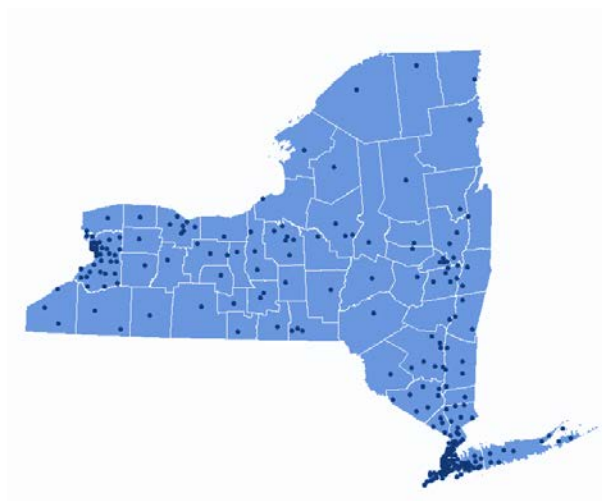


Improving Early Voting in New York State

An Analysis of the 2019 Election



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Executive Summary

In January 2019, Governor Cuomo signed a package of election reform bills into law that included New York's Early Voting initiative. Chapter Six of the 2019 laws, created by Senate Bill 1102, enacted a nine-day early vote program: "beginning the tenth day prior to any election and ending on and including the second day prior to the election, a person duly registered and eligible to vote shall be permitted to vote." ¹ In the 2019 General Election, a total of 256,251 Early Votes were cast across 249 sites and 16304 hours of early voting statewide. Early votes accounted for roughly 8.58% of all votes cast in the initiative's first year. Using geospatial and statistical analyses, this report evaluates the 2019 rollout of Early Voting in New York state and presents recommendations to improve future elections.

In November 2019 the program went into effect for the first time with largely successful results. However, the implementation of and access to Early Voting is chiefly overseen by the individual County Boards of Elections, which creates unequal and nonstandard practices across the state. Passage of Early Voting legislation in New York does not necessarily guarantee equitable and improved voting access to all New Yorkers. The program is dependent on legislative, administrative, and funding decisions, making analysis and review crucial in the infancy of the initiative.

The first section of this report reviews the governing laws of Early Voting in New York State, as well as the legislation, and contextualizes voting rights advocacy in this era. The law mandates minimum hours, number of sites, and sets forth guidelines for poll workers, location,

¹ Laws of 2019, Chapter 6, <https://www.nyls.org/2019.html>.

and reporting requirements for individual counties. Importantly, this report explores whether or not the minimum standards are sufficient for New Yorkers. Following the review of current practices, the report reviews existing research, theory, and best practices for early voting (EV) and voting access. As New York is the 39th state to enact EV, there is a substantial body of research on the impact of these reforms and mechanisms for implementation.² For example, studies have shown that there are implications that the number of sites and hours does impact the overall usage of Early Voting. Additionally, researchers in Georgia, as well as recommendations from Common Cause Massachusetts found that outreach can increase in turnout.³ I also review research that suggests vulnerabilities in Early Voting implementation, such as resulting decreased turnout, and evaluate how this may inform decisions in New York State. Following this overview, I summarize my research methods and review the results of the 2019 Election.

Based on existing research, I've identified the following metrics to weigh both statewide and county results:

1. Measurements of Convenience: this metric captures the number of sites and hours provided to voters.

² "Absentee and Early Voting", National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), November 7 2019, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/absentee-and-early-voting.aspx>.

³ M.V. Hood, Charles Bullock, "An Examination of Efforts to Encourage the Incidence of Early In-Person Voting in Georgia, 2008", Election Law Journal 10, no. 2 (2011): p. 109; Maria Hardiman, Laura Cianciolo, Eric Kashdan, Pam Wilmot, "Early Voting: What Other States Can Teach Massachusetts", Common Cause Massachusetts, November 2015, p. 7, <https://www.commoncause.org/massachusetts/resource/early-voting-what-other-states-can-teach-massachusetts/>.

2. Measurement of Access: this metric captures what type of location the site is located in (i.e. town hall, school, church etc.).
3. Measurements of Equity: this metric captures how the sites relate to demographic distributions in each county.

In order to draw conclusions of what worked in New York and how the program can be improved, I ran a regression analysis using R software and found a positive and significant relationship in the number of sites, number of hours, and number of weekend hours counties provided and Early Vote Turnout. Drawing on both the analysis results and anecdotal coverage of the 2019 election, I explore counties that did well, counties that had rollout issues, and results in New York City.

Counties that did well:

County	Number of Early Votes Cast	Early Vote Turnout (% of total Registered Voters)	Sites	Hours	Weekend Hours
Columbia	3371	7.15%	3	180	60
Ulster	7438	5.72%	7	434	154
Chautauqua	3850	4.71%	3	180	60
Erie	26505	4.17%	37	2405	740
Dutchess	7992	4.06%	5	315	115

Counties with rollout issues:

County	Number of Early Votes Cast	Early Vote Turnout (% of total Registered Voters)	Sites	Hours	Weekend Hours
Rensselaer	1937	1.77%	2	120	40
Westchester	21004	3.29%	17	1020	340
Monroe	13892	2.80%	7	420	140
Suffolk	17012	1.60%	10	600	200

New York City:

County	Number of Early Votes Cast	Early Vote Turnout (% of total Registered Voters)	Sites	Hours	Weekend Hours
New York (Manhattan)	19865	1.66%	9	666	216
Richmond (Staten Island)	4247	1.33%	9	666	216
Kings (Brooklyn)	17976	1.10%	18	1332	432
Queens	13129	1.02%	14	1036	336
Bronx	4893	0.59%	11	814	264

Finally, based on the regression and geospatial analysis as well as review of existing research, I make the following recommendations for how Early Voting can be improved in New York State

- 1. Increase Required Number of Sites**
- 2. Increase Mandated Weekend and Evening Hours**
- 3. Diversify Location of Sites**
- 4. Enforce Vote Centers and Sunset Carve-Outs for Assigned Voting Locations**
- 5. Improve Central Tracking and Oversight**
- 6. Increase Placement of Sites in Communities of Color and Low-Income Neighborhoods**
- 7. Pass Registration Reforms to Compliment Early Voting**

The fight to get Early Voting passed has been won; however, the effort to make the program as effective as possible is now essential to its success. By understanding the relationships between implementation decisions and election outcomes, advocates for election reform can target ways to improve Early Voting in New York State.

I. Introduction

In January of 2019, New York State Governor Andrew Cuomo signed into law New York's First Early Voting Initiative, mandating that the previously 15-hour window of voting on election day be expanded to a nine-day voting period. Prior to passage, Early Voting began as a component of policy initiatives meant to improve voter access and turnout in New York state. In early 2018, the New York Senate Democratic Conference released a report and a series of policy recommendations aimed at improving the State's voting record. As then Senate Democratic Leader Andrea Stewart-Cousins pointed out at a press conference at the onset of the 2018 legislative session, "New York consistently ranks as one of the worst voter turnout states in the nation."⁴ The report, released by the New York State Senate Democratic Policy Group in May 2018, highlighted that New York state ranked 41st in voter turnout across the country in the 2016 General Election. In 2016, only 57 percent of eligible voters cast a ballot in the Presidential Election, compared to a national average of 60.2 percent.⁵ Additionally, there is an unfortunate history of mismanaged elections and outdated voting law in the state, or as Fordham law professor and election law expert Jerry Goldfeder describes it, "New York's infamously arcane and hyper-technical election laws."⁶ In response to recurring election

⁴ Dan Clark, "New York consistently ranks low for voter turnout", Politifact New York, February 1st 2018, <https://www.politifact.com/new-york/statements/2018/feb/01/andrea-stewart-cousins/new-york-consistently-ranks-low-voter-turnout/>.

⁵ New York State Senate Democratic Policy Group, "Why Don't More New Yorkers Vote? A Statewide Snapshot Identifying Low Voter Turnout", May 1 2018, https://www.nysenate.gov/sites/default/files/press-release/attachment/2018-05-01_voting_rights_report_final_with_cover.pdf.

⁶ Jerry Goldfeder, "Commentary: New York's arcane election laws continue to suppress voters", *Albany Times Union*, August 17, 2019, <https://www.timesunion.com/opinion/article/Commentary-New-York-s-arcane-election-laws-14382695.php>.

administration issues and the habitually low turnout rates, and in the wake of a mobilizing election, the Policy Group's report suggested nine agenda items to improve the voting system in New York. The number one item on this list was to implement Early Voting. The above quote from Stewart-Cousins, and highlights from the senate report, are indicative both of the policy climate that Early Voting came about in, and implications for how improvements for the program should be constructed.

About Let NY Vote

Let NY Vote is a large coalition network that advocates and organizes around voting rights and access in New York State. As a nonpartisan entity, the coalition is made up of a variety of actors ranging from small grassroots organizations, volunteer networks, non-profits, unions, local arms of the ACLU and other large organizations, and research institutions working towards voting reform statewide.

Early Voting is a part of a broad range of initiatives that the coalition advocates for; with the ultimate goal of reforming New York's voting system and improving voter access. According to the coalition's website and conversation with coalition members, in addition to improving the Early Voting program, the coalition continues to mobilize around voting rights for New Yorkers who are on parole or felons, automatic voter registration, reforms around party identification enrollment deadlines, and other ongoing vote-related issues.⁷

⁷ Let NY Vote, webpage, <https://letnyvote.org/about>.

