CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

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September 8, 2010 Start: 10:05am Recess: 11:55am

HELD AT: Council Chambers

City Hall

B E F O R E:

GALE A. BREWER Chairperson

## COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Council Member Eric Martin Dilan Council Member Peter F. Vallone, Jr.

## A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

George Gonzalez Executive Director Board of Elections in the City of New York

Valerie Vasquez Director of Public Affairs and Communications Board of Elections in the City of New York

Juan Carlos "J.C." Polanco Bronx Republican Commissioner and Secretary Board of Elections in the City of New York

Marjorie Kelleher-Shea Member Women's City Club of New York City

Kathleen Doran City Affairs Chair New York City League of Women Voters

Alex Camarda
Director for Public Policy and Advocacy
Citizens Union of the City of New York

Jane Kalmus Vice Chair Voter Assistance Commission

2	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Matt, you
3	ready? [pause] Good morning, I'm Gale Brewer,
4	City Council Member and Chair of Governmental
5	Operations. And I'm delighted to be joined by
6	Council Member Dilan, who is here from the great
7	Borough of Brooklyn and an active member of this
8	Committee. And we're here to talk about the Board
9	of Elections and oversight of the machines.
10	First, before we even start, I want to thank you,
11	Madam, Valerie Vasquez, for bringing the machines
12	to this Council, that was a big hit. So, thank
13	you so much. That was great. The Committee is
14	meeting today to conduct an oversight hearing to
15	discuss the implementation of new voting machines
16	throughout the five boroughs by the Board of
17	Elections, including, we're also going to talk
18	about related voter education and outreach
19	programs. I think we all know that in March 2010,
20	the Board of Elections voted to purchase optical
21	scan voting machines. These machines, which will
22	be used for the first time in the September 14,
23	2010 primary election, will replace traditional
24	lever voting machines throughout the City. And I

understand today that it's been seconded by a

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Court, because somebody in Nassau wanted to do something different. And so we are going to, as is Nassau and everyone else, stick with the new The Court determined that Nassau has to machines. do it also. The Committee is anxious to hear from the Board and staff on the implementation of new machines. Some specific oversight areas that we'd like to discuss: one, voting machine implementation and related changes to election administration; two, voter education and outreach conducted by the Board; three, voter education and outreach conducted by third party firms; and four, other areas, including poll site staffing poll worker training and outreach to communities of color. I know you've been working hard, particularly on the training, 'cause people have come to the district office and say, "I have to go to training, " and I say, "Yes, and you have to pass a test, too." Preconsidered Resolution which will also be discussed today, and the Committee will consider a Resolution sponsored by me to approve the pay raise set by the Board for the compensation of individuals serving as party representatives for performing machine inspection

2	duties. Election law provides that the pay rate
3	be set by the Board, and approved by the local
4	municipality, which is the City Council. So,
5	today, we will hear testimony from representatives
6	of the Board, including the wonderful new
7	Executive Director. Good government groups and
8	advocacy groups and those who are interested from
9	the public, and I want to thank all of those who
10	put so much time and effort into making sure our
11	system for public participation and voting is one
12	that we can be proud of. And of course, you all
13	can pick up a copy of the briefing document. And
14	I want to thank particularly Matt Gewolb, who was
15	the attorney for this Committee and who is doing
16	double duty today, and is always terrific. Thank
17	you all very much, and I would like to start with
18	the representatives of the Board. And please come
19	up and introduce yourself. [pause] Thank you.
20	Go ahead, whenever you'd like, and thank you for
21	being here. [pause] I think push again. Try, it
22	doesn'tor bring it closer to you.

GEORGE GONZALEZ: Like that?

Testing, oh, okay. Good morning, Chair Brewer and

Council Member Dilan. Thank you for giving me

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this opportunity to appear before you today. really is a pleasure, and I do have some good news with regard to the implementation of the new voting systems. As you know, back in January of this year, the Commissioner selected the ES&S AutoMARK Scanner System, and our Board staff has been working diligently to ensure that this system is rolled out in time for the September 14th primary election. The staff has been working to ensure that every aspect of the system is tested and ready for--to be deployed for September 14<sup>th</sup>. In addition to that, we have been recruiting and training all of our poll workers, every one, every poll worker that's assigned to work for the primary election must attend a training class, and also pass an exam before they are to work. If the poll worker does not attend the class, they cannot The--the poll worker training, as, as we have stated earlier, has been an intensive training. We have extended the training class from the usual three hours to now a six hour class, with the focus of the training being the, with the hands--hands-on approach, and where we give the poll workers and opportunity to sit and

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play with the system, to ensure that the confidence level with the system, and that they understand how the system works, is there so when the voters get to see this system on the 14th of September, the poll workers will be able to ease the voters' concerns and guide them through the process and make sure that their ballots are cast properly and in an orderly fashion. So I think that is good news, I can't wait for the system to be deployed on September 14<sup>th</sup>. I think the hype that it's an, it's an automated system and are people going to be intimidated, I think once the world sees the way how the system works, their attitude's going to change because in reality, at the end of the day, this system is really as easy as 1-2-3. And with that said, I would just like to briefly go over our public education campaign that we have had in place to ensure that the voting public, and everyone else, gets an opportunity to test the system, as well as be educated as to how the system works and how the process go. Just one quick reminder, the, the procedure as to when you first walk into the polling place has not changed. Every voter is

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still going to be required to sign in at their EDAD table, sign the poll book, and then from that point, they will be issued a voter card and then be directed to privacy booth to cast their ballot; and then, scan the ballot at the appropriate voting machine. So, as you know, to remind everyone here, back in 2002, Congress passed the Help America Vote Act; in 2005 the New York State Legislature passed the Election Reform and Modernization Act; in 2008, the ES&S AutoMARK was used in elections at all poll sites for the first time, that's when we had one ballot marking device at each of the City's 1,358 polling places. 2009, the New York State Board of Elections certified two systems for use in the elections in 2010. In, like I stated earlier, in January of this year, our Commissioner selected the current, the voting system that will be implemented in, for September. And we will be using that system, you know, from September 14<sup>th</sup> and all future elections. The poll worker procedures have all been, had to be revised, because of the new way that we will become casting a ballot in this City. Everything has changed from the way the person cast their

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ballot to the canvassing of the votes at the election, after the election, I should say. That all has changed and we've, like I said, we've increased our poll worker training from a three hour class to a six hour class, and it covers everything from, like I said, signing the voter in to casting a ballot to closing the polls. focus is, like I said earlier, is going to be on hands-on to ensure that every poll worker is comfortable with how the system works, and also to ease any voter's concerns that may come up. The public education and outreach, as we have mentioned on numerous occasions, we have obtained the services of a nationally recognized communication firm known as Burson-Marsteller, who have been helping us to get the word out, in which we, they have assisted us in getting some advertisement, as well as a website, and where voters can visit, to get some information as to how the new voting system works. That, Valerie will touch a little bit further on the aspects of what Burson-Marsteller is doing for, for the Board of Elections, to get the word out. In addition to that, we have put a process in place to ensure

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2	that voter security is in place, and where the
3	process of internal controls of each vote cast is
4	in safe and secure, and is counted accurately.
5	The testing, we have been doing all the testing
6	that is required by State law and/or State
7	regulations, and that is ongoing as we speak. The
8	Election Management System for the record is on,
9	is on a closed, stand-alone network, and ballots
10	are being designed by one department, and also
11	being proofed by another department, to ensure
12	that the ballot is an accurate ballot that's going
13	to be used for the elections. And with that said,
14	I would like to introduce Valerie Vasquez, our
15	Director of Public Affairs and Communications, who
16	will guide you through the rest of the public
17	education and outreach effort that the Board of
18	Elections has been doing for quite some time now.
19	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you.

