that Perkins told her the "real reason" for her transfer was her former supervisor's request, she presents no evidence that he harbored retaliatory motives. Cf. Roge v. NYP Holdings, Inc., 257 F.3d 164, 170 (2d Cir. 2001) ("[Plaintiff] has not offered any evidence that the [defendant's] justifications, even if pretextual, served as a pretext for [] discrimination." (quotation marks omitted)). Marshall does not offer evidence from which a reasonable factfinder could conclude that the BOE's reasons were pretexts for retaliation.

Marshall also received two employee advisories on March 29, 2005, shortly after her employment discrimination complaint was dismissed by the CCHR. However, the BOE offered evidence that one of those advisories was motivated by a legitimate business reason, that Marshall violated office procedures by excusing her own latenesses prior to submitting documentation of transit delays. Marshall has not pointed to any evidence that this explanation was a pretext for retaliation. The other employee advisory was rescinded. Marshall points to no circumstances suggesting that the issuance of the later-rescinded advisory was sufficiently "adverse" such that it "could well have dissuaded a reasonable employee in [her] position from complaining of unlawful discrimination." Kessler, 461 F.3d at 209.

We have carefully reviewed the Appellant's remaining arguments and find them to be without merit. Accordingly, the judgment of the district court hereby is AFFIRMED.

3

Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe, Clerk
By:

FOR THE COURT:

Com Mtg FYI.

Steven H. Richman

From:

Steven H. Richman

Sent:

Tuesday, April 07, 2009 6:43 PM

To:

*Commissioners; *ExecutiveManagement; *Legal Department; *ManagersMeetingGroup; *Chief &

Deputy Chief Clerks (all)

Subject: Transcript03272009Conference.pdf - Adobe Reader

Attached is a copy of the transcript of the conference held by Judge Sharpe on March 27, 2009.

STEVEN H. RICHMAN General Counsel Board of Elections in the City of New York 32 Broadway, 7th Floor New York, NY 10004-1609 Tel: (212) 487-5338

Fax: (212) 487-5342

E-Mail: srichman@boe.nyc.ny.us

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
2	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
3	Plaintiff,
4	-versus- 06-CV-263
5	NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al.,
6	Defendants.
7	
8	TRANSCRIPT OF IN CHAMBERS CONFERENCE held in and for
9	the United States District Court, Northern District of
10	New York, at the James T. Foley United States Courthouse,
11	445 Broadway, Albany, New York 12207, on FRIDAY,
12	MARCH 27, 2009, before the HON. GARY L. SHARPE,
13	United States District Court Judge.
14	APPEARANCES:
14 15	APPEARANCES: FOR THE PLAINTIFF:
15	FOR THE PLAINTIFF:
15 16	FOR THE PLAINTIFF: U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
15 16 17	FOR THE PLAINTIFF: U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
15 16 17 18	FOR THE PLAINTIFF: U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE BY: BRIAN F. HEFFERNAN, DOJ ATTY.
15 16 17 18 19	FOR THE PLAINTIFF: U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE BY: BRIAN F. HEFFERNAN, DOJ ATTY. FOR THE DEFENDANT BOARD OF ELECTIONS:
15 16 17 18 19 20	FOR THE PLAINTIFF: U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE BY: BRIAN F. HEFFERNAN, DOJ ATTY. FOR THE DEFENDANT BOARD OF ELECTIONS: NYS BOARD OF ELECTIONS
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	FOR THE PLAINTIFF: U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE BY: BRIAN F. HEFFERNAN, DOJ ATTY. FOR THE DEFENDANT BOARD OF ELECTIONS: NYS BOARD OF ELECTIONS
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	FOR THE PLAINTIFF: U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE BY: BRIAN F. HEFFERNAN, DOJ ATTY. FOR THE DEFENDANT BOARD OF ELECTIONS: NYS BOARD OF ELECTIONS BY: KIMBERLY A. GALVIN, ESQ. and PAUL M. COLLINS, ESQ.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	FOR THE PLAINTIFF: U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE BY: BRIAN F. HEFFERNAN, DOJ ATTY. FOR THE DEFENDANT BOARD OF ELECTIONS: NYS BOARD OF ELECTIONS BY: KIMBERLY A. GALVIN, ESQ. and PAUL M. COLLINS, ESQ. FOR THE DEFENDANT STATE OF NEW YORK:

(Court commenced in chambers at 9:00 AM.)