Central Policy Issue

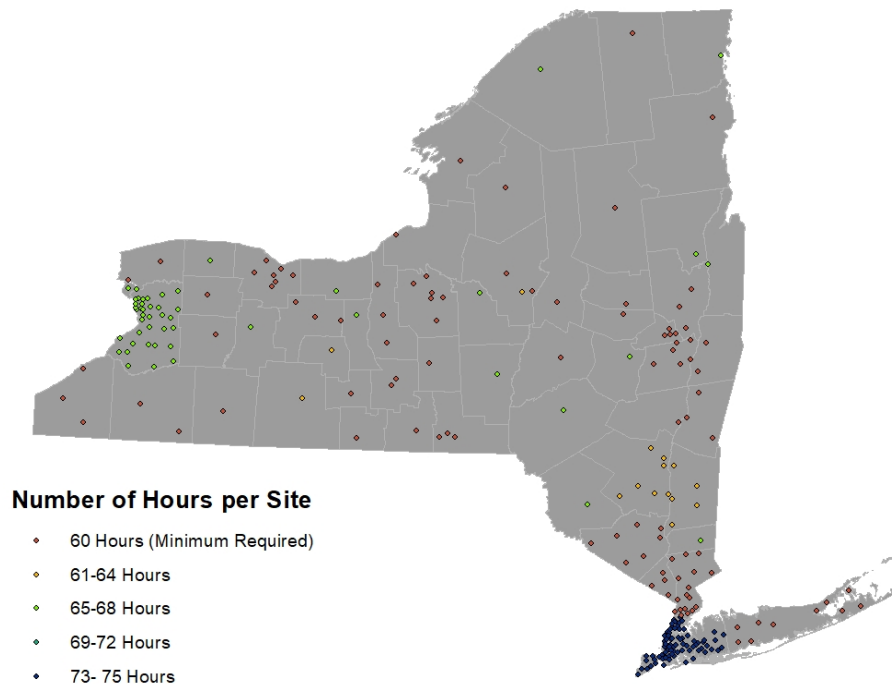
The implementation of and access to Early Voting is dependent on the individual County Board of Elections and localities, which creates problematic rollout scenarios which organizations like Let NY Vote are preparing to combat. Examples of problematic rollout include, but are not limited to, inadequate resources at polling locations, lack of information regarding where and how to vote early, poorly placed voting locations, and many other inconsistencies both within and between counties. Due to this siloed implementation, Early Voting access is not a binary issue with two possible statuses; the passage of Early Voting legislation in New York does not necessarily guarantee equitable and improved voting access to all New Yorkers. The program is dependent on the legislative, administrative, and funding decisions made in the implementation of the Early Voting program, which makes analysis and recommendations crucial in the infancy of the initiative.

This report will analyze the initial rollout of New York's Early Voting program and recommend actionable items that Let NY Vote can advocate for in order to improve the program in future elections. The analysis aims to identify the mechanisms specific to the New York State Early Voting program that impact outcomes in voter turnout and percent of early votes cast. By understanding the relationships between these outcomes and the specific mechanisms, Let NY Vote coalition partners can target ways to improve the program.

II. Background and Current Status

Overview of NYS Legislation

Chapter Six of the 2019 laws mandated Early Voting in New York for the first time in recent history. The legislation established guidelines for how many voting locations have to be open per capita, how many hours these locations must be open, and on which days. However, the law leaves room for interpretation which created a wide array of implementation practices



around the state.

Hours: Per the amendments passed in S1102, counties are required to provide nine additional days of early voting time prior to the election, beginning the tenth day prior to any election. In the 2019 November election, this period began on Saturday October 26, 2019. On weekdays, polls at these early voting locations are required to be open for a minimum of eight hours between 7am and 8pm. Additionally, the law required that at least one polling place must

remain open until 8pm on at least two days per each calendar week in the early voting period.

On weekends, counties are required to be open for a minimum of five hours between 9am and 6pm. The law states that counties are allowed to increase the number of hours they provide early voting, beyond the minimum requirements in the bill.

Number of sites: The bill stipulates that every county in the state must have at least one early voting location per 50,000 registered voters. For those counties with fewer than 50,000 registered voters, they still must have at least one site. However, the maximum requirement per county is seven sites, meaning that for counties with over 350,000 registered voters, the ratio between early voting locations to registered voter could exceed 1: 50,000.

# Registered Voters	# Sites Required
0-99,999	1
100,000-149,999	2
150,000-199,999	3
200,000-249,999	4
250,000-299,999	5
300,000-349,999	6
350,000 +	7

The nine counties are impacted by this capped threshold, meaning they have over 350,000 registered voters, are: Kings, Queens, New York, Suffolk, Nassau, Bronx, Erie, Westchester, and Monroe. Of these nine counties, the only one that did not provide more than seven sites was Monroe County.

Locations of sites: According to the bill, “polling places for early voting shall be located so that voters in the county have adequate and equitable access, taking into consideration population density, travel time to the polling place, proximity to other early voting poll sites, public

transportation routes, commuter traffic patterns and other such factors the board of elections deems appropriate” (S. 1102, Election Law, Section 8-600, subsection 2(d) . Each county board of elections is given authority to choose the locations per these guidelines, with review from the state board of elections.

Staffing: Interestingly, the bill requires that the offices of election inspector or poll clerk in each polling place for early voting be “equally divided between the major political parties”, and does not set standard staffing requirements, but instead requires that the board of elections adequately staffs each polling site to “ensure a voter’s wait time to vote at an early voting site shall not exceed thirty minutes.” (S.1102, Election Law, Section 3-400, subdivision 9).

III. Literature Review

New York advocates and policy makers are lucky to have a plethora of existing research and studies to inform voting reform in the State. As of October 2019, 39 states and the District of Columbia offer some form of early voting.⁸ In addition, Delaware and Virginia are in the process of implementing early voting programs for 2022 and 2020 respectively.⁹ Within voting reform policy analysis, it is important to consider the climate and motivating factors that both drive and reform movements. Two important trends should be considered as a part of this broader context; the uptick in restrictive voting legislation nationwide for the last few decades, and the resulting fight for voter reform and rights that has become increasingly motivated and polarized following contentious presidential elections in 2000, 2008, and 2016.¹⁰

Though this report is focused on New York law, it is crucial to understand the historical context of voter suppression and advocacy that informs current debates. One necessary understanding for the current national conversation around voting rights is the dismantling of the Voting Rights Act. In 2013, the Supreme Court ruled the formula in section 4(b) of the VRA as unconstitutional. This decision meant that preclearance was no longer required for the previously distinguished districts to change their voting laws.¹¹ This has led to an uptick in

⁸ “State Laws Governing Early Voting”, National Conference of State Legislators (NCSL), August 2, 2019, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/early-voting-in-state-elections.aspx>.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Joshua Clark, “Widening the Lens of Voter Suppression,” Haas Institute for a Fair and Inclusive Society, University of California Berkeley, CA, July 2018, https://haasinstitute.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/haas_institute_wideningthelensonvotersuppression_july2018_publish.pdf.

¹¹ Jeremy Amar-Dolan and Zachary Zemlin, “Shelby County v. Holder”, Cornell Law School, Legal Information Institute, Accessed May 8, 2019, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/cert/12-96>.

restrictive voting laws across the country: “A flood of new barriers to voting that would have otherwise been blocked were implemented at once, and newly unfettered legislatures were incentivized to press forward with additional restrictions.”¹² In addition to this specific case, there is a national trend of political manipulation of voting rights and access to encourage and suppress votes.¹³ Examples include Tennessee and Arizona’s cuts to registration drives, Florida Republican’s fight against felony voting expansion, and many enhanced voter ID laws nationwide.¹⁴ Though there is an established history of research and advocacy in the field, following the 2016 election, there has been an even more pronounced concerted effort and renewed attention to improve voting systems and protect voter’s rights.¹⁵

Voting Site Density

In a recent study released in 2015, Elliott Fullmer expands on the analysis of existing Early Voting programs and evaluates the differences in implementation processes in these initiatives. Though Fullmer does not contradict Burden et al.’s final conclusion that EV programs may correspond with a decreased voter turnout (discussed in more detail below), his findings indicate that turnout is correlated with the density of polling locations. Fullmer studied the county level implementation differences in Early Voting procedures. According to the study,

¹² Wendy Weiser and Max Feldman, “The State of Voting 2018”, Brennan Center for Justice, New York University School of Law, June 5, 2018, p. 5, <https://www.brennancenter.org/publication/state-voting-2018>.

¹³ Clark, p. 7-11.

¹⁴ Clark, p. 7-8; Matt Vasilogambros, “Voter access matter in 2020, and these lawmakers know it,” Stateline Article on Pew Trust.org, September 8, 2019, <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/blogs/stateline/2019/08/01/voter-access-matters-in-2020-and-these-lawmakers-know-it>.

¹⁵ Vasilogambros, “Voter Access.”

Fullmer finds that “a count of 10,000 voting age residents would need to add ten sites in order to achieve a two percentage point turnout increase”.¹⁶ This threshold, and the relationship between the number of voting locations and turnout, supports the thesis that the *convenience* of voting locations has an impact on turnout.¹⁷ Importantly, Fullmer also finds no unique relationship between density and urban or rural voter turnout, meaning that the results are ubiquitous across both populations.

Measurements of Convenience

In a comprehensive observational study on Georgia’s 2008 Early Voting Program, researchers evaluated convenience of voting locations based two measures: 1) a ratio of a county’s square mileage and the number of voting sites available to capture geographic convenience, and 2) a ratio of total number of hours available for early in person voting in a county and registered voters:¹⁸

1. $[(\text{Square Miles (in each county)})/(\text{Number of Sites})]/100$
2. $(\text{Number of Registrants (in hundreds)})/ \text{Total number of In-Person Hours}$

They found that both measurements had a positive and significant relationship to Early In-Person turnout for the 2008 presidential election, meaning that on average, as the square

¹⁶ Elliott Fullmer, “Early Voting: Do More Sites Lead to Higher Turnout?” Election Law Journal 12, no. 2 (2015): p. 93.

¹⁷ Fullmer, p. 93.

¹⁸ M.V. Hood, Charles Bullock, “An Examination of Efforts to Encourage the Incidence of Early In-Person Voting in Georgia, 2008”, Election Law Journal 10, no. 2 (2011): p. 107.

mileage per vote site, and number of registered voters per hour of voting offered increased, the turnout also increased.

Outreach Efforts

Researchers Hood and Bullock also evaluated the relationship between a county's methods of voter outreach and advertisement of early voting in Georgia's 2008 election and the percent of the total vote that was cast prior to election day ($\text{Early Vote} / \text{Total Vote} * 100$). Using a sample of 117 counties, they found that outreach had a positive and significant relationship with Early Vote turnout.¹⁹ Importantly, the researchers acknowledge the unique mobilization due to the Obama 2008 campaign as a threat to external validity of this study, however, the findings suggest that more outreach on average leads to a higher percent of people casting ballots prior to election day.

Access for Communities of Color

In Diana Kasden's report on best practices for early voting, she speaks to the significance of early voting programs for minority voters and why designing programs to enable their access is important.²⁰ Early voting has been successful in enabling and mobilizing minority populations to vote, as was the case in Florida prior to a striking state bill that suppressed early voting access in 2011.²¹ HB 1335, amongst other things, reduced early voting in Florida from 14 to 8

¹⁹ M.V. Hood, Charles Bullock, "An Examination of Efforts to Encourage the Incidence of Early In-Person Voting in Georgia, 2008", *Election Law Journal* 10, no. 2 (2011): p. 109.

²⁰ Kasdan, p. 9.

²¹ Michael Herron and Daniel Smith, "Souls to the Polls: Early Voting in Florida in the Shadow of House Bill 1355", *Election Law Journal* 11, no. 3 (2012): p. 341.

days and constrained the popular “Souls to the Polls” voting day, which was a Sunday drive from majority black churches to encourage parishioners to vote early.²² Researchers Michael Herron and Daniel Smith found that this legislation drastically impacted minority voter turnout in Florida. Prior to HB 1335, they found that “not only did African Americans cast more EIP [Early In-Person] ballots than they cast on Election Day, but also that African Americans accounted for a much greater proportion of the early voting electorate than they did on Election Day, Tuesday, November 4, 2008.”²³ Their research, as well as the well-established history of minority voter suppression in the United States should inform analysis and resulting recommendations on voting laws in New York State.