VALERIE VASQUEZ: Thank you. If the Committee wants to follow along with our presentation, I'm actually on page six. election day, voters will follow a simple process. It's a three-step process. First, get your paper ballot from the poll worker. Second, mark it with

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a pen, filling in the ovals for your candidate you choose. And for voters who need assistance marking the ballot, we'll have ballot marking devices at each poll site. And that BMD allows for voters to mark their ballot using either the touch screen, a Braille keypad, a sip and puff device, or rock--rocker paddle. It also has audio headphones for voters who would prefer to listen to the ballot. And lastly, you insert that marked ballot into the optical scanner, which stores your votes on a memory drive, and then deposits that paper ballot into a locked box. In terms of how, what we're doing for public education, in order to help voters feel as comfortable and as confident as they, as possible, when they come to vote on September 14<sup>th</sup>, and on the November 2<sup>nd</sup> general, the Board is conducting a comprehensive voter education campaign to inform the voters about the new systems and encourage them to learn how to use it firsthand, with a major focus on a hands-on approach. Over the next few slides, we'll go through each, each outreach mechanism in detail. One of the most important aspects is really mobile outreach, and that's conducting demonstrations

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throughout the City of New York. To-date, we have conducted over 275 demonstrations with over 16,000 participants. We have attended events with upwards of 20,000 people, allowing them for handson voter practice. We have attended senior centers, street fairs, large festivals, block associations, any organization that really requests a demonstration, we at the Board, as long as they meet the minimum criteria in terms of being an accessible location, being open to the public, we really do our best to accommodate them. To launch this effort and build the schedule, the Commissioners have contacted all elected officials in the City of New York requesting that they work with us to spread the word to their constituency, have demonstrations in their communities. We have contacted every community board throughout the City of New York; we've worked with CUNY good government groups, and also contacted every senior center, again asking that they host a demonstration. In terms of how do we get there, we have a mobile outreach team, and you have photos in the slide of our trucks that we've procured. The trucks literally transport the

system and the staff to and from each site. 2 3 They're also wrapped consistent with our campaign 4 theme serving as moving billboards, and hoping to generate buzz. And as people see them, while 5 they're along, driving along the street, that 6 7 they'll see that there's a new way to vote, 8 hopefully drive them to our website or call our phone bank for more information. We have also 9 10 distributed thousands of pieces of collateral 11 material, and that's flyers that we have, 12 brochures. All of them are produced in five 13 languages: English, Spanish, Chinese and Korean-in the four languages, English, Spanish, Chinese 14 15 and Korean--where we have Chinese Mandarin and 16 Chinese Cantonese, as required by law. 17 have conducted a comprehensive advertising 18 campaign to heighten voter awareness of the new 19 way to vote, and so hopefully so everyone can get 20 more information on that. The, this summer we 21 have ads that appeared in newspapers, radio, 22 public transit and on TV. We have worked with 23 the, we procured space on the MTA, so that you'll see our ads on subway car cards and on the busses 24 25 themselves. We also took full page ads in over 88

community newspapers, over five daily newspapers, and a variety of online outlets. We also have developed a PSA, and that PSA will be running on local TV. We've also, as well as cable. We also, the Taxi and Limousine Commission has recently informed us that they will be running our PSA in in-taxi TV, free of charge. So, every taxi, if you ride one of our new City taxis--

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: That's the thing I turn off as soon as I get into the taxi.

VALERIE VASQUEZ: [laughs] Well, now you can't turn it off, so that way you can see the new way to vote. We also have really, again, we've also our advertising in the Staten Island ad vans and Staten Island Ferry, State Island Rapid Transit, to make sure that Staten Island residents also get the information. These ads were designed to heighten voter awareness, to let individuals know the 4.3 million registered voters know that there is a new way to vote this year, it's as simple as 1-2-3, hoping that they get more information. And more importantly that they really go to a demonstration, visit our website, or call our phone bank. Transitioning to our

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website, we now have a dedicated public education, multi-lingual voter education site, that was developed using accessibility guidelines from WebAIM and Lighthouse International. When we were developing this website, we brought in members of various good government organizations and disability organizations, specifically we had some individuals from CIDNY, for Center for Independent and Disabled New York, as well as Baruch School for--there's a Department for the Visually Impaired, where they actually came in and tested our website for accessibility. We also have some features that we're excited about where voters, or anyone who visits our website, rather, can go online, put in their zip code and find the demonstration nearest them. You can also request a demonstration directly from the website, and you can download voter education materials. We found that some organizations that just did not get a chance to host a demonstration, but really were interested in reaching out to their, to their consumers, to their members, wanted the information, our flyers or whatever brochures that we have, and we encouraged them by creating a

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community outreach link. So from that, from that link, you can download every single brochure or pamphlet that we have available, and you can distribute to their members. We also have Frequently Asked Ouestions, and a demonstration calendar, as well. And to-date, the site has had 4,768 visits, with over 3,000 unique visitors. also are using emerging media, specifically social media networks such as Facebook. We created a Facebook page where everyone can go on and find information on the new way to vote; also, links to videos, Frequently Asked Questions, and the demonstration calendar, as well. And then we have learning centers, and learning centers are, allows for anyone to go into any of the five borough offices in the Board of Elections, we have one in each borough. And we have a learning center where it's, which is an office space literally designed as a, as a mock poll site, so to speak, where anyone can come in, with no appointment necessary, and have time with the machines, as well as trained staff that can walk them through the process. The hours are Monday through Friday, 9:00 to 5:00. Every borough has evening hours

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where they're open one day a week until 7:00. And we have alternating weekends, as well. We also sent out a multi-language mailer, a legally required information notice, to the 4.3 million registered voters in early August, that we decided to capitalize on this available space and completely redesign it, to include information on how to vote, on the new way to vote, and the process being as simple as 1-2-3. You have a screen shot as what, as to what the mailer look like, but everyone here who's a registered voter would've received this mailing by now. And I'll also like to state specifically that this does, this mailer was a collaborative effort designed with a lot of people in this room today, specifically League of Women Voters, we had representatives from CIDNY, and it was a roundtable discussion where everything from font size to paper type was discussed. And I think at the end they were all very happy with the ultimate end result. And that speaks to our ongoing dialogue with a variety of good government groups and disability organizations. We have included the AALDEF, the Asian-American Legal Defense and

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Education Fund, CIDNY, Citizens Union, Common
CauseI mean, I don't want to list everyone
'cause I don't want to leave anyone out, but
they're all included in, in the packet. And that
really speaks to how we at the Board want to
spread our message through our own networks and
capitalize on the networks of other organizations
to spread the word and get our message out to the
4.3 million voters. And that's, that'sthat
essentially captures our entire public education
campaign.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: You, are you finished? Do you want to add anything?

GEORGE GONZALEZ: Well, actually, yes, to, to reiterate, we are in the process of training about 36,000 poll workers. We have already city acceptance tested more than 5,700 optical scanners and BMDs. We have evaluated all the poll sites in the City of New York to ensure that they meet all the requirements for the implementation. We have been working closely with the NYPD to ensure that the police also at every site, and all the responsibilities that are required by law and the NYPD to perform, we've

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CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay. All right, finished?