THE COURT: Good morning. Why don't we do

this -- Brian, I've got Bonnie here and we're on the record -
so let me have everybody state their appearances so she can

control the record. Go ahead, start with you, Brian.

MR. HEFFERNAN: Okay. Brian Heffernan with the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, for the plaintiff.

MR. DVORIN: Jeffrey Dvorin, New York State
Attorney General's Office, on behalf of the State of New York.

MS. GALVIN: Kimberly Galvin, New York State Board of Elections.

MR. COLLINS: Paul Collins, State Board of Elections.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you a question first, Brian, before I turn to listening to the State's sad tale of woes. I see the change in the HAVA legislation, and I'm not certain that I understand the change. I can't tell you that I've gone back and looked at the congressional intent or anything else, but why the lever change in the HAVA legislation? Are you familiar with that?

MR. HEFFERNAN: Yes, I am. I am -- it was probably the one issue I was going to deal with today, so I, I think our basic position is that there's nothing pending before the Court. I do want to comment on that. I find

putting this in a letter to the Court to be disingenuous, at best. This change, which is six lines contained in a 500 page appropriations bill in between something that amends the Christopher Columbus Fellowship Act and something that deals with the FTC and the mortgage loan deals with one thing and one thing only; it deals with Title One of HAVA, which provides for the funds to the State to replace lever or punch cord machines.

All this does — a little background. When HAVA was first enacted, it provided for this funding for states that wanted it and said that the lever machines had to be in order to keep the funding that the states got; the lever machines had to be in place by a certain period of time. Initially, that was by January 1st of 2006. It was changed about two years ago, about a year and a half ago, actually around the time of when we had our December 2007 hearing, quite frankly, at the behest of New York State legislators to make sure that they did not lose the \$50 million they have sitting in their state treasury to replace lever machines.

Most recently, apparently, at the same behest, this was hidden in the congressional appropriations bill, and all it says is that New York does not lose the \$50 million in the Treasury that it has to replace leverage machines as long as they're replaced, I think, by the time of the first election after November 1, 2010. It in no way, shape or form

does anything to Title Three of HAVA which contains the substantive voting system requirements on which we based our lawsuit, which contains both the requirements and the deadlines for replacement of machines, and in no way affects the Court's orders in this case. And I assume the State is not making any statement that they're no longer bound by the Court orders here.

THE COURT: All right. So I wondered when I saw that, it is true then that legislation is really specific to New York so they don't lose money? It's got nothing to do with whether or not other states have lever machines in place?

MR. HEFFERNAN: No, your Honor. I mean at this point, as we've been through before, you know, New York is really the only state that's in this situation.

THE COURT: That's the question I had, in light of the statement in the papers; there's nothing that alters the fact that still out of 50 states, New York's the only one that hasn't complied?

MR. HEFFERNAN: Correct, your Honor. And there's absolutely nothing in this that alters the requirements of Title Three of HAVA, which is the basis of this lawsuit and the basis for the outstanding Court orders we have at this point.

THE COURT: Let me ask you one more question, and then I'll let you fill in as you hear one thing or another

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from the State, but it appears to me that the federal -- the Department of Justice is reluctant to recommend to me any penalty I ought to impose as a result of the violation of the consent decrees. Have you altered your position in that regard?

(Bruce Boivin, AAG, enters...)

MR. HEFFERNAN: Well, your Honor, I guess our position at this point is that we don't have a position, majorly because there's nothing at this point that is before the Court. I mean we -- to put this in perspective, we have had our weekly meetings, conference calls, and the State has been very up front about what has been happening here. We are well aware of the issues that arose with regard to the test lab, but we really only found out about this recent change, a specific change to the timeline last week basically. was -- I think it was on the 18th or something when we were provided by the State with a copy of the recent timeline that the testing lab gave to the State Board following its -- the reinstatement of its accreditation by the Election Assistance Commission. It was only at that point that we knew that the lab was projecting that the testing and the certification would not be complete until after the elections. And to -elections in this year. And one thing actually that the letter does not mention, and I assume it's inadvertent, is the date. They project some dates put in there by the State, but

they — at this point the timeline that we've seen, the lab has projected completion by November 30th of this year. And the State has — the State Board did not put that in a letter because, I assume, they forgot or perhaps there's a different date they have in mind. We don't know what they have in mind at this point.