Best Practices from Other States: Common Cause Massachusetts

Common Cause Massachusetts made recommendations for the state’s first Early Voting program rollout election in a comprehensive report in November 2015.²⁴ As a part of their research, Common Cause reached out to over 600 election officials in states that already had successful Early Voting programs (measured as a high percentage of usage of early voting), and that had a number of major cities. The survey asked for the election official to categorize their county or municipality as urban, suburban, or rural, and asked for feedback on early voting in their area. The survey focused on high traffic hours, location, challenges, handling the voter

²² Ibid., p. 332.

²³ Ibid., p. 332.

²⁴ Maria Hardiman, Laura Cianciolo, Eric Kashdan, Pam Wilmot, “Early Voting: What Other States Can Teach Massachusetts”, Common Cause Massachusetts, November 2015, <https://www.commoncause.org/massachusetts/resource/early-voting-what-other-states-can-teach-massachusetts/>.

registry, advertising, cost, and staffing. Interestingly, Common Cause Massachusetts reports that the responses they received highlighted the importance of evening hours and Saturday voting hours as the highest trafficked voting times at Early Voting locations.²⁵ New York's Early Voting program is required to provide weekend and evening hours, however, pushing counties to offer more is a possibility for improvement.

Who Votes Early?

Researchers Ashok et al. studied the 28 states that had Early Voting measures in place for the 2012 presidential election and confirmed the theory that high-participation voters (measured here as partisans and older) are the largest users of Early Voting programs across the 28 states surveyed.²⁶ This supports Burden et al.'s research that Early Voting retains voters more so than it stimulated new voters.²⁷ However, Ashok et al also found a likelihood that high participating voters also take advantage of Early Voting earlier in the EV window than low-participation voters.²⁸ This lesson highlights the importance of considering low turnout groups when placing Early Voting locations and planning communication and GOTV campaigns both before and during Early Voting windows in New York.

Advertising and Outreach in Georgia

²⁵ Maria Hardiman, Laura Cianciolo, Eric Kashdan, Pam Wilmot, "Early Voting: What Other States Can Teach Massachusetts", Common Cause Massachusetts, November 2015, <https://www.commoncause.org/massachusetts/resource/early-voting-what-other-states-can-teach-massachusetts/>.

²⁶ Vivekinan Ashok, Daniel Feder, Mary McGrath and Eitan D. Hersh, "Dynamic Voting in a Dynamic Campaign: Three Models of Early Voting," Election Law Journal 15, no. 2 (2016).

²⁷ Burden et al., p. 97.

²⁸ Ashok et al., p. 116.

M.V Hood and Charles Bullock studied the efforts of election administrators in Georgia before the 2008 presidential election to encourage early voter participation. They found that advertising and outreach were successful, compared to election officials who did not utilize either.²⁹ Additionally, Hood and Bullock emphasize the importance of using a “wide range of formats to familiarize their voting population of this [early voting] option”.³⁰

Issues with this Type of Research

As discussed in Burden et al., in order to compare states with the types of election laws that they identified, they had to assume that a state’s decision to undertake reforms is exogenous from their voting history and culture.³¹ Of course, this assumption is not true. Legislators make decisions based on the current status of their constituency, as exemplified by the New York State legislator’s decision to pass early voting because of New York State voting history.³² In the case of Burden et al., the researchers accepted that there was significant potential for endogeneity in their analysis, however, did not feel that it diminished their ultimate findings.³³ They address the issue by controlling for variables that they deem to have a potential relationship with election laws and turnout such as education and competitive

²⁹ M.V. Hood, Charles Bullock, “An Examination of Efforts to Encourage the Incidence of Early In-Person Voting in Georgia, 2008”, *Election Law Journal* 10, no. 2 (2011): p. 104.

³⁰ M.V. Hood, Charles Bullock, “An Examination of Efforts to Encourage the Incidence of Early In-Person Voting in Georgia, 2008”, *Election Law Journal* 10, no. 2 (2011): p. 104.

³¹ Burden et al., p. 100.

³² Dan Clark, “New York consistently ranks low for voter turnout”, *Politifact New York*, February 1st 2018, <https://www.politifact.com/new-york/statements/2018/feb/01/andrea-stewart-cousins/new-york-consistently-ranks-low-voter-turnout/>.

³³ Burden et al., p. 100.

elections.³⁴ This is an issue with any study regarding voter turnout, as it is impossible to control for all factors that mobilize or prevent someone from voting. This report acknowledges that implicit issue, and therefore, does not claim any causative analysis, rather general findings that may be used to improve the Early Vote Program.

Critiques of Early Voting

Cost: As with any policy change, it is crucial to understand the cost of the program and how it was paid for. In its first year, the New York State Board of Elections (BOE) planned to allocated 10 million dollars to fund early voting locations statewide.³⁵ Per their estimates, the BOE determined that each polling site would cost \$15,000.³⁶ Their plan funds the minimum polling sites required per county (based on the 1:50,000 ratio) and the additional sites requested in counties that provided above the minimum requirement. Additionally, the Fiscal Year 2020 budget included \$14.7 million dollars for e-poll books.³⁷ Though these numbers establish a clear baseline, without input from local board of elections on how these funds were disbursed and what their final cost of implementing early voting is, it is not a meaningful analysis to compare costs and benefits. I would recommend a comprehensive collection of responses from the local board of elections to establish a) what money was received from the

³⁴ Burden et al., p. 100.

³⁵ State of New York Division of the Budget, "New York State Division of the Budget Announces Approval of \$10 million to Support Early Voting", Press Release: August 29, 2019, <https://www.budget.ny.gov/pubs/press/2019/approval-of-earlyvoting-funding.html>.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

state and when, b) what was the cost per polling site, and c) what monies were used to fund this program.

Disruption and Safety Concerns: One issue that came out through the first round of early voting was concern of disruption and safety of communities because of Early Voting. In particular, parents and school administrators were vocal about their concerns having early voting in public schools for a week while classes are in session. This story was heavily covered in New York City press, and will likely impact the next round of early voting, particularly when it comes to sites placements.³⁸ Of the 249 Early Voting Locations in 2019, 35 sites were in schools.³⁹ 34 of these schools were in the five boroughs, indicating that this issue may play out more in New York City rather than the rest of the state come next election.⁴⁰

Decreased Turnout: In a 2014 study, researchers from the University of Wisconsin-Madison postulated a counterintuitive finding; Early Voting is associated with lower turnout. The researchers argue that although the “direct” costs of voting (such as time and effort) are decreased by Early Voting, mobilization factors also *decrease*, and the net result is decreased voter turnout associated with EV reforms.⁴¹ In their paper, Burden et al. analyze two types of costs for voting; direct costs that are imposed through the legal and legislative process, such as

³⁸ Jesse McKinley and Jeffery C. Mays, “‘The State Kind of Dumped This On Us:’ Early Voting Stirs Anxiety in N.Y.”, *The New York Times*, October, 24, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/10/24/nyregion/early-voting-ny-election.html>.

³⁹ Based on Data received from Vote Early NY, dated 10/10/2019.

⁴⁰ Based on Data received from Vote Early NY, dated 10/10/2019.

⁴¹ Barry Burden et al., “Election Laws, Mobilization, and Turnout: The Unanticipated Consequences of Election Reform,” *American Journal of Political Science* 58, no. 1 (2014): p. 95.

time and effort of voting; and indirect costs as these laws are siphoned through informal factors such as media coverage, campaigns, and communities.⁴² They theorize that mobilization is an amalgamation of campaign efforts, media, and social influences.

One aspect of the voting culture that Burden et al. argue is threatened by Early Voting is the civic spirit and visibility offered by Election Day voting traditions.⁴³ The theory that social rewards are a crucial aspect of mobilization is supported by findings from a randomized study on the impact of social interaction in voter turnout.⁴⁴ Also highlighted by Burden et al., there is a consensus that community events around voting are associated with higher turnout.⁴⁵ The authors postulate that the observed decrease in turnout they associate with the availability of early voting is due to the lack of energy and communal gathering traditionally attached to election day. Burden et al use Berkiny's method of classifying two types of impacts driven by voter reform; a program might "stimulate" new voters, or "retain" existing voters.⁴⁶ The authors argue that the decrease in energy around election day, due to early voting, reduces the "stimulating" factors of the election more so than it retains existing voters by increasing convenience, therefore leading to lower turnout.⁴⁷ However, it would be interesting to flush out this relationship with more research. The mediating factor, community events or election

⁴² Burden et al., p. 97.

⁴³ Burden et al., p. 97.

⁴⁴ Kevin Arceneaux, Thad Kousser, and Megan Mullen, "Get Out the Vote-by-Mail? A Randomized Field Experiment Testing the Effect of Mobilization in Traditional and Vote-by-Mail Precincts", *Political Research Quarterly*, Vol. 65 (4), September 30 2011, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41759321?seq=1>.

⁴⁵ Burden et al., p. 98.

⁴⁶ Burden et al., p. 97.

⁴⁷ Burden et al., p. 98.

day gatherings, are not necessarily limited to election day.⁴⁸ Understanding the relationship between turnout and these type of social interactions around voting may be able to help policy makers recreate beneficial traits to increase turnout for early voting. Burden et al. suggest that the dampening effects of Early Voting could be counteracted with introduction of same day registration laws.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ Burden et al., p. 97.

⁴⁹ Burden et al., p. 98.

IV. Research Methodology

For the sake of this analysis, I used Voter Activation Network numbers for all data except for the total votes cast in 2019, which is only available at the time of this report's submission from the New York State Board of Elections. I am also using data collected from Vote Early NY and New York City Engagement Table. Finally, I've utilized data from the America Community Survey and mapping files from Discover GIS Data NY. Please see the appendices for my data sets.

When selecting covariates for this analysis, previous literature on the subject has established a comprehensive list of relevant factors. Burden et al used variables to describe the five combinations they established for voting laws, as well as dummy variables for certain separate legislative issues (i.e. voter ID requirements), and multiple demographic factors; education, race, self-reported vote, naturalized citizenship, marital status, length of residency, income, and age. Lastly, the researchers controlled for "campaign competitiveness" and region.

⁵⁰ I've found that the most meaningful and accessible covariates available for this analysis are:

- Racial Demographics: as measured by percent of population that does not identify as white only, from the 2017 American Community Survey.
- Mean Income Demographics: as measured by the mean income of households from the 2017 American Community Survey.

⁵⁰ Burden et al., p 101.