GEORGE GONZALEZ: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you very

2	much. We've been joined also by Council Member
3	Vallone from Queens. I have a couple of
4	questions, and I'd love to turn it over to my
5	colleagues who are extremely knowledgeable, I'm
6	sure. How many days and sessions of machine
7	inspectionsthe reason I'm asking this, 'cause
8	we're going to be working and voting on a
9	Resolution todayhave been held to-date? And
10	what has been the cost? In other words, you've
11	had to make sure the machines, perhaps less
12	onerously than the old lever machines, but you've
13	had to inspect them, I assume, before they go out?
14	And I wanted to know if that's, if there's any
15	cost involved in that? And then I just didn't
16	know, do these funds come from your budget? From
17	the HABE [phonetic] budget? How does that work?
18	GEORGE GONZALEZ: Okay, before I
19	answer that question, I would like to introduce
20	J.C. Polanco, who is the Bronx Republican
21	Commissioner as well as the Secretary of the Board
22	for Calendar Year 2010.
23	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Welcome.
24	JUAN CARLOS POLANCO: Thank you.
25	GEORGE GONZALEZ: And to answer

GEORGE GONZALEZ: And to answer

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your question, the, the party representatives that are at the voting machine facilities, they're required to be present at these facilities to, to view the process. And what I mean by viewing the process is, they're entitled by law to be at all of our facilities, the five voting machine facilities, to view the setting up of the voting machines, the testing process, the pre-election testing, and so on and so forth. They have been there since some time in the middle of August, and they're entitled to be at our facilities from the beginning of the process until the end. Like for example, they are still there now because we are still sealing up the machines and making sure that all the items that are required to be used on election day are put in the proper containers, and the machines, they get a chance to look at the ballots, and everything else that's related for the elections, well they're there now. And they are required to be there, and we have to pay them With regard to the payment, that money \$200. would come out, come out of our, out of our budget, the, the City budget. But at the end of the day, right now our budget, the, the funding

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City of New York, in your former role as Deputy Director of the Board, and to congratulate you and commend your Board members for selecting you to become the new Executive Director at the Board of Elections. I'm personally proud of your appointment. I'm sure that you will conduct yourself and run the agency in a manner that I expect, and that's to be highly competent and very knowledgeable, and very good on behalf of not only the voters of the City, but all the employees at the Board. You know, I know you have some detractors, and I would say, you know, this is New York. It wouldn't be any other way. So, I would hope that you only look at the detractors and smile and continue and do your job in an admirable fashion, which is what we all expect. I just have a couple of brief questions. Now, I know the Chair said that I might be knowledgeable on that, and I would say, I'd say it's totally the opposite. I need to be educated just like every other voter, 'cause I've grown accustomed to the other voting machines which, you know, despite they're, they're getting a little up there in age, I thought served this City great.

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felt very comfortable with them. But I sit here and I look at, at, you know, this new ballot process, which has, which generates now a lot of paper, which is what I think the voters of this City, through several hearings have requested, they wanted a ballot marking device, so I'm glad that some sort of ballot marking device was selected. But now I sit back and wonder how all this paper's going to be secured. Because my fear is that, and maybe you could help allay this fear, and I'm sure you can, that now with so much paper and so much access to ballots that the inspectors would have, that there's potential for fraud to be So maybe, if you could just explain to committed. me how the ballots are secured prior to when a voter comes in to vote, and what prevents, say, an inspector, and I know this will be a rare case, but what prevents an inspector to maybe select someone to vote for and pass the ballot through the machine on their own, without an actual voter having voted?

GEORGE GONZALEZ: Sure. The ballots, before they get shipped to the polling place, they come wrapped, shrink wrapped. In

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addition to them being shrink wrapped, each ballot is numbered sequentially. They come in bundles of, packs of 100, so from one to 100, 101 to whatever. Each person at the voting machine facility, where these ballots are stored, which by the way everything in, in our agency's done in a bipartisan manner, including storing the ballots. Every, every piece of paper, every ballot that we have in our possession, is stored in a room within the warehouse, with a double lock key. Meaning, that in order for me to get access, as a Democrat, I would use my key, and, and for, for, to gain, to gain the access, I would need a Republican to use his key to get me into that room. So that room, no one could enter that room unless they have the two keys. So, and the two keys are never with one person. So, for example, if, if Valerie and Democrat and Repu--she would have her key, I would have my key, and we'd have to go in there simultaneously to, to look for any type of ballot that we need to look for. Once those ballots are at the poll site, it's another mechanism in place and where the inspectors are taught that they must check every ballot that they have in their

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possession, and account for each ballot, and account for each ballot. In addition to that, once they start giving out the ballots, everything, like I said, has, has a, a sequential number to it. At the end of the day, we have--by law, we are required to reconcile all the ballots. Meaning that whatever ballots that we, we've given out, must be accounted for. Your question asks so can somebody take a ballot and come run it through a scanner, it's highly unlikely that's, that that is going to happen, because the scanner is at another location within the polling place, and in order for you to access that scanner, the, the voter must provide their voter card. I talked about that earlier, that process in the day, that voter card, it's what gives you the access to go to that voting, to that scanner, and, and insert your ballot. So somebody's trying to go in there and, and stuff the ballot for lack of a better I don't see that, how is that going to word. happen because at the end of the day, every ballot that was given out, whether it was a used ballot or spoiled ballot--'cause remember, every voter has an opportunity to get up to three ballots, and

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any unused ballots, before that poll site is closed, every ballot must be accounted for.

COUNCIL MEMBER DILAN: Okay, and then obviously, you, you mentioned the role of the Police Department in elections, I guess they would also have to be there watching to make sure that any rare attempt like this would--

GEORGE GONZALEZ: Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER DILAN: --be

monitored as well?

GEORGE GONZALEZ: The, the role of the Police Department is to, to be at the polling site, to maintain law and order. The other responsibilities fall within our jurisdiction, we need the responsibility of the coordinator and their work, as meaning they'll bring the other poll workers to ensure that the poll site is run in a properly and orderly fashion. If there is some sort of disruption, yes, of course, the police officer will be, be called in to intervene and, and take action in, in accordance with the law. Once the poll sites are closed, and like I just said, the process of reconciliation takes place, everything that gets put into the, into an

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appropriate box on or an envelope, where everything is sealed and accounted for and recorded. And once that process is completed, everything that needs to come back to the board of elections after the polls are closed, are handed over to the police officer who he then has to sign that he took possession of those items, whether it be the memory device, or the ballots, and the poll box, whatever items it is that we're giving him that are required to be back in our possession within 24 hours, it gets turned over to him, he signs for them, and then he brings it to our respective borough offices. And at the respective borough offices, we then have a team waiting for the police officer to arrive, so that when they get to our, our offices, there's a process in place that they have to stop at our desk, and then we open up the contents of those envelopes, and we have like a checklist to ensure that everything that's supposed to come back that night, does come back with that police officer. So there's a process in place there to ensure that everything that we're supposed to get, is there, and before he leaves, if everything checks out, we will issue

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the machine--you know, watch the inspectors open up the machine and count the, you know, and check that all the supplies are there. They're there to be, you know, to monitor the activities of the poll site throughout the election day, as well as be at the poll site at the close of the polls to obtain any unofficial numbers that may come up, that come up after the election.

COUNCIL MEMBER DILAN: Okav. then last question for me, Madam Chair. procedurally, when someone goes into vote and I, I have to commend what the Board has done, and with public outreach, I really want to commend that. But I think there's something that maybe I need confirmed. So, say I'm, it's a election day, and it's my turn to vote, you know, obviously this year there's, you know, primaries for, for attorney general, state comptroller. So say I want to vote for attorney general, but don't want to vote for anyone, state comptroller, I submit my ballot only with a vote for attorney general. I've heard that the ballot gets returned to the voter. Is that accurate, inaccurate? Or could you just explain that, that part to me?

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VALERIE VASQUEZ: No, if, if you
were to under vote, then, then no, there would be
no notification, because you have that right to
choose to omit from voting in a particular
contest.