But, in any event, we discussed this timeline last Friday in our conference call. The State indicated later on that day that it was going to be asking the Court for a conference. But until Wednesday, we did not know that the State was going to formally move to extend. So we were now having internal discussions with regard to what, apparently, is going to be the State's request and, you know, are prepared to make our position known once that request is made either of the Court or — quite frankly, your Honor, you know, we have never been adverse to the State discussing anything with us and, you know, we've had a very cooperative relationship with at least the people who are sitting before you.

THE COURT: You're all on a first name basis then. (Laughter.) Go ahead.

MR. HEFFERNAN: So, you know, certainly, to the extent the State Board wanted to present something to us, prior to presenting it to the Court, then we're not going to reject anything out of hand. But to answer your question, in as long-winded a fashion as I possibly can, which I've done

already, it's -- you know, we have not yet had a chance to formulate a position on something we only found out a couple of days ago, and we -- which technically is not even pending before the Court at this point.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. What I really was interested in were those two issues; number one, the lever machine issue, and I cocked an eye when I saw that, and whatever position the Government intended to take really, lest whether I ought to grant it or whether I not, we're going to get down to the issues of penalties here sooner or later. I don't know where else to go.

Let me summarize what I hear from the State and then let me hear from the State so at least you can correct my viewpoint on it. And, again, I'm trying to stay above the trees, as I have all along in this case, but it's not easy.

It appears to me is that the fundamental problem here is, is that the testing protocol broke down. So there were delays due to decertification of those who were testing. And as a result of those delays, you're now being told by the testers that they can't have the testing protocol done in time to put the lever machines in place by this fall's elections. That's the gist of it.

Staying above the trees for a moment, am I correct that the State is the one who selected the testing protocol? And the State is going to tell me, we're required

8 UNITED STATES v NYS BOARD OF ELECTIONS 06-CV-263 by our rules and regulations to make sure these machines 1 comply with A, B, C, D, under our rules and regulations and, 2 therefore, those are the standards we insisted on the testers 3 that they comply with? They weren't doing it through their 4 certification process, therefore, we had to de-certify them, 5 and that's what caused the delay? Is that what I'm going to 6 7 hear, in general? MR. COLLINS: Respectfully, your Honor, the 8 9 State did not de-certify the SysTest. The EAC is the federal agency in charge of promulgating the testing standards. 10 MR. HEFFERNAN: Excuse me, Paul. If you can 11 please speak louder, I'm having a hard time hearing you. 12 13 MR. COLLINS: Sure. 14 THE COURT: Wait a minute. We can turn that 15 up. 16 (Pause.) 17 MR. COLLINS: The State -- I apologize for 18 raising my -- can you hear me, Brian? MR. HEFFERNAN: Yeah, as well as the rustling 19 20 of paper. 21 MR. COLLINS: The State did not de-certify The EAC did. And they restored their certification. 22 SysTest. 23 Your Honor, the State further -- the protocol

EAC's voluntary voting system standard guidelines. We're not
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that the State is insisting upon is the conformance with the

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speaking at this juncture about anomalies of New York State ballot configurations or any of that. And I think that's an important distinction.

THE COURT: Let me put what you just said in my words, and then you tell me if I'm right. This is an effort to make sure I understand what you're saying.

Unlike what I relayed a moment ago, what you're indicating to me is the decertification of the testers was done by the federal government, not by the State?

MR. COLLINS: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Therefore, you had a process in place where they were testing the machines, and those who were testing were no longer permitted to do that by the federal government; is that what you're indicating to me?

MR. COLLINS: I'm indicating, your Honor, that they lost their accreditation for a period of time, and during that down time, when we would not allow them as an uncertified lab to test, they were working on — and we agreed, they were working on the creation of the so-called test cases, which, as I understand it, is essentially the testing protocols. And as we speak today, and Miss Galvin can help me out with this, I'm not sure that they have all of those protocols completed.

MS. GALVIN: Judge, if I may just add, under our contractual arrangements, we said that the testing lab must be certified by the Government lab. SysTest labs was.

As we progressed down, they lost their accreditation by the federal government, so contractually we were unable to continue to pay them for testing services under the contract. We did continue a parallel track with them to try to do non-testing development of these test cases, as Mr. Collins speaks of. And most recently when they had their accreditation restored by the federal government, we reinstituted our testing protocols and they produced this timeline based upon our urging to see where we were in the whole schedule of events.