V. Analysis of the 2019 New York Early Voting Program

In order to analyze the first year's implementation of the Early Voting Program in New York, this report employs geospatial analysis to rank and highlight successes and failures in New York's first iteration of this program. The analysis is based on existing research and theories on what determines successful implementation (such as site density, placement, outreach efforts, and hours discussed in the literature review), as well as the existing language in S. 1102 and New York Voting Law that provides guidelines.

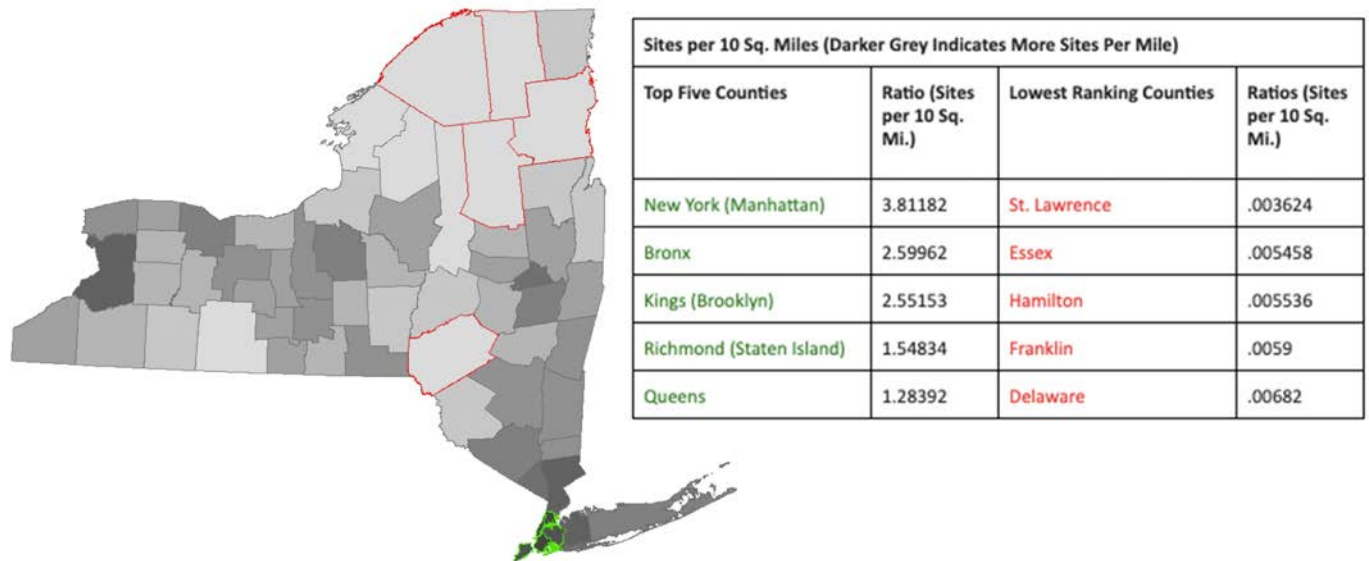
Measurements of Convenience

1. Voting Sites per Square Mile

Per Fullmer's, and Hood and Bullock's research, convenience of EV locations was measured as a ratio of square miles to voting sites per county (sites per mile), and the ratio of registered voters to voting sites per county.⁵¹ Firstly, this map symbolizes the ratios of voting sites per county by 10 square miles. The darker grey areas indicate where this ratio was higher (meaning that there were more voting sites in an area), the lighter shades indicate that a county had fewer voting sites per square mile. The top and lowest performing counties are highlighted in green and red respectively. As you can see, the top five counties with the highest ratio of sites per 10 square miles are the five boroughs in New York City. The five counties with the lowest ratio of sites to 10 square miles are all rural upstate counties. The chart below articulates the counties identified as the top and lower most ratios. Though this finding is useful to compare

⁵¹ Fullmer, p. 86.

the size of geographic areas assigned to voting locations, it does not necessarily reflect transportation and travel times which are the crux of geographic access. However, based on limited availability of reliable statewide transportation and commute time data within the scope of my research, I have decided to use square mileage as a proxy variable for travel time.

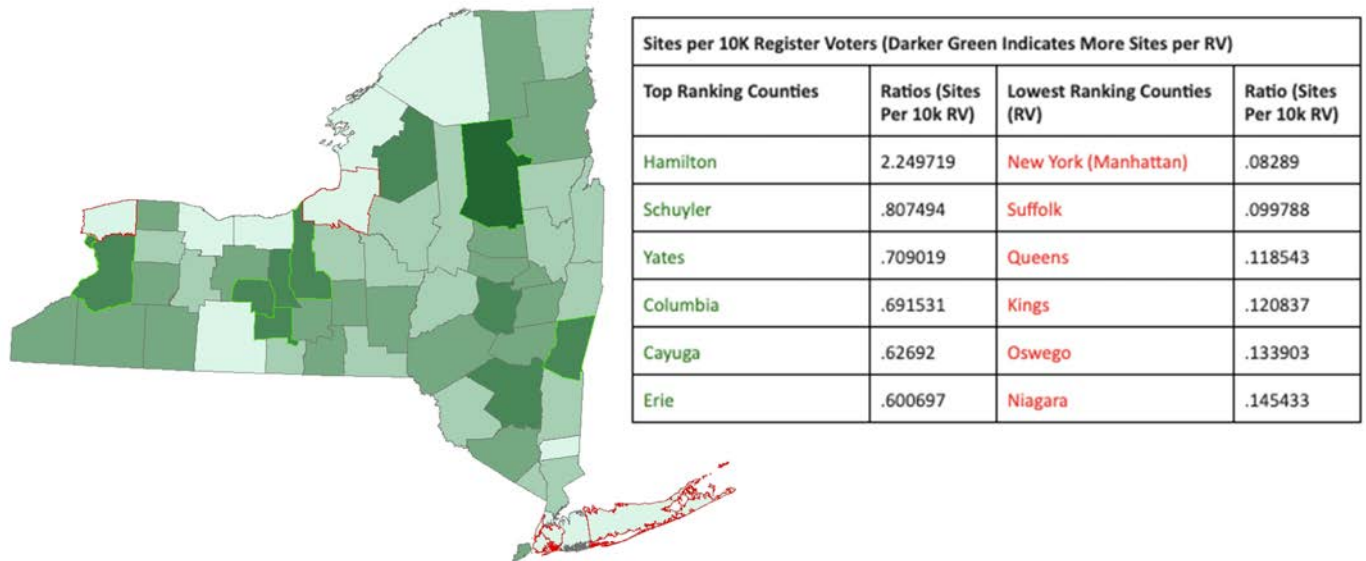


Again, drawing on Fullmer's research, this analysis weighs the ratio of sites per 10,000 registered voters as an indicator of convenience. Fullmer calls this site density. It is important to note that the number of sites was dictated by the legislation at 1 site per 50,000 registered voters, however, many counties went above the minimum requirement. Based on the law, the ratio set forth by the 1 to 50,000 voters would be .2 in this analysis ($[50,000/1] * 10,000 = .2$).

2. Voting Sites Per 10,000 Registered Voters

This map displays the ratio of voting site per 10,000 registered voters per county. The darker green shades indicate higher ratios, or that the county had more sites per registered voters comparatively. The highest performing sites are outlined in green and the lowest are in red, also they are listed below. Noticeably, based on Fullmer's research which indicated that the ratio of 1:10,000 may result in an average increase of 2%, only one county in New York met that threshold, and this was due to the number low registered voters in that county (Hamilton, NY).

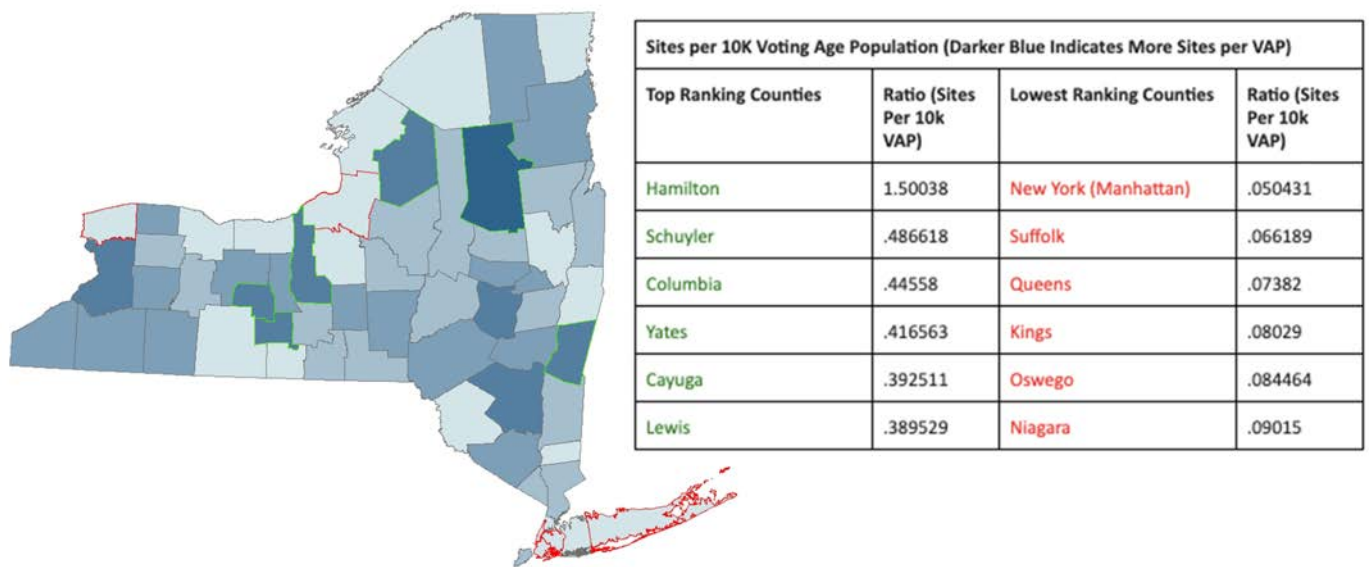
52



⁵² Fullmer, p. 93.