COUNCIL MEMBER DILAN: Okay.

WALERIE VASQUEZ: So, if you, you would submit, you would insert your marked ballot into the scanner, the scanner would scan your ballot, and then you would see that a screen image would come up that says, "Thank you for voting, you vote has been counted," and you would see that the public counter would go up by increments of one, to ensure that your vote has been counted.

COUNCIL MEMBER DILAN: Okay, good,

I'm glad that--

VALERIE VASQUEZ: So, no, there would be no - -

## COUNCIL MEMBER DILAN:

[interposing] I'm glad that's true, 'cause I heard rumor that, that it would spit the ballot back out, give the voter maybe an opportunity to, to vote, and then the voter would then have to return it, so I'm glad that that's not--

to me with the option to accept or reject. I
think most people who get the option to accept,
you know, many people may hit that, thinking
that's, you're going to fix it, or thinking
that's, the ballot will be acceptable the way it
is, but it's not. They hit the accept button, but
their vote is not tallied for the one that they
voted twice. They don't even know, are they told
why it's, why, what the problem is when it comes
back? Are they told, "You've double voted for the
attorney general race"?

VALERIE VASQUEZ: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: They are.

VALERIE VASQUEZ: It will tell, you image will, there will be a screen image and the text would read that you have over voted, and then it would list the particular contest, yeah, so it would say "Attorney General," or whatever contest in which you over voted, it would be listed, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: I still do not think that the public should be given the option to accept that, that's--and I think we have a resolution calling on the State to change that.

Council Member Brewer, is that your resolution?

2 voters of the over vote.

3 COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Thank you, 4 that's, that's a good idea, I'm glad you're doing 5 that. But let me discuss something you probably do have control over, and that I have another 6 7 serious problem with: the fact that you've 8 combined in question two, seven separate questions into one that must be answered with one answer. 9 10 For example, one of the questions is: Shall we 11 reduce the number of petition signatures needed? 12 Very good thing, I support that wholeheartedly. 13 Right after that is: Shall we merge the voter Assistance Advisory Committee into the Campaign 14 15 Finance Board? I could care less. I don't know, 16 perhaps I think that's a horrible thing. 17 know, maybe somebody has a real opinion on that. I have to vote yes to, to make ballot access 18 19 easier, and lower the amount of petitions, and I 20 have to vote yes on six other completely separate 21 questions. Now, that makes no sense to me. 22 Democracy is one man, one vote, not one vote, separate questions. Has this been 23 24 constitutionally challenged yet? And under, and 25 who made that decision and why?

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 3
2	GEORGE GONZALEZ: Council Member
3	Vallone, we respectfully ask for clarification as
4	to what you've itemized.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Yes, okay.
6	Valid question two. City question two.
7	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: This came from
8	the Charter Revision Commission.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: The
10	Charter
11	GEORGE GONZALEZ: We, we,
12	Councilman, we don't have any control over the
13	wording that the Charter Commission has utilized.
14	What we will promise the City Council is that
15	whatever that wording is, will be placed on the
16	ballot as is. We, we have no say over the Charter
17	Commission's questions that they are proposing for
18	the City to vote on at all.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: [off mic]
20	Charter Commission, Charter Commission
21	seven questions in one have no say
22	GEORGE GONZALEZ: Well, the Charter
23	Commission hasn't given us any questions yet, but
24	the process is once the Charter approves and
25	certifies the, either the ballot, I mean, sorry,

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the proposition, the question of the - - whatever the issue is, they give us the verbiage and the text, and our obligation is to print the verbiage as is. We do not have the luxury to change the verbiage or show the questions. The way they prepare the question, that's how we put them on the ballot.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: [off mic] Okay, well I'm being told - - that [on mic] I'm being told that one of the reasons the Charter Commission voted to do this was an issue of space on the ballot. And tell me the discussions you had that you're allowed to go into with the Charter Commission involving space on the ballot and how that may have affected the decision to put seven questions into one answer.

GEORGE GONZALEZ: Well, I was not privy to any of the conversations that the Charter may have had with anybody at the Board of Elections, but here is the situation. I'm going to use this 8½ x 11 sheet of paper. The ballot is, let's just say, 8½ x 11 inch. We can only fit but so much onto this sheet of paper. Okay? What the Charter doesn't want to understand is that

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they want to squeeze as many questions as they can into this sheet of paper, which affects font size. As you know, the font size that we put on our paper ballot is mandated by State law, by State So, in, in order to accommodate any questions that, that the Charter may putting on the ballot in the November election, will be placed on the ballot. So if it means that they have seven questions, and the seven questions do not fit on this 8½ sheet, 8½ x 11 sheet of paper, we would go onto the second part of the ballot. And all the, and on a, on a second page of the ballot. All those questions will be printed on the backside of the ballot, and we'll use as many pieces of paper that we need, known as the perforated ballot, to ensure that the propositions are accommodated on the ballot. We have used perforated ballots in the past, as you know, Councilman, in Queens, in the four language editions in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Assembly Districts, there's been plenty of times where, in the past where we've got to our standby ballots, we had to use a perforated ballot because there was just no room on the standard sized ballot that we had, to

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 42
2	GEORGE GONZALEZ: Okay.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: So, you
4	and I agree, then, in that there is no space issue
5	involved here
6	GEORGE GONZALEZ: Correct.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE:that you
8	could've put a second page on.
9	GEORGE GONZALEZ: Correct.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: And so
11	there's no space reason
12	GEORGE GONZALEZ: Correct.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE:for the
14	Charter Commission to force people to vote yes
15	once on seven completely separate questions.
16	GEORGE GONZALEZ: Correct.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Okay. So
18	we're, I guess we're all in agreement on that.
19	GEORGE GONZALEZ: Yes, we are.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: I don't
21	agree that's the right way to do things, and I
22	think that that opens us up for a, for a
23	constitutional challenge and a court case which
24	could completely negate the work that the Charter
25	Commission did, and that you guys have done. And

Resolution. Council Member Brewer.

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2	to know, by last Friday we had to submit to the
3	Campaign Finance Board so that they could print in
4	their mailer, whether we supported the Charter
5	Revision Commission recommendations. So we had
6	question one, and whether we're for or against,
7	which was regarding term limits; and then question
8	two was this bundling of seven. And I must admit,
9	picking up on what Council Member Vallone, I
10	submitted by 5:00 o'clock last Friday, because we
11	had to, and I said "No," because I agree with
12	Council Member Vallone, how could all seven be
13	lumped into one, when they are substantively
14	slightly different. So, I would recnow, if this
15	changes in the next discussions, if that's
16	possible, then I don't know how the Campaign
17	Finance Board material resolves itself. So, I
18	just throw this out because it's very complicated,
19	not just for you but I'm also concerned as we all
20	are about the voters. So, I think it's, either
21	ongoing negotiations about these seven, or is it
22	kind of stopped? Can you update us?
23	GEORGE GONZALEZ: I have no idea
24	where they are with this. Again, our obligation
25	is to make sure we put 'em on the ballot and to

conduct the election honestly and fair. So I cannot comment on that. But one thing everybody should keep in mind is, that we do have a State requirement as well as a federal requirement that we have to get military ballots out a certain amount of days before the election, so if this thing is going to wind up in court, it can jeopardize us printing out general election ballots in time for distribution.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay. All right, I just wanted the public to understand all the complications involved, it's not just a one discussion situation. You had mentioned earlier that you would talk about Burson-Marsteller, and some of the work that they've done. Can you be more specific?

GEORGE GONZALEZ: Sure.