Now, that being said, I think it's -- with all due respect to the Court, it's not as simple as just blaming the lab. Clearly, the State is at fault for some of our management things. We have individual consultants that have taken longer. It's turned out to be a much greater task than originally envisioned. And the testing, you know, clearly was a much greater undertaking than any of us had first seen in trying to reach these federal standards or our own standards which come next.

So, that being said, the testing lab did push us back. I wouldn't say that all of the blame of this blown-out timeline should rest with them, but, but much of it does. They clearly weren't in a position to -- I mean we were talking about whether or not they should have been accredited in the first place when we found out how difficult it was when

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we were involved in the day-to-day workings of the testing. They didn't seem to be producing at the level that they were suggesting they could. The machines weren't at the level that the vendors said they were. It became a -- you know, and I'm relatively new to this process, only a few months. It became a very mushrooming type situation, and then when they lost their accreditation, everybody took a hard look and sharpened up the pencils to see where they stood. It isn't a pretty picture at this point, but Brian is well aware of that.

THE COURT: Mm-hmm. Here's the difficulty I've had all along. I mean, fundamentally, the problem is -- and, you know, it is what it is, so I mean we aren't going to re-invent the wheel in the context of this litigation. It's obvious that New York is arcane in its system of Government from top to bottom. (laughter) I mean -- and I'm a lifelong New York resident so I mean I'm exercising my First Amendment right to say that. I'm not -- I don't know that I'm speaking as a Judge. But the problem, from an overall perspective, has been that New York is obligated to comply with federal law. Nobody has ever disagreed with that fundamental precept. New York is obligated to comply with federal law. And what's happened is one component or another of that arcane system is getting stuck with retrenchment from all other components of that system, as they're saying, well, under our law or under our rules or under our regulations, we can't do X, Y, Z, so

that we can comply with federal law. Well, all those reasons may be true from one component to another, but it's not true from the overall perspective of the lawsuit. The lawsuit is you're obligated to comply with federal law. And it's crystal clear you haven't. And, again, from a common sense perspective, there are 50 states in this nation that have had to comply with this law; 49 have long since done it, and the only one that hasn't is New York. And I don't throw stones at the people around this table. I know you leave here and have to go back and deal with other components and agencies and people and all of that, but the bottom line is, sooner or later I'm going to do something about it. And I'm done threatening. It's either going to get done or it's not.

What's New York want me to do? They want me to extend the consent decree and extend the deadlines in the consent decree? Isn't that the way I read your letter? We can't have it done by this fall, but we'll have it done in the next federal election in 2010.

MR. COLLINS: Respectfully, your Honor, I wrote the letter, okay, and I'll take the hit for having written the letter. (laughter)

THE COURT: You're compadres around the table appreciate that.

MR. COLLINS: Notice how they're moving away.

MS. GALVIN: I was in court in Poughkeepsie.

1 (laughter)

MR. COLLINS: I wrote the letter because it became apparent that we were not going to be able to comply with your deadline. And while we have been telling Brian Heffernan on a weekly basis and sharing with him, I felt it important that we tell your Honor flat out and also to come down and seek some guidance as to, you know, we probably are going to make -- as I look at life under the federal rules, I think I've got to make an application to be relieved of non-compliance with your order. And I also know that most of the Northern District judges just don't want to see a motion come out of the blue; they want to talk about how we're going to schedule it, etcetera. And we're not here today to argue the merits of our position.

THE COURT: Mm-hmm.

MR. COLLINS: And the letter -- as your Honor knows, ultimately, you have equitable authority, and we're pointing out some of the equities, because you asked -- John Law said what are we going to have a conference about? And that's -- these are the items that, you know, we're going to talk about.

THE COURT: I've sicked him on everybody like a pit bull.