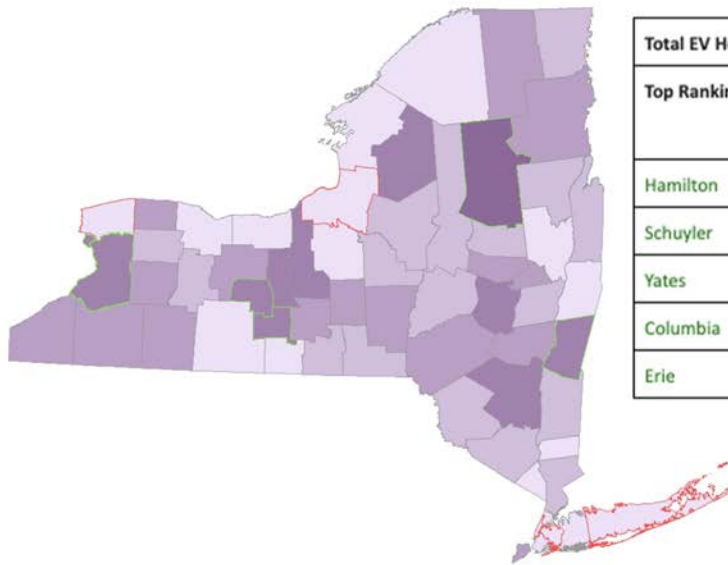
3. Voting Sites Per 10,000 Voting Age Residents

Next, the map below represents the ratio of voting sites per Voting Age Population (VAP). By evaluating this in addition to registered voters, we can expand the analysis to try and understand how the program could better interact with non-likely voters, who are not already registered.



4. Total Hours per 10,000 Registered Voters

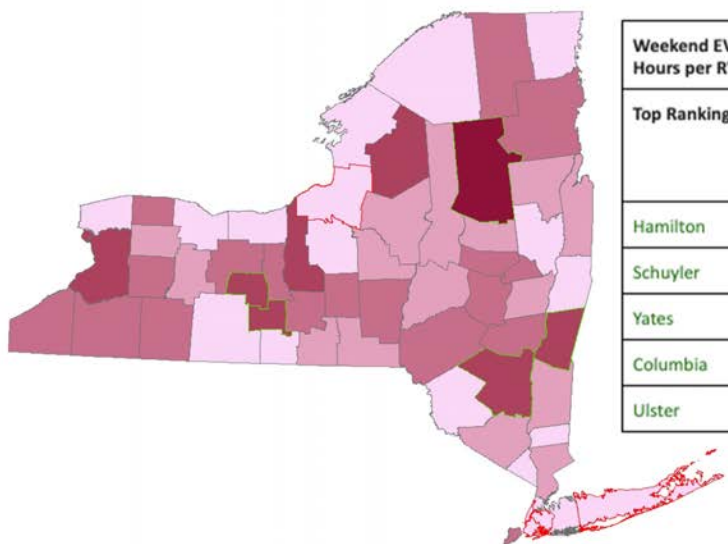
The analysis uses the ratio of registered voters to hours and registered voter to weekend hours as an additional proxy variable for convenience. In purple below, this map represents the total sum of Early Voting hours in the county (according to BOE data updated October 10th)/Number of registered voters in the county (according to Voter Activation Network Data).



Total EV Hours per 10k Registered Voters (Darker Purple Indicates More Hours per RV)			
Top Ranking Counties	Ratios (Total Hours per RV)	Lowest Ranking Counties	Ratios (Total Hours per RV)
Hamilton	134.983	Suffolk	5.98728
Schuyler	48.4496	New York (Manhattan)	6.13386
Yates	45.3772	Oswego	8.03417
Columbia	41.4919	Niagara	8.726
Erie	39.0453	Queens	8.7722

5. Weekend Hours per 10,000 Registered Voters:

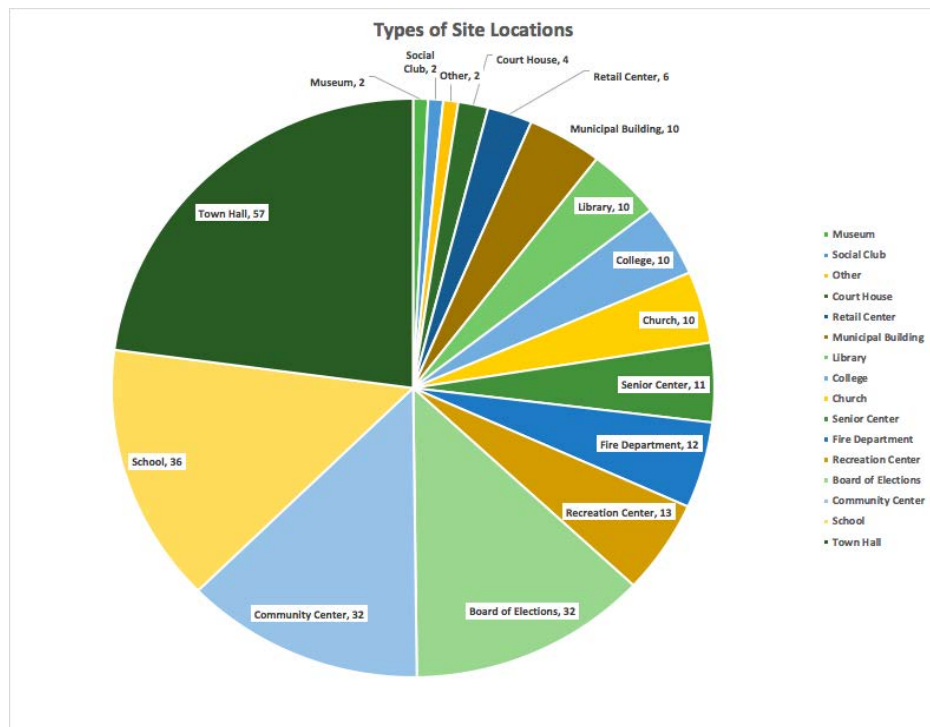
In magenta, the map represents the total sum of weekend Early Voting hours in the county per registered voters in the county. As previously noted, weekend hours in other states have been highly trafficked times, so it is important to individually assess their availability.



Weekend EV Hours per 10k Registered Voters (Darker Pink Indicates More Weekend Hours per RV)			
Top Ranking Counties	Ratios (Weekend Hours per RV)	Lowest Ranking Counties	Ratios (Weekend Hours per RV)
Hamilton	44.9944	New York (Manhattan)	1.98936
Schuyler	16.1499	Suffolk	1.99576
Yates	14.1804	Oswego	2.67806
Columbia	13.8306	Queens	2.84504
Ulster	12.5384	Kings	2.90008

Measurements of Access

The legislation stipulates certain best practices to be followed regarding placement of sites which this report has attempted to measure: According to the bill, “polling places for early voting shall be located so that voters in the county have adequate and equitable access, taking into consideration population density, travel time to the polling place, proximity to other early voting poll sites, public transportation routes, commuter traffic patterns and other such factors the board of elections deems appropriate.”⁵³ As demonstrated in the chart below, the vast majority of polling locations are placed in public buildings such as Board of Elections, Town Halls, Community Centers, Schools, and other Municipal Buildings.



⁵³ Senate Bill S01102, <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2019/s1102>.

However, despite the use of these public spaces optimizing existing resources, they also perpetuate patterns that systemically disadvantage low income communities and, separately, communities of color. I've explored the placements of voting locations in relation to these demographic factors in the following section.

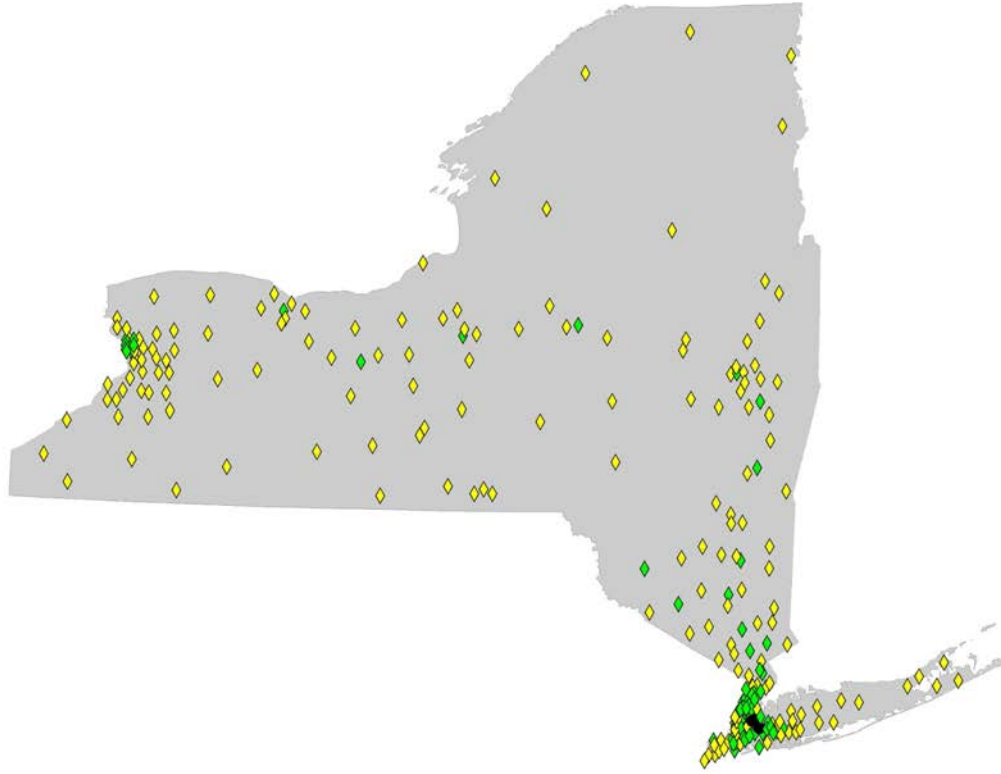
Measurements of Equity

Finally, there is a long-standing history of disenfranchisement and disproportionate restrictions to voting access for communities of color and low-income communities.⁵⁴ Because of this, it is essential to evaluate any voting initiative as it pertains race and income distribution to elucidate discriminatory policies. For this analysis, the EV sites have been mapped in relation to counties racial makeup and mean income per household in census tracts.

Statewide, of the 249 Early Voting locations only 69, or 28% are located in census tracts that have percent populations of color at or above the statewide average. This means that no matter what the cause or reasoning, such as placement within existing Town Hall or municipal buildings, the resulting locations are disproportionately located in white communities. This is based on the statewide average percentage of not-white residents. In the map below, voting sites located in tracts that have percent populations of color at or above the statewide average

⁵⁴ Vann Newkirk, "Voter Suppression is Warping Democracy", *The Atlantic*, July 17, 2018, <https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2018/07/poll-prri-voter-suppression/565355/> ; National Archives, "An act to enforce the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes, August 6, 1965", Enrolled Acts and Resolutions of Congress, 1789-; General Records of the United States Government; Record Group 11; <https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=100>.