VALERIE VASQUEZ: Burson-Marsteller has created, essentially their design team has created the adds that we've, that we discussed, both the MTA and all, all print ads. They are assisting us with the production of the PSA, as well as procuring and outfitting our trucks that we use for mobile outreach. They have also, they

were in charge of preparing the photo shoot that

would require, so that we could get each of these

steps that are listed on our advertisements. I'd

also like to state that we have, and especially

myself as the project manager of Burson
Marsteller's contract, we've been very fiscally

conservative, and in or--in any way in which we

can cut the, each budget for each pass code we

have. For example, just as I mentioned, the-
CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Talk into the,

into the mic.

WALERIE VASQUEZ: Just as I mentioned, the photo shoot, to minimize costs, we use, we had Board staff serve as the models. We had a poll site serve, an actual poll site in The Bronx, as our photo shoot location, versus securing studio space, in order to decrease—minimize costs of the production of the, of the PSA, versus working with a larger network we're actually having New York—NYC TV product the PSA. So again, although Burson—Marsteller, we are working with Burson—Marsteller, the bulk of their, the bulk of the, the contract really is, in terms of a media buy, our media buy is over \$2 million.

And Burson-Marsteller has helped us secure that at

3 reduced rates.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you.

VALERIE VASQUEZ: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: The other question I have is I know you've gotten many requests for machine demonstrations, you talked about them earlier. Can you describe step-by-step how you receive and process the requests? And are there, maybe because of time, requests that might be denied? And is there a formal system, you know, for these requests? And is this something that goes on a waiting list? Is it a public waiting list? And what would cause a request to be denied?

VALERIE VASQUEZ: Okay. Well, the, there are two ways. We created a, a dedicated email address, which is demo@boe.nyc.ny.us. So an individual, we had that, that made, that email address listed in all of our materials. So, an individual, an organization, could request a demonstration by simply sending an email to that email address. But now, we have also included a feature on our website in which you could request

a demonstration online. So really those are the two most popular ways to request a demonstration, by either emailing us directly or going through our website. However, we also receive requests, I personally receive requests, you know, individuals or the government organizations or electeds, that would call me, but the process remains the same. I still forward them to that email address, or the, the website, to request a demonstration.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay, and then is that a public list? In other words, can we see the list of those that have been--obviously, I know, I've looked at your website, so a list where you're going? Or is there a public waiting list that is available if one is interested in that?

VALERIE VASQUEZ: Right--we do, I can provide that to you. It's not a list that we have on our website. But I will say that I, we have, to my knowledge, of the 275 demonstrations that we've conducted, there have only been less than five demonstrations that have been outright canceled, or, or denied. And the reasons that they were denied either was because the site was inaccessible, or because they were not open to the

GEORGE GONZALEZ: Well, the poller-

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CHAIRPERSON BREWER: And the, and the roving and so on.

GEORGE GONZALEZ: Well, the poll workers would be the same, the same group of individuals. However, the only difference that what we're doing now is we're specifically assigning them to specific tasks at the polling place, where you'll still have your EDAD table manned by four poll workers. You will also have poll workers at the privacy booth, at the scanner station, you'll have relief, relief work--I'm sorry, relief workers, etc. All the inspectors that go to training are being trained on all aspects of the election operation. So this way, every poll worker that goes to work on, on election day, should be able to do any function or any job at the polling place. Commissioner.

## JUAN CARLOS "J.C." POLANCO:

Chairwoman, in, in addition, we've increased the number of poll workers, so that we provide as much help as possible to the voters in the City. And in addition to that, it's important to note that our training has also developed at very high, at a

very high speed. We've modernized our training to match the new systems, we have our adjunct trainers working longer hours and training for longer, a longer period of time, so that they can further train our poll workers. So, it is a, it is a three-prong on which we consider to train the people that we used to have, bring new people to work the polls, and then we've modernized our training so that it could meet the new system requirements.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: And last, when we had the lever machines, the training was shorter, was there also a test? And this time are people failing the test? Passing the test? Is there any kind of number along those lines?

GEORGE GONZALEZ: [off mic]

Actually, Chairwoman, I--Can you hear me? [on mic] Chairwoman, actually, I don't have those statistics now, because we're focusing on implementing this new system in the primary election, but I'm sure that after the primary election I'll be able to get you that information. But I do know that training is going on, we're doing three classes a day. There are six hour

VALERIE VASQUEZ: Oh, and I will

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Chairwoman, the lawsuit that you're referring to regarding [on mic] the over vote, I believe is the Brannan Center [phonetic], it was really against the State Board.

> CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Right,

correct.

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GEORGE GONZALEZ: Because they're

is that correct? In other words, for those who

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1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 58
2	need an assisted machine of some kind, is it one
3	per site? What is the?
4	VALERIE VASQUEZ: Well, no, in
5	for, for demonstration purposes?
6	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: No, for the,
7	if you want to, if you want to have special, a
8	different kind of machine, in other words one that
9	has
10	VALERIE VASQUEZ: The ballot
11	marking device?
12	GEORGE GONZALEZ: We will have a
13	ballot marking device in each of the City's 1351
14	58 polling places.
15	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay, so
16	there'll be one
17	GEORGE GONZALEZ: That, that has
18	not changed since 2008, so
19	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay, I'm just
20	checking to be sure that there
21	GEORGE GONZALEZ: Yes.
22	CHAIRPERSON BREWER:that that
23	continues.
24	GEORGE GONZALEZ: It's
25	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: And people are

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 59
2	trained, poll workers are trained on those, also?
3	GEORGE GONZALEZ: Yes.
4	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay. All
5	right. Do you have any questions? All right,
6	thank you all very much.
7	VALERIE VASQUEZ: Thank you.
8	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: I mean, look,
9	I know it's, hopefully it will go well and I
10	congratulate you on your support.
11	GEORGE GONZALEZ: Thank you.
12	VALERIE VASQUEZ: Thank you.
13	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: We're going to
14	call Kate Doran, who's the League of Women Voters;
15	Alex Camanda, from Citizens Union; and Marjorie
16	Shea, from Women's City Club. [background noise]
17	MALE VOICE: I'm fine.
18	[background noise]
19	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Whomever would
20	like to begin, feel free to start, we're delighted
21	to have you all here.
22	MARJORIE KELLEHER-SHEA: Okay, I
23	guess, since I'm the oldest up here [laughs] I
24	will start. I'm Marjorie Kelleher-Shea from the
25	Women's City Club of New York City. And you have

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my testimony. I'm reading from a green copy, I also have a cherry colored copy, and a yellow and a gray copy, for the primaries. The voter cards are color coded, so that the voter gets the right color, the right ballot. So, I just wanted to point that out, that's a little aside. But first of all, I guess the people from the Board of Elections are so busy they've left, but I do want to applaud them for their efforts. The Board of Elections is conducting and excellent public education program, under the leadership of Communications Director Valerie Vasquez, and the public relations firm of Burson-Marsteller. been a cooperative effort and indeed the Board of Elections Commissioners Education Committee, and has been involved in making decisions; also DOIT and the Mayor's other agencies. And they've involved the civic organizations, which is a good thing. In terms of the accountability for the purchasing of the equipment, we've been notified weekly how many scanners are in and tested, how many privacy booths have arrived, are the BMDs-the ballot marking devices--being tested, and so forth. So, there's public accountability, but

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there's one area that we have little public accountability, and Chairwoman Brewer you hit the nail on the head when you were asking about poll workers. And that's in the area of human beings, to operate all this physical equipment. We have anecdotal evidence this year that many of our experienced pool workers aren't going to show, they're opting out of the system. We need those members. You asked for the numbers and Executive Director Gonzales said he would give them to you. I'm saying we need those numbers between now--they already know how many people have been showing for the training classes. They, they've got to give us those numbers, so we have evidence based decision making here. There's been no reporting on the number of people who have been called to attend poll worker training, because for one thing there's a 5:00 a.m. show up time for poll workers. Which means that people have to get up at at least 4:30, like my friend Catherine Duran [phonetic]. Well, but also there's a six hour training class mandated. Plus, there's the new wrinkle of IRS ruling on the pay that they get. So, these are scaring off a lot of our experienced poll workers.