MR. COLLINS: He's a very effective pit bull. I mean, obviously, to come in here cold with you not knowing

	14 UNITED STATES v NYS BOARD OF ELECTIONS 06-CV-263
1	what we wanted to talk about would have been inane, and it
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	makes sense for you to ask what is it you guys want to talk
3	about.
4	THE COURT: Right.
5	MR. COLLINS: That's it. And we are going to
6	seek permission and a schedule to make an application to
7	enlarge the time within which to comply with your order. This
8	is not that application, obviously.
9	THE COURT: Right.
10	MR. COLLINS: There's no papers.
11	THE COURT: Right.
12	MR. COLLINS: And we just wanted to point out,
13	we're not in the business of sandbagging either the Court or
14	the Department of Justice.
15	THE COURT: I don't believe that I don't
16	believe anything to the contrary.
17	MR. COLLINS: Okay.
18	THE COURT: I've tried to communicate as often
19	as I can that never have I believed I've had true issues with
20	the people who are appearing before me. I've had issues with
21	the people I'm not seeing. That's the problem I've had all
22	along.
23	MR. COLLINS: Respectfully, your Honor, in

MR. COLLINS: Respectfully, your Honor, in fairness to those people whom we represent, they are part and parcel of this application and they're not looking to sandbag

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THE COURT: I understand that.

MR. COLLINS: You know...

THE COURT: I understand that. But it is one aspect or another, given my initial observation about the arcane system that's in place in New York, where some of the clients find themselves paralyzed by what they believe New York law rules and regulations require of them as they try to work their way through this system. And I respect that point of view by them. The problem I have is they don't understand the federal society. They don't understand that the federal government is pre-eminent in this realm. Not the State of New York. So when push comes to shove, and the two are at odds with one another, the federal government is going to win this argument. It's that simple. So it's not a question of whether New York wants to, can, or not. They will. Or, I suppose, one of the things I could do is order the Governor to write a \$50 million check and return the money. I mean I suppose that could be one penalty to impose. I mean, I tried to be comical about that one day, and the State Board of Elections didn't see the comedy. I mean I was talking about calling out the National Guard to install the machines on one hand, and locking them up on the other, and all they heard was locking them up.

MS. GALVIN: They still heard locking them up.

1 They're clear.

MR. COLLINS: Well, respectfully, your Honor, your tone of voice on that day was significantly different than this morning.

THE COURT: Well, you got to know me. You just got to know me. I'm a pussy cat.

 $\label{eq:MS.GALVIN:} \text{I still use the toothbrush}$ jokingly.

THE COURT: Brian, I think what they're indicating is precisely what you're indicating. What you would prefer is to see an application so that you've got some time to digest the position with your superiors and respond accordingly.

MR. HEFFERNAN: Either that, your Honor, or, as I said, you know, if they want to send something to us to look at prior to approaching the Court, then we certainly have no problem with that. But, you know, again, all we have is an indication that they want an extension. We do not know the specifics in terms of the time, in terms of what else there might be there. And so, you know, if we have something concrete to react to, we can do that, but at this point we do not.

THE COURT: Doesn't he make sense? Why don't you send him whatever proposal it is you're making, because it's what you're going to present to me in a motion.

MR. COLLINS: Yes.

THE COURT: You know, we're big people around the table. Like I said, it gets disseminated differently as it goes out, but it's no surprise to the State that Brian doesn't want to be here... And I don't want to be here.

MR. COLLINS: If it's any consolation, we don't --

MS. GALVIN: We don't want to be here either.

MR. DVORIN: I definitely don't want to be

here. (laughter)

THE COURT: None of us, none of us want to take action in connection with this, but we're all obligated to make sure HAVA is complied with and implemented. But what Brian is saying makes sense to me.

Why don't you put a proposal -- let me put some in anticipation. I think your point is well taken. Let's set some timelines when we can get that done. I'll be frank with you, you're not going to see me after today for the next 30 days. So I'm unavailable until May anyway.

What makes sense, Brian? They ought to send you something by when? Or do you want, you want them to make the initial salvo and you get to holler about it?

MR. HEFFERNAN: Yeah, you know, I mean at this point there's nothing, obviously, preventing us from walking in on any day and saying this is it.

THE COURT: No, I know that.

MR. HEFFERNAN: If the State has taken it upon themselves to advise the Court that it is going to move to do something, then, you know, there's no reason why the State can't move quickly to make a proposal to us, if that's what it wants to do. At some point, if we don't hear from the State, then, you know --

THE COURT: How much time --

MR. HEFFERNAN: -- we'll have to decide what we need to do.

THE COURT: How much time does the State want?

MR. COLLINS: Your Honor, I would like to be

clear on that.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. COLLINS: What we're talking about is a time frame to send to the Department of Justice a specific proposal.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. COLLINS: If the Department of Justice either accepts that proposal, and we tweak it, nobody makes a motion, or we don't make our application.