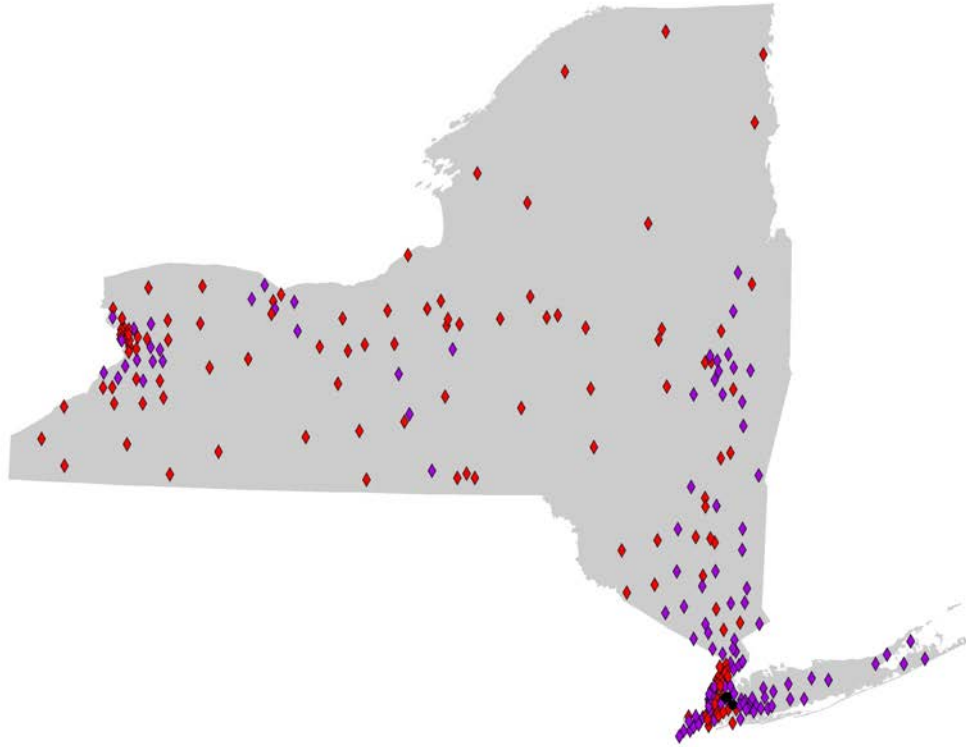
are symbolized in green, and sites located in tracts with below the average percent people of color are symbolized in yellow.⁵⁵



Alternatively, 134 sites, or 54% are located in census tracts below the statewide median of mean family incomes. As you can see, New York State provided adequate statewide access to lower income communities based on this analysis. In the map below, sites located in census

⁵⁵ Based on 2017 5 Year ACS Data: Racial makeup was calculated as: Total Population - the total “White-Only” Population / Total Population of each census tract. I then found the mean statewide percentage of minority population, which is 36.5709%. I then found the locations located in areas that had a percentage of minority residents at or below the statewide average, and sites located in areas that had a percentage of minority residents above the statewide average. There were three tracts that did not have sufficient data in the census data set to do this analysis - symbolized in black.

tract that have less than the median of statewide mean household income are symbolized in red, and sites in wealthier tracts are symbolized in purple).⁵⁶



Statistical Analysis of Early Vote Results

When controlling for number of enrolled voters, total turnout in 2019 (including Early Voting, Election Day, and Absentee ballots), total turnout in 2015 (Election Day and Absentee), and square miles per county, I found that Sites and Hours and Weekend Hours had a positive and significant relationship with Early Vote Turnout.

⁵⁶ Based on 2017 5 Year ACS Data: I found the Median value of Mean Household Income, which is \$73,421. I then identified which locations were in areas with at or below this value and locations that are above this value. There were three tracts that did not have sufficient data in the census data set to do this analysis - symbolized above in black.

Variable	Estimate	Standardized Coefficient	Standard Error	T-Value	P-Value	Significance Level
Number of Sites	0.000929831998	0.43726625849 585731842	0.00030569387 5	3.042	0.00358	0.01
Hours	0.000013766801	0.43750099861 889751862	0.00000483003 9	2.850	0.0061	0.01
Weekend Hours	0.000045872356	0.45641063390 96195564	0.00001621960 9	2.931	0.00489	0.01

The results of the analysis do not indicate large effects; however, it is an important finding that all three variables did have a positive and significant effect on average. These small statistical effects translate to meaningful real-world impacts; to demonstrate this, below is the anticipated results of adding one site, hour, or weekend hour in Kings County (Brooklyn).

For **each additional site** added, Kings county would expect an **additional 1311 voters** on average.⁵⁷

For **each additional hour**, Kings county would expect an additional 19 voters. However, in practice this additional hour applied to all sites in Kings county (18), this would lead to an **additional 350 voters county wide** on average.⁵⁸

Furthermore, for **each additional weekend hour**, Kings county would expect an additional 63

⁵⁷ This was calculated as: 1410468 (Registered Voters) * 0.000929831998 (Observed Coefficient of "Sites") = 1310.78 voters

⁵⁸ This was calculated as: 1410468 (Registered Voters) * 0.000013766801 (Observed Coefficient of "Hours") = 19.42 * 18 (Number of sites in the 2019 Election) = 349.51 voters

voters, and applied to all 18 sites, would expect an **additional 1136 voters** for an additional weekend hour provided at all early voting locations county wide.⁵⁹

This finding further supports Fullmer's research which claims that the number of sites and hours available are related to the success of Early Voting Programs. Based on the 2019 results in New York, it is accurate to conclude that the counties that offered more sites and more hours to their voters, generally saw high rates of Early Vote Turnout. This may seem obvious, but it is an important qualitative finding that supports existing theory and can influence policy makers when planning for future elections.

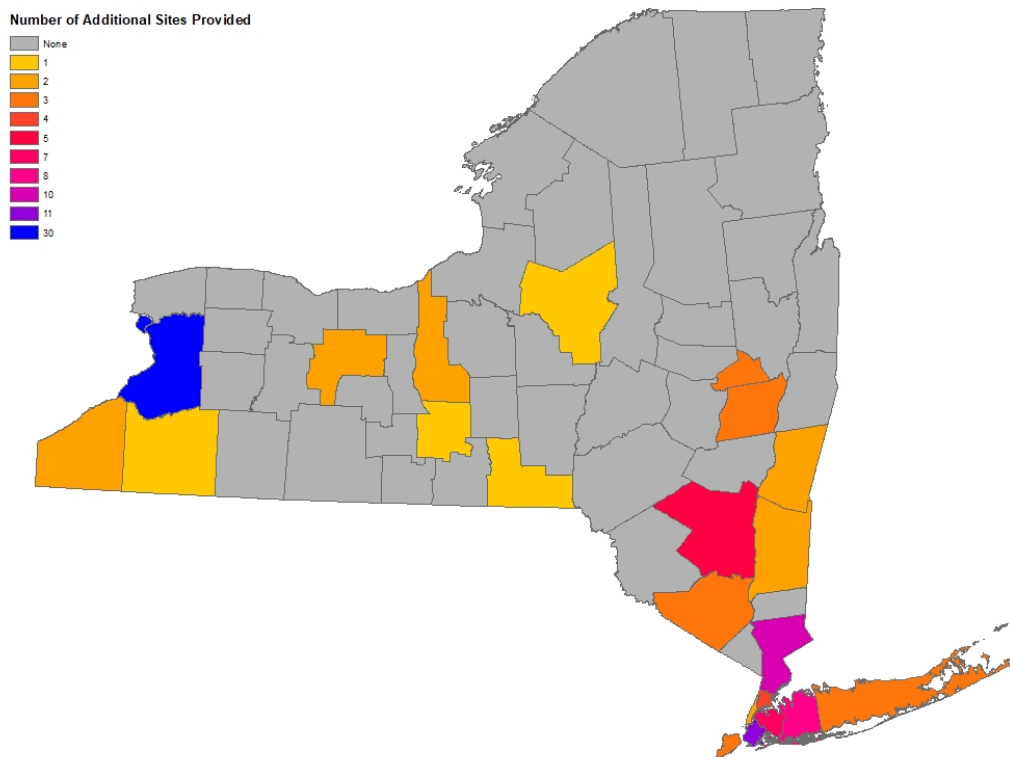
There are a few notes about these findings that should limit the implications and warrant further analysis in future elections. First, because the number of sites and hours per site had high covariance in my data set, I was unable to meaningfully compare the combined impact of both hours and sites on Early Vote Turnout. Instead, I can conclude they both independently had positive and significant relationships and assume that they did not detract from one another.

Lastly, when comparing the standardized coefficients, it is apparent that the addition of Weekend Hours has a slightly stronger coefficient than just "Hours" alone. This, along with the finding that the three busiest days for Early Voting were Saturday 10/26, Saturday 11/2 and Sunday 11/3, should inform policy makers to encourage and support weekend hours moving forward.

⁵⁹ This was calculated as: 1410468 (Registered Voters) * 0.000044732401 (Observed Coefficient of "Weekend Hours") = 63.09 * 18 (Number of sites in the 2019 Election) = 1135.69

Additionally, the analysis does not take into account *why counties offered more sites and hours*.

There may be an inherent voting culture that made county level policy makers more inclined to offer excess resources, that is not captured in the data. Said another way, did Ulster county offer more sites and hours which led to better turnout? Or, is there a voting culture in Ulster county that drove the officials there to provide these resources, and would this culture have led to higher turnout without the excess hours and sites?



Counties that Did Well

Overall, counties that provided more hours and more locations per voter had higher Early Turnout votes than those counties that did not. This relationship is further explored in the statistical analysis section of this report. Purely for comparative purposes, I've identified the

counties with the top five highest percentage of early voter turnout to analyze their program. For each of these five counties, I've created three maps to indicate where the Early Voting Sites were located in each of these counties compared to the racial, wealth and population density distribution in each county.

Population Density: These maps, symbolized in grayscale colors below, represent where in the county the highest and lowest population density areas are. For this analysis, population density is measured by the total number of residents in the census tract per square meter of land in the census tract. Both data points came from 2017 American Community Survey Data. The darker grey regions indicate areas that have a higher population density, which ideally the Early Site locations should be located within to maximize accessibility.

Race Demographics: These maps, symbolized in green colors below, represent where in the county the highest and lowest percentages of residents who do not identify as caucasian live within a county. This data is from the 2017 American Community Survey. Per the census language, this is measured by the total population of the census tract less the number of residents who identify as "White - Only". The darker green regions indicate where in the county there is more racial diversity. It is important to note that this analysis and these maps are county specific, and that they capture the areas within that county that are the *most racially diverse compared to other tracts within the county*. This siloed approach to analyzing racial demographics is useful, because it indicates the choices available and population served by each county's board of elections.

Income Demographics: These maps, symbolized in pink below, represent where in the county the highest and lowest mean household incomes are. This data is from the 2017 American Survey and each map reflects data within the county boundary, therefore ranks the highest and lowest mean incomes in that county only.