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And I think the Board has to recognize this, and come to an agreement about a better program to increase the quality and quantity of, of poll workers. And so, it's been a long term problem. And I know we're not going to solve it, between now and, and November 2<sup>nd</sup>. But in the past, we've had a working group to supervise by the Board of Elections, to attack these problems and go over the training manuals and the recruitment program, and so forth. And so, after the election, on December 1<sup>st</sup>, I think we need a new training program. In terms of short term, what can we do now between September 14<sup>th</sup> and November 2<sup>nd</sup>. I think there are some things we can do, and I've put 'em on bullet points here in my testimony. Provide statistics on election day operations. We need to know the number of workers in the categories. There are several categories of poll workers. They're not all just inspectors. We have assembly district teams, that's three teams per assembly district, in New York City. We have coordinators, inspectors, poll clerks, information clerks, door clerks, interpreters in the three languages. We need to know how many poll workers

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were called and how many no-shows there were, and get some evidence about the reason for the noshow. Second, I think we need to have training classes, and I think they do plan to go on and have training classes, but also recruitment between September 14<sup>th</sup> and November 2<sup>nd</sup>. We need to increase the college student program. This, the, one of the federal election commissioners was at a meeting last spring, Gracia Hillman, and she advocated in a public meeting that the Board needed to do, take advantage of the money provided, HAVA, for the college education program. And so, and I would also like to say that the 196 page poll worker manual, which anybody can find on the internet, is too lengthy and cumbersome. need a cliff notes, or we need some kind of user guide and Gonzales and Sandow have done that in, in some form, but I--on the website, you'll notice. And so, but I would also, as I hand over the mic to my friend and colleague from the League of Women Voters, like to support, Women's City Club supports the efforts that the League of Women Voters is making on getting us a sample ballot. It's something that we've been asking for, not

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this year, because it's so confusing, as you mentioned, with the charter questions on the back, but it's particularly important this year. And so, I will hand over the mic to Catherine Doran.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you.

KATHLEEN DORAN: Thank you very much, Madam Chairwoman. My name is Kate Doran, and I am the current City Affairs Chair of the New York City League of Women Voters. And we very much appreciate this opportunity. Thank you very much for inviting us. For 90 years, the League has been in the forefront of promoting voter education. At no time is this more vital then when a whole new way of voting is being introduced to the public. The New York City Board of Elections has developed and implemented an extensive outreach and education program, including well designed, hands-on demonstrations, which they're taking to community and civic organizations around the City. The League hosted one of these public demonstrations where over 100 voters had an opportunity to fill out sample ballots and feed them into scanners, and they were able to use the AutoMARK ballot, AutoMARK ballot

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marking device. Many of those who participated said their fears were allayed and their comfort in the new system was increased. We were, we, the Board of Elections actually was so pleased with what we'd done, that they, someone contacted our Executive Director and it's on a link to the Board of Elections website -- the video, that is, of the, of our demonstration. So, these demonstrations are reaching thousands of voters; however, we have millions of voters in the City of New York, many of whom were confused by the ballot, even back when they saw it on the lever machine. We believe that the Board of Elections could greatly improve service to voters by adding to its website samples of the actual ballots that voters will see when they go to the polls. Voters should not be surprised or confused on Election Day. Confusion leads to disengagement and erodes turnout ultimately. Ballots could be linked to the Board of Elections current poll site locator, allowing voters to see just who is running for what office. Now we understand that the Board's poll site locator was developed with the assistance of the City's Department of Information, Technology and

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Telecommunications, and we would hope that DOIT could help the BOE with a sample ballot initiative, as well. Governor Patterson signed an amendment to New York State Election Law effective March 16, 2010, that's many, many months ago. Ιt authorized the Board of Elections to employ a election inspectors to work half-day shifts. is, eight hours rather than 16 hours. The new law requires County Boards of Election to prescribe rules and procedures to ensure proper poll site operation. Now, we have heard concerns that halfday shifts would mean training twice as many workers. That may be true, but training time could be halved inasmuch as early shift workers would be trained in opening procedures, and late shift workers in closing procedures. And the two are very different. And we, I think we could accept that people who would like to work the polls are going to self-select. The morning people versus the, the night people. All poll workers, however, would continue to be trained in voter service procedures. Expanding the pool and training more poll workers is a critical component of outreach. While we are disappointed that the

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Board of Elections hasn't written rules in time for the September 14<sup>th</sup> primary, we do understand that this is been a very busy and difficult year for them. We suggest, however, that a pilot project be designed for certain select poll sites that could be run on November 2, 2010. We believe that the 16 hour day has long been an insurmountable disincentive to civic minded individuals who might otherwise appreciate the opportunity for a day of public service. Furthermore, we predict that recruiting and retaining competent, professionally minded workers will become much easier for the Board of Elections when they begin to adver--when they begin to advertise an eight hour workday. We urge the Board of Elections to design a pilot project for the November election. Finally, mindful that this Committee has a tremendous interest in increasing efficiency and accountability in the delivery of government services, we suggest that the Board of Elections be encouraged and assisted in exploring initiatives which are used in other municipalities and maybe possible and desirable now that we are using paper ballots and optical scanners. In

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addition to online sample ballots, the Board should look into the feasibility of online--pardon me, the feasibility of onsite printing of individual ballots, which in the long run would radically reduce printing and transportation costs. Frankly, I was astonished to hear that number of 4.8 million ballots printed. And all the trouble to take to secure them and protect them, before they're delivered to the poll sites. In some localities, electronic poll books are used so that voters can go to any poll site to vote, and have their names and identities verified. Of course, any new initiative can only be introduced after rigorous testing and assurances that all procedures are secure, and that they would protect the voter and the ballot. Online and real time voting records would entail a significant commitment to upgrading technology, but we believe that this is the future, and it is an appropriate use of the Board of Elections and the City's While this is the first time voters in resources. the City of New York will be using this new voting system, voters in 18 other states use the optical scan system, and voters in more than 40 upstate

present its views on this matter. Citizens Union

Board's efforts to implement the provisions of the

has over the last several years monitored the

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federal Help America Vote Act of 2002. During that time, Citizens Union has suggested criteria for the selection of new voting machines, advocated for increasing funding to implement HAVA, and issued opinions on the training of poll workers and educating the public about the new machines. Citizens Union Foundation, or sister organization, worked in 2001, and from 2004 to 2008 to recruit poll workers for the City and reported on the experiences of some of those applicants in training or while working on election day. One week from today, the voters of New York City will experience the most dramatic change in voting in over 50 years. It is a change that was set in motion by the issues arising from the controversial 2000 election, and a change that every other state and locality in the country has already experienced, given New York's dubious distinction of being the last state to implement the Help America Vote Act. The Board has, to its credit, made efforts to prepare the public for this watershed Election Day. Through some creative programs, particularly the demonstration of the new machines across the City, it has