THE COURT: Or you simply then send a consent, a proposed consent order to amend the consent decree. I think that's what you would do.

MR. COLLINS: Right.

MR. HEFFERNAN: That, you know, without, without prejudging how any of this is going to go, I would expect that, you know, if we got something from the State, and after consultation here, we decided something that we could live with, and that ideally would be what would happen, obviously, if that was — if we were unable to do that, then I would expect that motion practice would go on after that.

THE COURT: Yeah, I think we're all on the same sheet of music, Brian. That's what I anticipated. I would prefer to see the two of you talk and to see whether the Civil Rights Division thinks it's time to pull the trigger.

Metaphorically.

MR. COLLINS: Thank you for that caveat.

MS. GALVIN: I wrote it down. I got it. He was nice, but he was firm. Pulling the trigger and toothbrushes were brought up. I have it. (laughter)

THE COURT: What's the State -- they're looking for a concrete proposal.

MS. GALVIN: I know. And it's really -- I know nothing in life is simple. We're going to have to have a lot of internal discussions because many people at the board, to be honest, well, we're going to live with this timeline.

There's another faction of people perhaps that think we ought to move it up. I mean we -- everything -- you know, Noah's Ark didn't work either. Because every time we get into a

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	UNITED STATES v NYS BOARD OF ELECTIONS 06-CV-263
1	situation so, so when I say we should be able to have it in
2	a week, we probably wouldn't Brian knows, we probably
3	wouldn't be able to have it in a week. We have a board
4	meeting April 7th.
5	MR. COLLINS: I believe so. Yes.
6	MS. GALVIN: Would that Friday work after that
7	board meeting, Brian, you think?
8	MR. HEFFERNAN: Is that two weeks from today?
9	Is that next week?
10	MR. COLLINS: No. It's two weeks from today,
11	by my watch.
12	MR. HEFFERNAN: Well, I
13	MS. GALVIN: As we continue with the testing
14	and do everything that we possibly I mean we haven't
15	stopped anything so
16	MR. HEFFERNAN: Yeah, I suppose so, especially
17	since his Honor has indicated that he is basically unavailable
18	for the next 30 days, in any event.
19	THE COURT: Doesn't mean you can't reach me.
20	MR. HEFFERNAN: Oh, I understand that, your
21	Honor.
22	MR. COLLINS: We would just as soon leave you
23	alone.
24	THE COURT: If it was up to me, I wouldn't be

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going anywhere, but after 42 years of marriage, I have little

UNITED STATES v NYS BOARD OF ELECTIONS 06-CV-263 say in the process. (laughter) 1 2 MS. GALVIN: Internally, that will give us time to put something before the board, hopefully, on the 7th, and 3 4 then make any changes that we need to, so that it's a unified proposal as we move forward, that we don't have any division 5 6 there... 7 MR. COLLINS: That would be April 10th, your 8 Honor, by my math. Right? 9 THE COURT: April 10th you're going to supply 10 Brian with a proposal? 11 MS. GALVIN: Right. 12 THE COURT: How much time do you want to digest 13 that proposal and respond to the State, Brian? MR. HEFFERNAN: Two weeks. 14 15 MR. COLLINS: The 24th? 16 THE COURT: Right. And, therefore, couldn't we 17 set -- you all tell me, couldn't we set an anticipatory date 18 that if those exchanges don't bear fruition, then the State is 19 going to move to do something with the consent decree; and 20 they ought to file that motion by when? A week later? Two 21 weeks later? 22 MR. COLLINS: How about 5/15, your Honor? 23 THE COURT: How about 5/15, Brian? 24 MR. HEFFERNAN: An additional three weeks? 25 MR. COLLINS: Yup.

MR. HEFFERNAN: I mean I hate to start these discussions with reasons to accommodate continuing a delay on behalf of the board. I mean if -- I assume by filing this letter with the Court, the board was basically prepared to move forward pretty quickly with a motion to extend, and so I'm -- I guess I don't know if, if we will get something back to -- you know, if we will hopefully have something back, and I think it would be long before April 24th, what we're going to do if they're going to take an additional three weeks to extend --

THE COURT: I agree. Two weeks is enough.

MR. COLLINS: That would be 5/8?

THE COURT: Yes. To which you'll respond by what, 5/15, so you accelerate it? Or do you want two weeks?

