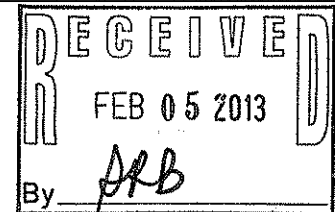




California's protection and advocacy system

12-1780 #25
10-1649-S1

LOS ANGELES REGIONAL OFFICE
350 South Bixel Street, Suite 290
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Tel: (213) 213-8000
TTY: (800) 719-5798
Toll Free: (800) 776-5746
Fax: (213) 213-8001
www.disabilityrightscalifornia.org



February 4, 2013

Honorable Members of the Los Angeles City Council
c/o Office of the City Clerk
200 North Spring St.
Room 395, City Hall

Via email to Iesha Wadala iesha.wadala@lacity.org

Re: Council File: 10-1649-S1

Dear Honorable Members of the City Council:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide recommendations on how to increase voter turnout in the City of Los Angeles. This issue is especially relevant to the disability community as individuals with disabilities tend to vote in lower numbers than the general population. This is due in part to barriers to voter education, voter registration, transportation to and from polling places, inaccessible polling places, and inaccessible voting systems among other reasons. Below we will discuss these barriers and provide recommendations to address them.

About Disability Rights California

Disability Rights California is an independent, non-profit, statewide organization mandated by the federal government to provide legal and advocacy services to individuals with disabilities in California regarding their disability, civil, and service rights. Disability Rights California is authorized

under various federal statutes to ensure the protection and advocacy of Californians with disabilities and is the protection and advocacy system in California. Under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), Disability Rights California is charged with ensuring "the full participation in the electoral process for individuals with disabilities, including registering to vote, casting a vote and accessing polling places."¹ Disability Rights California is a member of the Los Angeles City Clerk's "Los Angeles City Votes" Committee.

Many barriers exist that prevent people with disabilities from fully exercising their right to vote. We believe there are ways to eliminate those barriers so that people with disabilities can have full participation in the electoral process.

About Voters with Disabilities

Exercising one's right to vote, as the California Legislature has previously stated, is the most fundamental of our rights as citizens.² Embedded in the right to vote, as made express by our state's Constitution, is the right to vote in secret.³ These rights apply equally to adults with disabilities who are California residents and U.S. Citizens.⁴ These rights are strengthened by federal election laws, such as the Help America Vote Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act, which require an accessible, private, and independent voting process and to a lesser extent by California's election statutes which expressly, provide for equal access for individuals who are blind or have visual impairment.

California's population is comprised of approximately 20% adults with disabilities. Among this population are individuals with a vast array of disabilities. These include among others physical, manual dexterity, neurological, developmental, psychiatric, and learning disabilities. We know from our experiences talking to people of all ages and disabilities that exercising their right to vote is of great importance to them. Yet this is not reflected in the percentages of individuals with disabilities that historically vote.

¹ 42 U.S.C. § 15461.

² California Elections Code § 19225(c).

³ California Constitution, Article II, Section 7.

⁴ The only exceptions are Californians who are currently in prison, or have not satisfied the requirements of parole, or whose right to vote has been expressly removed by a judge in connection with, but not solely because of, a Conservatorship.

According to a fact sheet developed by Lisa Schur and Douglas Kruse of Rutgers University⁵, the voter turnout rate for people with disabilities in California in the 2008 election was 8.1 percentage points lower than for people without disabilities, which is slightly lower than the national rate of 7 percentage points lower than for people without disabilities. In our experience, the reason for the lower rate of participation by individuals with disabilities is found in the multiple barriers they face registering to vote, obtaining accessible information about upcoming elections, navigating voting systems, getting to and from the polling place, and casting their ballot.

Ten years have passed since the Help America Vote Act became law but yet, HAVA's promise of equal voting opportunities for people with disabilities has not been achieved in California. Barriers continue to exist for people with disabilities. California can address the disparities and protect the rights of persons with disabilities to a private vote.

Barriers to Participation in the Full Electoral Process

Californians with disabilities face barriers to full voting participation at every step of the process.