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provided the opportunity for some voters to become familiar with the new machines by casting mock votes on them prior to Election Day. The Board, since the program's beginning in May, has conducted over 200 of these demonstrations in collaboration with organizations and elected officials, and has scheduled over 270 more. Demonstrations are prominently posted on a section of the Board's website devoted to the new machines, so that members of the public wishing to attend them can easily find one locally. Citizens Union will be holding such a demonstration this Friday evening, in partnership with the Board and St. Francis College. Additionally, the Board has made its learning centers widely available. While this program is an innovative, collaborative initiative to educate voters about the new machines during tight fiscal times, its impact should not be overstated. According to the Board's Executive Director, 10,000 people have attended these demonstrations, but this is a small proportion of the 330,659 residents who voted in the Democratic primary last year for mayor, and a miniscule proportion of the 1.1 million people who

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turned out to vote in last year's general election for mayor. The demonstration of the new voting machines is part of a larger public education effort by the Board, which it is carrying out through a \$6.7 million contract with Burson-Marsteller, a public relations firm. The public education effort has, involves an advertising campaign incorporating ads on city busses and subway cars, mobile billboards, in addition to placements in daily and community newspapers, radio stations and TV spots. Citizens Union commends the Board for these needed promotions about the new machines, but notes the ad campaign only began on August 31st, just one week ago. While there is much debate for any campaign seeking to reach voters as to the optimal time to expend its resources, particularly given the diminished attention during summer months, Citizens Union believes two weeks of advertisements to alert primary voters to the changes in the voting process is likely insufficient to resonate. The larger pool of voters should, however, be better prepared for participating in the general election. The Board

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also sent a multi-language mailer in August, to all of the City's 4.3 million registered voters, about the new machines, which Citizens Union participated in providing feedback on as to the messaging and presentation, as well as the other good government groups. We appreciate the Board's efforts in collaborating with our organization and others on the mailing, and believed it resulted in a higher quality product, which was of great importance given that it was the only mailer done by the Board on the new machines, given the \$2.5 million expense. It is evident that the Board's public education efforts regarding new voting machines can only be evaluated in light of the amount of available funds, something the new Executive Director, George Gonzalez has stated publicly has been inadequate during his entire 22 years of service to the Board. Yet the Board's belief that the, that it is underfunded to robustly conduct needed education campaigns like this one is in part the result of its own failure to be more transparent and accountable for its spending. While Citizens Union has advocated several times to this Committee and others that

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the Board needed adequate funds to implement the requirements of HAVA, it has also been reluctant to be a forceful voice for the Board on this matter, because the Boards fails to report details of its operations the Mayor's preliminary and final management report. Disclosures like those made possible through the creation of the Comptroller's Checkbook NYC initiative revealed that the Board spent nearly a half million dollars on car expenses for staff, during a six month period ending in June 2010. This, in addition to the Board's spending opaqueness raises questions about how the Board spends taxpayer dollars. Citizens Union is aware that the Board is not a mayoral agency, their funding comes from City dollars, and for this reason we believe that reporting should be standard among bodies that receive City taxpayer money. The Board should go beyond what is included in its annual report, which highlights voter registration totals, and also provide information on the number of affidavit ballots cast, the number of those deemed invalid, the traffic received by the Board website, the number of calls received by the voter

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hotline, comprehensive poll worker statistics, and other information that would help the public understand how the Board operates. disclosure will assist with future budget requests and create the confidence that may allow the City to allocate more funding so the Board can robustly wage education campaigns, like preparing the public for new voting machines. The Board's own archaic two-party structure also continues to hamper its ability to effectively conduct operations that would adequately prepare voters for the use of new machines, among other things. It is the two-party structure which caused an extended vacancy only just filled for Executive It is hard to imagine any company or organization embarking on its most significant changes in over 50 years, while leaving a top position vacant for six months. Only in a system that appoints its entire staff based on party affiliation and patronage, rather than merit and qualifications is this possible, to the detriment of its operations. While a State matter, the City's residents continue to face the negative consequences that come from the structure of a

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Board that is more antiquated than the old lever voting machines. It is only one of two states in the nation with an even numbered, bipartisan The Board has also missed the opportunity Board. to take simple measures that would better prepare the public for use of the new voting machines. The Board could, for example, as others have mentioned, post sample ballots on its website, educating the public on the new machines, something long requested by Citizens Union and other good government organizations, and done by numerous other election bodies throughout the country. And I think the fact that they spoke to the issues of font size and visiting senior centers and the seniors having difficulty with that, you know, only lends support to the reason The Board should also create a dynamic to do it. online application form for the public to apply to become poll workers instead of the static PDF download, thereby reducing the obstacles to applying to work at the polls and the time and effort needed to process handwritten requests. We urge this Committee, which we believe has jurisdiction over these matters, to pass

legislation requiring these simple but important measures. Thank you again for providing the opportunity for Citizens Union to provide its thoughts on matters related to the new voting machines and the campaign to prepare the public for their use. I'm happy to answer any questions you might have.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you very much for your extensive, all three of you, and all your years of work, either personally or as part of your organizations. Couple of issues, this sample ballot makes perfect sense. You think there's a fraud possibility if people have--can you just describe it, 'cause that's what we hear from the Board. I'm not saying that I agree with either, with them, but I just want to understand, if other jurisdictions are doing it, I don't know why it would be a challenge. So can you just talk about other jurisdictions, or maybe your upstate, if it's being upstate, and--or where it's being done, and if there--or the lack of problems?

MARJORIE KELLEHER-SHEA: Chairwoman Brewer, yes, other jurisdictions are doing it. If you go into the, just Google "sample ballot" and

2	you will find that some states mandate a sample
3	ballot be mailed to all voters, so many days
4	before the election. Now, I'm not advocating
5	that, but other states, California does that, but
6	California has a lot of propositions, so they need
7	the sample ballot. But other states, and I have
8	'em listedFlorida, Arizona, there are other
9	statesthat you, and, and Chairwoman Brewer, you
10	know because of your technology, that it's a
11	simple thing for DOIT to help the Board, link it
12	to the website. So right now you go into the
13	"Find Your Poll," you type in your address, and it
14	comes up where, what your EDAD is, and where your
15	poll site is. Those states that use it, another
16	thing that you get, is a sample ballot. And so,
17	it's used in a lot of places, and New York is
18	technologically savvy enough to be able to do it,
19	if these other states can.
20	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay, thank
21	you. Anybody else want to comment?
22	KATHLEEN DORAN: [off mic] Well
23	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: You need to
24	use the microphone.

25 KATHLEEN DORAN: Oh, I beg your

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2	pardon. Last week, in fact, Adrienne Kivelson
3	[phonetic] and Marjorie Shea and I, stood up at
4	the Board of Elections Commissioners regular
5	meeting, and we asked them if they would look into
6	this. And Commissioner Umane was concerned about
7	fraud, he said, but he wasn't able to very
8	specifically describe the kind of fraud that
9	worried him. And he actually said that they would
10	put up the demo ballot on the website, he
11	committed to doing that. It's their, what they
12	call the "ice cream ballot." And he
13	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: I'm, I'm
14	familiar with the ice cream ballot.
15	KATHLEEN DORAN: Right. And he
16	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: I've seen it
17	many times.
18	KATHLEEN DORAN: And, and my
19	understanding of, of his, of his comments to us
20	was that he, that the Board, the Commissioners
21	would look into this. I don't believe that

they're as worried about fraud as they, they may perhaps have been in the past. And that we, we suggested that they could easily write a big block letter "SAMPLE"--

not be allowed to work if they had not passed the

test. There is no way that all the inspectors

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that are needed are going to pass the test, because there are two kinds of tests this year. There's a practical test, to see if you can--it's like a driver's license, you get a written test and a practical test. And the numbers just are not there. Furthermore, one of the Women's City Club vice presidents, who normally works at a poll said, "I'm not going to do it this year because of the list of things that I told you." So, but she was still, last week in Manhattan, received a card to show up at her poll site, where she normally works. So, this whole management, which is now all computerized, of the poll workers, they're just going in there and, and taking the list. Technically, according to the State Election Law, the county leaders of each of the major two parties are supposed to have their list of poll workers handed in last June. And so, are those lists in? Do, do we have the number of workers? Furthermore, there's one exception in the State Election Law. If I'm a Democrat and I'm working at the poll site, and I get over to my poll site, and I open it up at 5:30, considering that the police is there to give me the keys to open it up,

and the Republican doesn't show, I still have to open up that poll and I'm allowed to call up my borough office and say, "Look, nobody's here from the Republican Party, I need to open the poll." I get permission to take the first Republican that enters and agrees, I deputize them, and they can fill that position until the stand-by pool provides me with somebody.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Right.