1. Columbia County

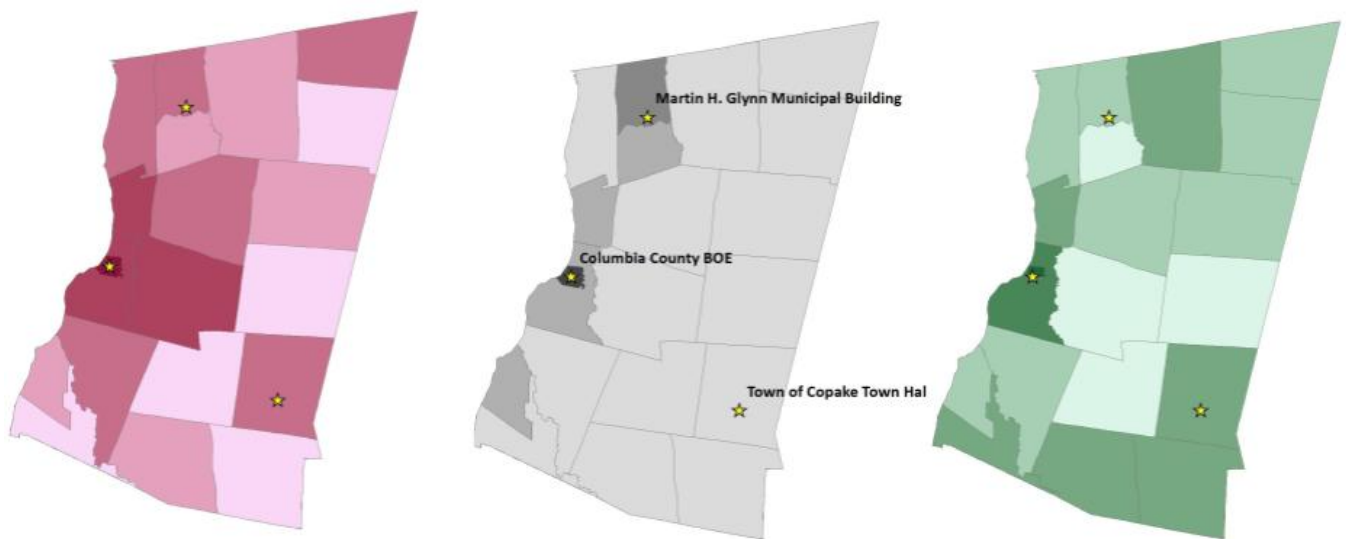
7.15% of the total registered voters in Columbia County voted early in the 2019 Election. There are 47,128 registered voters in the county, and 3372 of them cast ballots in the Early Voting Period. Though only required to have one polling site, Columbia opted to open three polling sites. They did not offer any additional hours outside of those mandated in state law. The Columbia County Board of Election website clearly indicates where and when Early Votes could be cast.⁶⁰ One area of improvement for Columbia County would be to diversify the type of sites offered to voters in Columbia - in 2019, all three were municipal buildings:

- County Building
- Martin H Glynn Municipal Building
- Copake Town Hall

Columbia County	
Number Registered Voters	47,128
EV Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	7.15%
Total Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	34%
Number of Sites [Required]	3 [1]
Total Hours Offered at EV Sites [Required]	180 [180]

⁶⁰ Columbia County Board of Elections Website, <https://sites.google.com/a/columbiacountyny.com/elections/>.

As the maps indicate, the Martin Glynn and BOE locations were in high population density areas and in areas with higher populations of racial diversity. The BOE location is also located in the lowest income area within the county. The third location, the Copake Town Hall, is a smart geographic placement to give access to the lower east portion of the county.



2. Ulster

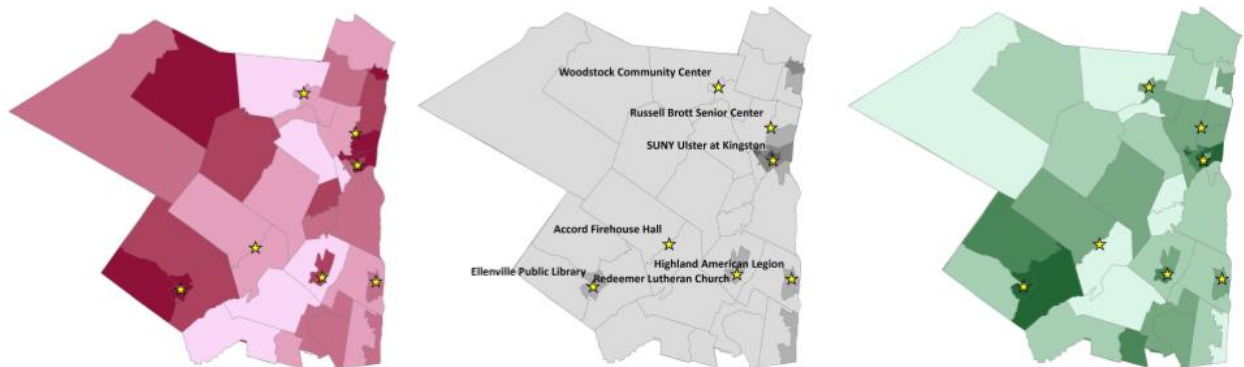
Ulster County saw 5.72% of total registered voters cast early ballots in the 2019 Election. With a total of 130112 registered voters, the county was required by law to provide two sites, however, it provided seven counties wide. Ulster County provided clear and usable information on their website.⁶¹ In addition, Ulster utilized a variety of site types for the seven locations:

⁶¹ Ulster County Board of Elections Website, “Early Voting”, <https://elections.ulstercountyny.gov/early-voting/>.

- Redeemer Lutheran Church
- SUNY Ulster at Kingston
- Woodstock Community Center
- Accord Firehouse Hall
- Ellenville Public Library
- Russell Brott Senior Center
- Highland American Legion

Ulster County	
Number Registered Voters	130,112
EV Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	5.72%
Total Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	97.85%
Number of Sites [Required]	7 [2]
Total Hours Offered at EV Sites [Required]	434 [420]

As displayed in the map to the right, Ulster did a particularly good job of placing their sites in areas of high population density.



One area for improvement would be to place a site at the New Paltz Campus location. Get Out the Vote best practices emphasize the importance and significance of placing vote sites on

campus. Consistently, voters in the college age group are shown to be motivatable if the convenience of voting is made easier for them.⁶²

3. Chautauqua

With an Early Voter turnout of 4.71%, Chautauqua county again indicates that more sites are associated with higher turnout. 3850 of the counties 81,757 registered voters voted early. The county's website clearly indicated where and when early voting would take place and in fact, the site has already been updated for the upcoming primary election early voting periods as of December 2019.⁶³ Additionally, Chautauqua used varied site types to reach voters:

- Chautauqua Mall
- Chautauqua Board of Election Offices
- Chautauqua County Fairgrounds

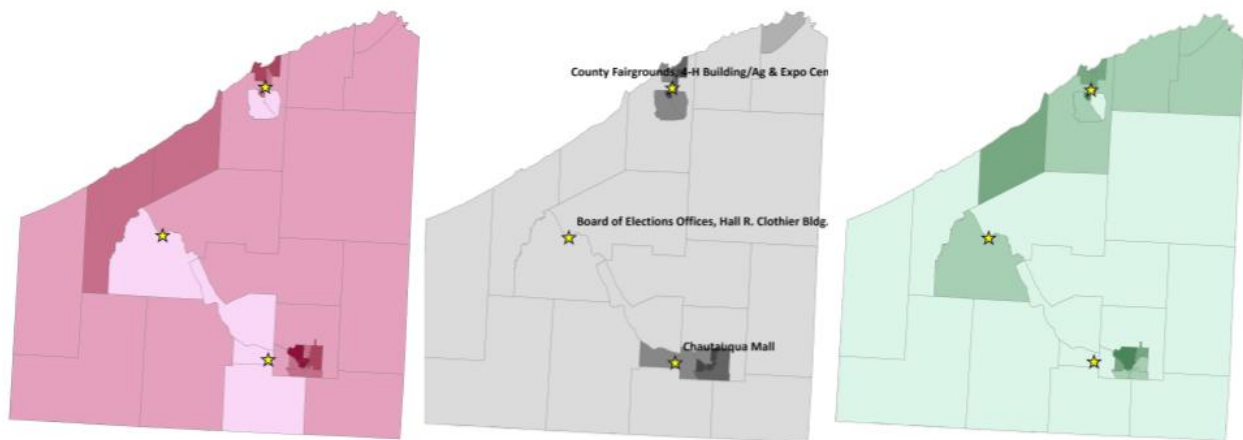
Chautauqua County	
Number Registered Voters	81,757
EV Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	4.71%
Total Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	30.86%
Number of Sites [Required]	3 [1]

The maps below display the locations in terms of income, population density, and communities of color. As you can see Chautauqua did a relatively good job of maximizing

⁶² Mia Costa, Brian Schaffner, and Alicia Prevost, "Walking the walk? Experiments on the effect of pledging to vote on youth turnout," May 29, 2018, PLOS ONE 13(5): e0197066. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0197066>.

⁶³ Chautauqua County Website, "Board of Elections" <https://chqgov.com/board-of-elections/Board-of-Elections>.

placement in low income, high density (grey), and areas within close proximity to minority populations within the county (green).



However, it is important to note that there were three mayoral races in Chautauqua county in Dunkirk, Jamestown, and Fredonia that undoubtedly influenced voter turnout.⁶⁴ This should not negate the success of their rollout, but instead educate conclusions drawn from their methods when making recommendations for future elections.

4. Erie

Of the top five highest counties with Early Turnout, Erie, with a count of 636,089 registered voters, has more voters to accommodate than the other four counties combined. Remarkably, 26,505, or 4.06% of the registered voters voted early in 2019. Erie was one of the 9 counties that triggered the seven site maximum requirement, however, Erie went above and beyond and

⁶⁴ "More Than 3.8K Ballots Cast In Early Voting In County", *The Post Journal*, November 5, 2019, <https://www.post-journal.com/news/local-news/2019/11/more-than-3-8k-ballots-cast-in-early-voting-in-county/>.

provided a total of 37 early voting sites. For reference, 15% of all early voting locations statewide were in Erie County, which has less than 5% of total registered voters statewide.