Voter Registration

Preparatory steps to voting include having a meaningful process by which to register to vote and obtaining accessible information about elections and deadlines, ballot contents, and where to vote.

We know from our experiences talking to people of all ages and disabilities as well as their families, providers, and professionals in the community, that there is a lack of information as well as misperceptions about the right to vote of some individuals with disabilities. We also know that individuals with disabilities do not always have accessible information about how and where to register to vote.

Along these lines, it is incumbent on the County and City Election Officials to conduct meaningful outreach about the right to vote and voter registration

⁵ http://www.eac.gov/News/docs/fact-sheet-on-disability-and-voter-turnout-in-2008-dr-schur.pdf/attachment_download/file

opportunities to individuals with disabilities in the communities in which they live and in formats that are accessible.

Prior to the November 2012 Presidential Election, the California Secretary of State rolled out the new online voter registration system. Data shows that the launch was a success for many Californians. However, because the online system was not beta tested prior to its launch to ensure accessibility, Californians who use a screen reader with their computer have not been able to benefit from the online system. This includes people who are blind, have visual impairment, learning disabilities and developmental disabilities.

Additionally, under the National Voter Registration Act, California state agencies that provide services to Californians with disabilities are mandated to provide registration opportunities. This includes, among others, the Department of Developmental Services, the Department of Social Services, the Department of Health Care Services, and the Department of Mental Health Care Services. To be a meaningful opportunity, there must be consistency throughout the state, throughout Los Angeles, and across state and local agencies.

Preparing to Vote

Once registered to vote, it is critical to have accessible information about election dates and deadlines, ballot contents, and where to vote. Accessible means in a format that is free from barriers. Along these lines, it is imperative that City Election Officials test the accessibility of written and online voting materials. And to do so before they are presented to the public. This can be achieved through in-house assistive technology experts and also in partnership with the disability community.

Polling Place Accessibility

The Americans with Disabilities Act, the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act, and California law require polling places to be accessible. Accessibility means that the path of travel to and from the polling place, the path of travel inside the voting area, and the voting area itself are all free of barriers. Selection of accessible polling places and comprehensive training of poll workers are steps that can be taken to ensure access.

The Department of Justice created a comprehensive poll site accessibility checklist for use by County and City Election Officials to foster compliance.⁶ In 2010, the California Secretary of State also issued comprehensive guidelines and a checklist.⁷ The guidelines restate federal and state law. The items were created with the Department of Rehabilitation and the disability community. There are variances from county to county on implementation. Accessibility compliance varies from 30% to 60% based on our experiences working at the county level. Although the State guidelines are relatively new, the laws behind them are not. We appreciate the challenges the City faces in identifying and securing polling places. However, compliance with accessibility laws should be further along and should be a greater priority.

Poll worker training is also essential to ensuring access at polling places. We know from our experiences working with Los Angeles County and City of Los Angeles Election Officials that they are commonly pressed for time when they train poll workers. It is incumbent on the City of Los Angeles to prioritize accessibility during poll worker trainings.

We also know from our experience monitoring poll sites in Los Angeles County, working with Election Officials, and from the Election Day Hotline calls we receive, that some barriers are pre-existing. But many are not and are created on Election Day by poll workers. These barriers can be avoided with improved training and often can be mitigated relatively easily.

Common barriers include but are not limited to: making sure all doors and gates are unlocked and open; the audio ballot system is plugged in and operational; accessible parking spots are available and not blocked; voting booths are placed in a location that does not require the use of stairs; and directional signs to the polling site are placed in visible locations.

Voters with disabilities can be and have been prevented from voting all together and in a private manner for due to any one or more of these barriers. As a result, some voters with disabilities stop voting all together, or vote at home with assistance which results in not having a secret ballot.

⁶ <http://www.ada.gov/votingck.htm>

⁷ <http://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/polling-place-accessibility/>

Accessible Voting Systems

HAVA requires that each polling place have an accessible voting system so that voters with disabilities, including voters who are blind, can vote privately and independently.⁸ The entire process must be accessible, including marking, verifying and casting the ballot, in order to ensure that people with different disabilities can vote privately and independently. Historically many people with disabilities have been unable to vote privately and independently, including people who are blind or visually impaired, people who have manual dexterity disabilities for example due to stroke, cerebral palsy, or quadriplegia, and people with developmental disabilities and learning disabilities.