MR. HEFFERNAN: No, we can certainly do it in a

week.

THE COURT: We all know where this is going. I made it eminently clear. So I mean sooner or later, metaphorically, I'm going to pull the trigger.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ COLLINS: May we then have a week to respond to DOJ?

THE COURT: If permission is granted. I'm not going to give it to you now.

MS. GALVIN: Just to be clear, I don't know, maybe I talk too much, but when we get into May, and Brian is

UNITED STATES v NYS BOARD OF ELECTIONS 06-CV-263 well aware of this, as Paul is and Jeff is, we're now running 1 into issues with the counties, and whatever is ordered, 2 whether or not they can actually physically comply with a roll 3 out depending upon the --4 THE COURT: They're already under an order to 5 6 comply with a roll out. 7

MS. GALVIN: But the --

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THE COURT: To the extent that they don't comply with the order --

MS. GALVIN: The machines are not made, sir. That's just what I'm saying.

THE COURT: I understand all the underlying problems.

MS. GALVIN: I understand.

THE COURT: It doesn't change the fact that they're under an order to comply, and if they don't meet that date, nothing changes; they're in violation of that order, and I'm at the point where I'm ready to take action.

MS. GALVIN: I understand.

THE COURT: I want the federal government's recommendation, if that's the case, as to what action they feel I ought to take. I want the State's view in terms of what action they think I ought to take. And then I'm going to take action. Enough is enough. Non-compliance is not an option. I say that at every proceeding, so I've now got it on

	UNITED STATES v NYS BOARD OF ELECTIONS 06-CV-263
1	the record at this one too.
2	MR. COLLINS: That message has been heard loud
3	and clear.
4	THE COURT: I know it has. I know it has. I
5	know the people here believe me.
6	MR. HEFFERNAN: In light of that, your Honor, I
7	mean, if the Court is granting and the Court is granting I
8	mean we're going to go by way of motion and then by way of
9	response and then by way of reply
10	THE COURT: No, no, no. Here's what I said.
11	They're going to file their motion, and you're going to file
12	your response. If they wish to reply, they can seek
13	permission to reply.
14	MR. HEFFERNAN: Okay. Okay.
15	THE COURT: That's what I said.
16	MR. HEFFERNAN: Okay.
17	MR. BOIVIN: That's only if we can't work
18	things out.
19	THE COURT: Precisely. I'm of the hope that
20	spring is eternal, that the motion schedule will never be
21	employed.
22	MR. COLLINS: Okay.
23	THE COURT: That's what I'm hopeful of.
24	What else can I do for you?
25	MR. COLLINS: I think that's what we sought to
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UNITED STATES v NYS BOARD OF ELECTIONS 06-CV-263 accomplish this morning, and we're appreciative of the Court's 2 time. 3 THE COURT: Thank you. Brian, do you need 4 anything further? 5 MR. HEFFERNAN: No, your Honor. This is fine 6 with me. And I just want -- you know, one thing, you know, I 7 can put on the record is, again, you know, they know how to 8 get in touch with me, and we're here and open to discussion to 9 the extent that problems can be obviated and, you know, then 10 they know how to get me. 11 THE COURT: Yes. MR. COLLINS: Brian, I assume that this 12 13 constitutes our weekly status conference. (laughter) MR. HEFFERNAN: Yes. With special quest, 14 15 that's correct. (laughter) 16 THE COURT: Thank you, Brian. MR. HEFFERNAN: Thank you very much. 17 18 MR. COLLINS: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you, folks. 19 20 (Court adjourned at 9:30 AM.) 21 22 23 24 25

CERTIFICATION

I, BONNIE J. BUCKLEY, RPR, Official Court Reporter in and for the United States District Court, Northern District of New York, do hereby certify that I attended at the time and place set forth in the heading hereof; that I did make a stenographic record of the proceedings held in this matter and caused the same to be transcribed; that the foregoing is a

true and correct transcript of the same and whole thereof.

BONNIE J. BUCKLEY, RPR

USDC Court Reporter - NDNY

DATED: MARCH 30, 2009

DAILY®NEWS



BE OUR GUEST: KAREN LUXTON GOURGEY, advocate for the Dlind

Don't discard most-effective voting machines for disabled

have been voting for 40 years, but last November was the first time I marked my ballot by myself, in private. After casting my vote, I found myself in tears.