MARJORIE KELLEHER-SHEA: So, it's not a clear cut situation. And they know it, they've known it, this should've been anticipated. They were concerned about privacy booths, they've spent more time on the supply carts and the privacy booth decision, and little time on trying to figure out how manage 30,000 people on, on this situation.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you. Go ahead, you want to comment?

KATHLEEN DORAN: Well, I happen to also to work as a poll site coordinator, which I've done now for six years. And at the training that I attended--

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank goodness

you're there. 

KATHLEEN DORAN:at the training
that I attended, we were encouraged when we get
our list, they call it a "site coverage report,"
we were encouraged when we get this listI
haven't received it yetto call every name on the
list and make sure that person planned to show up,
on primary day. Now, my question is, why aren't
they checking to make sure that that person was
trained and that person plans to show up? I
CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Do we, do we
know if the person who has been trained, did you
get a certificate or any kind of acknowledgement
that you have taken the course and passed?
KATHLEEN DORAN: No. They didn't
give us anything when we left that day
CHAIRPERSON BREWER: So you have no
iI mean, in other words, somebody could say
they've been there, but you have no verification.
KATHLEEN DORAN: When I get my site
coverage report, it will typically show a name and
then over on the right side, that they attended a
class. Passed training class, and then give the

date. But it--my experience has been that more

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 84
2	than half of the people on my site coverage report
3	haven't been to a class.
4	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Does it say,
5	it doesn't have anything in that column that you
6	just described? In other words, you said you have
7	a list and it says, "Gale Brewer," would it say
8	that I've been to a class and the dates and the
9	passage?
10	KATHLEEN DORAN: Yes, it would say
11	"training," "passed training," and it would give
12	the"passed the class" and then it would give the
13	date of the class that
14	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: And the test,
15	supposedly.
16	KATHLEEN DORAN: Supposedly.
17	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay. All
18	right, so we'll see whetherso in other, when you
19	call those people, first of all that's a real
20	burden on you.
21	KATHLEEN DORAN: It's very
22	difficult.
23	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Very
24	burdensome on you
25	KATHLEEN DORAN: It's extremely

2 difficult.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: And I don't know that everybody's going to be as conscientious about it as you are. So, that's a problem. And then the second is, what you're saying is, even though it may say that in the column, there's no verification that that person has been to class, you're sort of taking the word of what is on that spreadsheet.

entirely true, and but, but more worrisome is that many of the names have no training indicated next to it, which means they're sending people to work at the polls who have not been trained.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay, that's helpful. Thank you. Not helpful to the system, but helpful for knowledge. Do you want to add anything?

ALEX CAMARDA: I would just add on the, on the sample ballots, with regard to fraud, I mean, you can take a PDF and easily make it such, you know, encrypt it so that a) it can't be printed, and b) that you can't cut and paste it.

So, I mean, there are safeguards you can put in

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2	KATHLEEN DORAN: I beg your pardon.
3	It was, it was extremely positive, from beginning
4	to end. They, we talked about the dates, they
5	worked with us very carefully, the team who was
6	sent were very, very knowledgeable and
7	hardworking, and they allowed everyone to, to
8	participate in every way they cared to, and
9	answered all of our questions. I, I believe
10	they're, they should be commended, they're doing a

wonderful job with the demonstrations.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Great. Okay, and the over vote issue, do you think is this going to be a problem? Or do you think that it's clear if you over vote that, which button to push and then it'll be something that the poll workers can worth with if there is confusion?

MARJORIE KELLEHER-SHEA: The story on the over vote, many of our organizations cooperated with the Brennan Center on their lawsuit on this. The Brennan Center had litigated cases in Florida, and so we supported their efforts to get the over vote notification on the ballot. The State Board, and I, and I really don't know why, said they couldn't do it for this

troubling. Thank you. Any other comment? ahead.

KATHLEEN DORAN: With respect to the over vote, I was very disturbed at my coordinator's training class when our trainer said that we were not supposed to respond to voters who are confused about an over vote message on the

optical scanner. II suggested that if a voter
came to us and said, "What does this screen mean?"
we should tell them that they have an option and
their vote would not count in that contest. And
not encourage them to do one thing or the other
but tell them the facts. And the particular
trainer at our class said very specifically that
we were to say nothing, that this was a legal
issue, and something for lawyers to sort out. And
I was, I was very disturbed about that, because I
knew that the printed material, in fact that the
Board of Elections was sending, alerted voters
that if they over voted, their vote would not
count in that contest. So, I, I plan at my poll
site to instruct my inspectors to, to help a voter
out, to interpret that message; and if they can't,
then they can send the voter to me and I will help
them out.
CHAIRPERSON BREWER: That'd be

great, and you should do that, because obviously the green and the red I find confusing, when you're try, when you over vote.

> KATHLEEN DORAN: Right.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: It's not

CHAIRPERSON BREWER:

Yeah, we're

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aware of it, that's why we kept asking questions today. So, and it's even more complicated for those of us who had to respond to the Campaign Finance Board and put something in for voters with a deadline that was a week or so ago. And we--anyway, that's another issue. We had to respond, tell people how to vote, and I said, "No, because you are not--doesn't feel right to pick seven topics that are different and tell the voter one lump sum." Anyway, thank you all very much. I appreciate your extensive testimony, and I'm sure we'll be talking often. Our last is, our panelist is Jane Kalmus from the VAC Commission.

[background noise]

JANE KALMUS: Madam Chairwoman, thank you so much for everything that you did today, to try and save what is going to be a disaster, first on September 14<sup>th</sup> and then again hopefully not quite as bad on November 2<sup>nd</sup>. And I'm here today just to speak about the fact that the Voter Assistance Commission is going to be holding a public hearing, not just a public meeting, but a public hearing, for all the citizens who voted on September 14<sup>th</sup>, to come and

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explain what their experiences were on September 14<sup>th</sup>. And we have the good fortune of having all of the good government groups, many of whom spoke here today, who are assisting us in this public hearing, which is going to be held on Wednesday, September 29<sup>th</sup>, at 10:00 a.m., at the Veterans Affairs Offices at 346 Broadway, and it's on the 8<sup>th</sup> Floor Conference Center. And we are going to be spending all our efforts to get this public information out so it -- we can't do anything about what's happening to them on September 14<sup>th</sup>, but possibly because of the interest that will be generated, and the fact that VAC is going to have this public hearing, we'll get some answers. Oh, I should introduce myself, I'm Jane Kalmus, Vice Chairman of the Voter Assistance Commission, a position I've held since 1989.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you very much, and I want to thank VAC for all the work that they are doing and will do, and we will certainly publicize this not only to our colleagues, who should then publicize to their constituents--

> JANE KALMUS: Right.

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I, JOHN DAVID TONG certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

Signature\_\_\_\_\_

Date September 23, 2010