Variances in how counties spent their HAVA and Proposition 41 funds have created a terrain in which where a person lives effects whether they have an opportunity to vote privately and independently.

The fact that California law allow a voter to seek assistance from a person of their choosing to cast and verify their ballot⁹ is not an acceptable remedy. Its use should be the exception not the rule. It is second class citizenry to have to exchange one's right to privacy in order to fulfill one's right to vote. We know from talking to the disability community that this happens.

We are encouraged by the Los Angeles County Registrar's "Voting System Assessment Project" (VSAP) and by the Los Angeles City Clerk's participation on the VSAP Advisory Committee. Disability Rights California is also a member of the VSAP Advisory Committee.

Vote By Mail

For some people with disabilities, vote by mail ballots allows the voter to vote privately and independently, but for many people with disabilities, vote by mail ballots create a barrier to privacy and independence. Obstacles are disproportionately experienced by voters who are blind or visually impaired, have manual dexterity disabilities or cannot read due to learning disabilities. Currently California allows voters to choose to vote by mail. This allows those who find voting by mail to be most accessible - to vote by mail - and those who find voting at a polling place to be most accessible - to vote at a

⁸ 42 U.S.C. § 15481.

polling place. Maintaining the options is essential to upholding the right to a private vote.

Recommendations

1. Strengthen Outreach by Election Officials to the Disability Community

From our work on the state and local county Voter Accessibility Advisory Committees (VAAC) and on the Los Angeles City Votes Committee, we know that election officials conduct outreaches about voter registration and the voting process throughout various communities. We know some counties bring their voting systems to the community as a way for them to become familiar with and ask questions about how to use the system before Election Day. For example, voter outreach to students and youth as well as about the option to vote by mail has seemed to be a particularly recent priority. We, however, have noticed a lack of similar priority to develop and implement outreach plans to disability communities. Outreach can improve the chances that eligible individuals know about their right to vote, have an opportunity to register to vote, and become aware of the voting system options in their locale. It also provides a very important opportunity to ask questions of election officials and their representatives. Doing so can better ensure that voters have what they need to vote.

2. Strengthen Opportunities for Participation by Individuals with Disabilities

There are currently two formal opportunities for Election Officials to work in partnership with the disability community: The California Secretary of State's VAAC and county VAAC's organized by county election officials. The VAACs are hosted by election officials and membership includes disability rights advocates and election official staff. Historically, the VAAC's have been used to foster discussion about voting barriers, to identify solutions, and to monitor progress.

In this spirit, the Secretary has encouraged County Election Officials to host VAACs at the local level. Disability Rights California participates on a number of county VAAC's and serves as co-chair of the Los Angeles County Registrar's VAAC along with Assistant Registrar Tim McNamara.

We know that VAACs can be mutually beneficial to Election Officials and to the disability community. Successes include providing technical assistance to the Secretary of State for the 2010 Polling Place Accessibility Guidelines and

to County Election Officials for their poll worker trainings and poll site accessibility compliance.

We appreciate the opportunity to work in coalition with the Los Angeles City Clerk and her staff on the Los Angeles City Votes Committee. Along the lines of the VAAC's, we encourage the City Clerk to create a City of Los Angeles VAAC.

3. Ensure Vote by Mail Preserves Options

Over the past few years, we have observed a significant effort by counties and California to move towards vote by mail only elections and/or to heavily promote vote by mail as an option. For reasons explained above, vote by mail by its very nature is contrary to voting in a private manner for many persons with disabilities. Any efforts to increase the use of vote by mail ballots should include an in depth analysis, before implementation, of the types of mitigating measures needed to ensure these voters are not disenfranchised or forced to vote in a manner that denies the cornerstone right to a secret and private vote.

Thank you again for the opportunity to provide you with recommendations that could serve to provide access to voting for individuals with disabilities. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Hillary Sklar

Hillary Sklar
Attorney
hillary.sklar@disabilityrightsca.org