For people with severe vision loss and others with disabilities, voting has long been a frustrating and sometimes humiliating ordeal.

have

waited

too long

for

change.'

At the mercy of the old lever machines, we had to sacrifice privacy for assistance.

The Help America Vote Act was passed to achieve the same equality inside the voting booth that our country strives to provide outside it.

For the disabled, this marked a new era, with the possibility of fair and equal civic participation.

New York has lagged sorely behind the times, being one of the last states to comply with HAVA. While other states were holding elections with updated, disability-friendly, voting, mach

disability-friendly voting machines, New York delayed reform for years.

Finally, forced by legal action, the state implemented change in the last elections.

In response, the city's Board of Elections purchased 1,800 new AutoMARK ballot-marking devices, set them up in the polling

sites throughout the five boroughs.

And, the disabled population got its first taste of real democracy.

The AutoMARK device is specifically designed to allow people with disabilities to complete our ballots with ease.

It has convenient touch screens, keypads and an audio component that reads the election choices to the voter.

> The stand-alone machine also grants a great deal of privacy, which is an important demand of the disabled community.

> I was thrilled to be able to mark my ballot and submit it without assistance, knowing that, for the first time, my selections were completely private. It was a freeing experience.

> Apparently, though, last year's AutoMARK purchase was only half the battle, and now there is a second vote to determine the voting system that the city will use for the future.

The Board of Elections is currently deliberating between the system that uses the AutoMARK and one other competitor. The board is slated to make a decision this month.

The city has already spent \$25 million on the AutoMARK machines. November elections showed promise of genuine access. Friends in the disability community have expressed overwhelming satisfaction with the AutoMARK.

I have gotten no such impression regarding the competing system. In the current economic climate, it seems strange to me that the Board of Elections would even consider discarding the AutoMARK, wasting millions and buying a new system that many believe is significantly inferior.

We have waited too long for change at the voting booth.

Scrapping the AutoMARK and starting from scratch could only risk additional problems.

urge the Board of Elections to take quick action, select the existing system and begin to take steps toward full implementation. Any other choice does not make sense.

The ballot box is the heart of our freedom, where we pump the blood into our democratic process. I hope for the day when all blind and visually impaired people can feel we are treated fairly and equally at the polls. I personally stepped into a new world of equal and full participation last November. Let's not turn back!

Karen Luxton Gourgey is president of the Greater New York chapter of the American Council of the Blind.

Cheap politics: Board of Elections pays ridiculous rent in party patronage ploy

Sunday, April 12th 2009, 4:00 AM

The city's Board of Elections has taken patronage politics to a new extreme. It is writing checks not just to party hacks, but to their clubhouses as well.

Dominated by Democratic and Republican bosses, the board has long hired the faithful to staff polling places at election times, barring good-government groups from providing dedicated nonpartisan citizens for the task.

Now, the board has reversed what was perhaps its only reform, however minor, in decades. It has voted to start paying "rent" again to clubhouses that, supposedly, conduct training classes for those same poll workers.

The fee schedule is hilarious: \$75 per session, plus \$25 if the joint is air-conditioned. Clubs that report holding a dozen sessions pull in about \$1,000 - not much in the grand scheme, but enough to keep them in potato chips and palm cards.

Among the beneficiaries last year were the <u>Bushwick</u> Democratic Club, home base of <u>Brooklyn</u> boss Assemblyman Vito Lopez, the 55th A.D. Democratic Club, the 56th A.D. Democratic Club, the New Era Democratic Club, the Stars and Stripes Democratic Club, the <u>Thomas Jefferson</u> Democratic Club and the United Progressive Democratic Club. All are in Brooklyn. In <u>Queens</u>, the <u>Fred Wilson</u> Regular Democratic Club and the Taminent Regular Democratic Club shared in the booty.

Those payments were supposed to be the last issued by the board. <u>President Frederic Umane</u> of the <u>Manhattan GOP</u> secured a resolution last year barring the practice, arguing it "was not appropriate to have taxpayer money paid to political parties for rent."

But then the clubs complained to legislators. And the legislators pressured the board. And last month the board lifted Umane's ban against having the public subsidize the operation of political organizations. It's shameless and cheap and wrong.

As <u>Susan Lerner</u> of <u>Common Cause/New York</u> put it, giving tax dollars to the clubs "is indicative of the entire problem with this patronage-driven system. Nobody is looking out for the voter or the taxpayer."