On the Erie Board of Elections website, all 37 locations were listed, and were linked to a google maps location when clicked on.⁶⁵

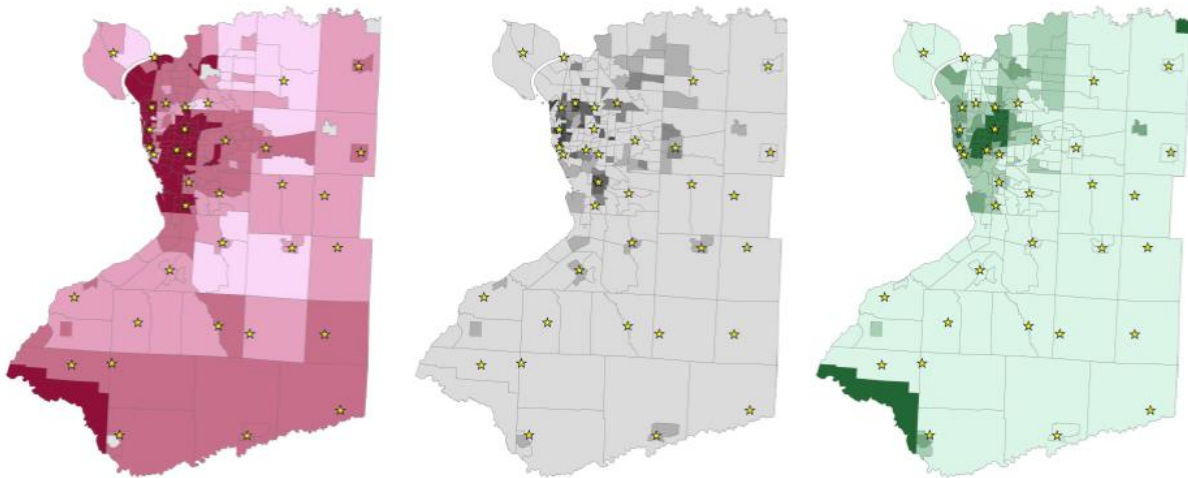
- Erie County Board Of Elections
- Buffalo Community Development Ctr
- The Belle Center
- Broadway Market
- Hennepin Center
- Delavan Grider Community Center
- Salvation Army West Side Comm Ctr
- Northwest Buffalo Community Center
- Tosh Collins Community Center
- Gloria J Parks Community Center
- Senior Citizens Center
- Tonawanda City Hall
- Alden Municipal Building
- Harlem Road Community Center
- Aurora Senior Citizen Center
- Boston Town Hall
- Brant Town Hall
- Leonard VFW Post 6251
- Clarence Town Hall
- Colden Town Hall
- Collins Town Hall
- Concord Senior Center
- Eden Town Hall
- Elma Senior Center
- Evans Senior Center
- Grand Island Town Hall
- Moose Lodge 992
- Holland Town Hall
- Lancaster Town Hall
- Marilla Community Center
- Akron Village Hall
- North Collins Town Hall
- Orchard Park Municipal Building
- Sardinia Community Center
- Kenmore Municipal Building
- Wales Community Center
- West Seneca Community Center

Erie County	
Number Registered Voters	636,089

⁶⁵ Erie County Board of Elections Website, <https://www.elections.erie.gov/early%20voting>.

EV Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	4.17%
Total Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	32.28%
Number of Sites [Required]	37 [7]
Total Hours Offered at EV Sites [Required]	2405 [2220]

The maps (below) display the locations in terms of communities of color, income, and population density. As you can see the high number of sites enabled Erie to maximize placements around the areas that this report has identified as priority placements, including high population density, areas of low income, and areas with a higher percent of people of color.



It should be noted that Politico NY identified the Erie County Executive Race as a competitive race that may be a bellwether for the 2020 elections.⁶⁶ Again, this should not negate the successful rollout in Erie County, as there were many competitive races that did not lead to high Early Vote turnout.

5. Dutchess

Finally, 7992, or 4.17%, of Dutchess County's 196,708 registered voters cast Early Ballots in 2019. The Dutchess County Board of Elections site did not clearly lay out the times and locations of early voting, and instead attached a PDF with the addresses and times Voters can cast votes early.⁶⁷ Based on the 50,000 ratio, Dutchess was required to provide three sites, however provided five county wide, all in municipal buildings:

- Rhinebeck Town Hall
- Millbrook Fire House
- DC Board of Elections
- Unionvale Town Hall
- Fishkill Town Hall

⁶⁶ Bill Maloney, "A Guide to the 2019 New York Elections," Politico, November 5, 2019, <https://www.politico.com/states/new-york/city-hall/story/2019/11/04/a-guide-to-the-2019-new-york-elections-1226322>.

⁶⁷ Dutchess County Website, <http://www.dutchesselections.com/Early%20Voting.pdf>.

Dutchess County	
Number Registered Voters	196,708
EV Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	4.6%
Total Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	35.50%
Number of Sites [Required]	5 [3]
Total Hours Offered at EV Sites [Required]	315 [300]

Additionally, the Dutchess County Executive race was identified as a “competitive” election by Politico NY.⁶⁸ The maps below display the locations in terms of communities of color, income, and population density. Dutchess county did a good job of placing the sites in high needs areas and maximizing geographic placement across the county. As you can see, the placement of the two more easterly sites, Millbrook Fire House and Unionvale Town Hall, were smart decisions to provide access to the less populated areas in the eastern part of the county.



⁶⁸ Bill Maloney, “A Guide to the 2019 New York Elections,” Politico, November 5, 2019, <https://www.politico.com/states/new-york/city-hall/story/2019/11/04/a-guide-to-the-2019-new-york-elections-1226322>.

Counties with Rollout Issues

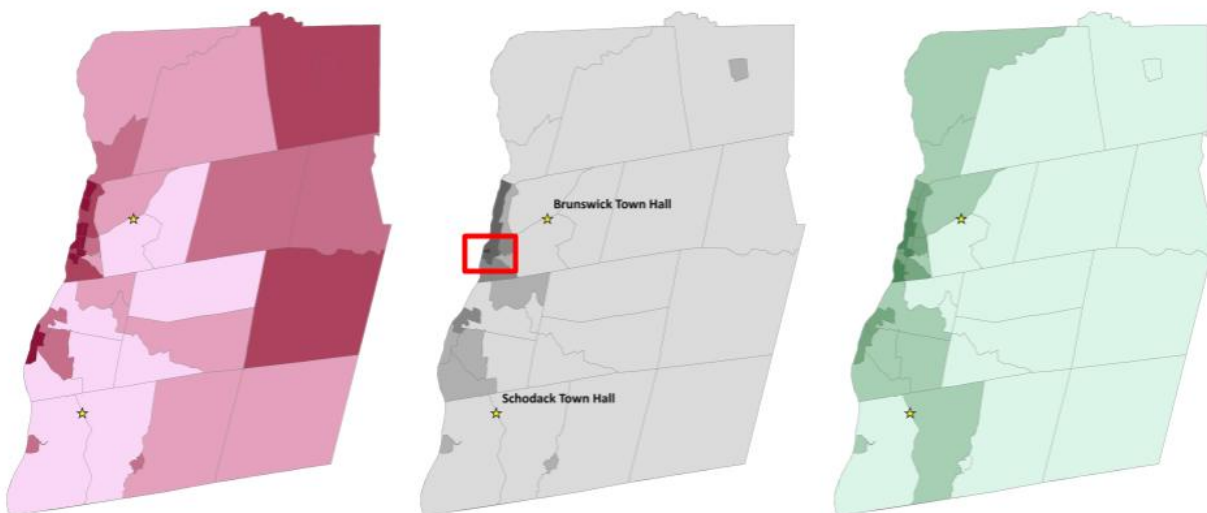
1. Rensselaer

The most troubling EV implementation was in Rensselaer county, which decided to provide only two sites to its 109,243 registered voters. The most problematic aspect of Rensselaer's Early Voting Program was the lack of site placement in Troy, the county's most populated, lowest income, and most racially diverse area. Additionally, the two sites that were chosen were not served by public transportation. ⁶⁹

Rensselaer County	
Number Registered Voters	109243
EV Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	1.77%
Total Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	33.65%
Number of Sites [Required]	2 {2}
Total Hours Offered at EV Sites [Required]	120 [120]

In the population density map below (grey) you can see the City of Troy in the red box. Clearly, this area is underserved by the EV program. Furthermore, the resulting impact of the placements disproportionately impacts access for low income (pink) and minority (green) populations.

⁶⁹ Dave Lucas, "NY Officials Push To Broaden Early Voting Opportunities," WAMC Reporting, October 22, 2019, <https://www.wamc.org/post/ny-officials-push-broaden-early-voting-opportunities>.

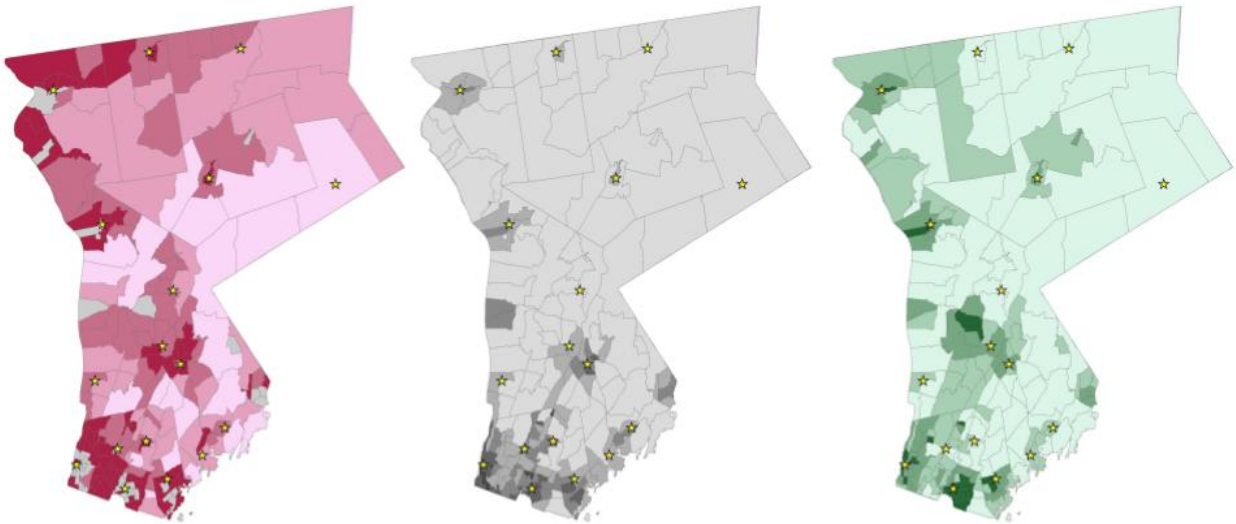


2. Westchester

As of November 24, 2019, The Westchester County Board of Elections website provided a PDF last updated on October 2nd, that does not give the correct number of poll sites or locations that voters had access to during the Early Voting Period.⁷⁰ Until very late in the election cycle, Westchester was planning on using assigned voting locations instead of vote centers. Overall, Westchester’s rollout lacked transparency for Westchester residents.

Westchester County	
Number Registered Voters	637,684
EV Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	3.29%
Total Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	26.69%
Number of Sites [Required]	17 [7]
Total Hours Offered at EV Sites [Required]	1020 [1020]

⁷⁰ Westchester County Website, <https://citizenparticipation.westchestergov.com/early-voting> as of November 24, 2019.

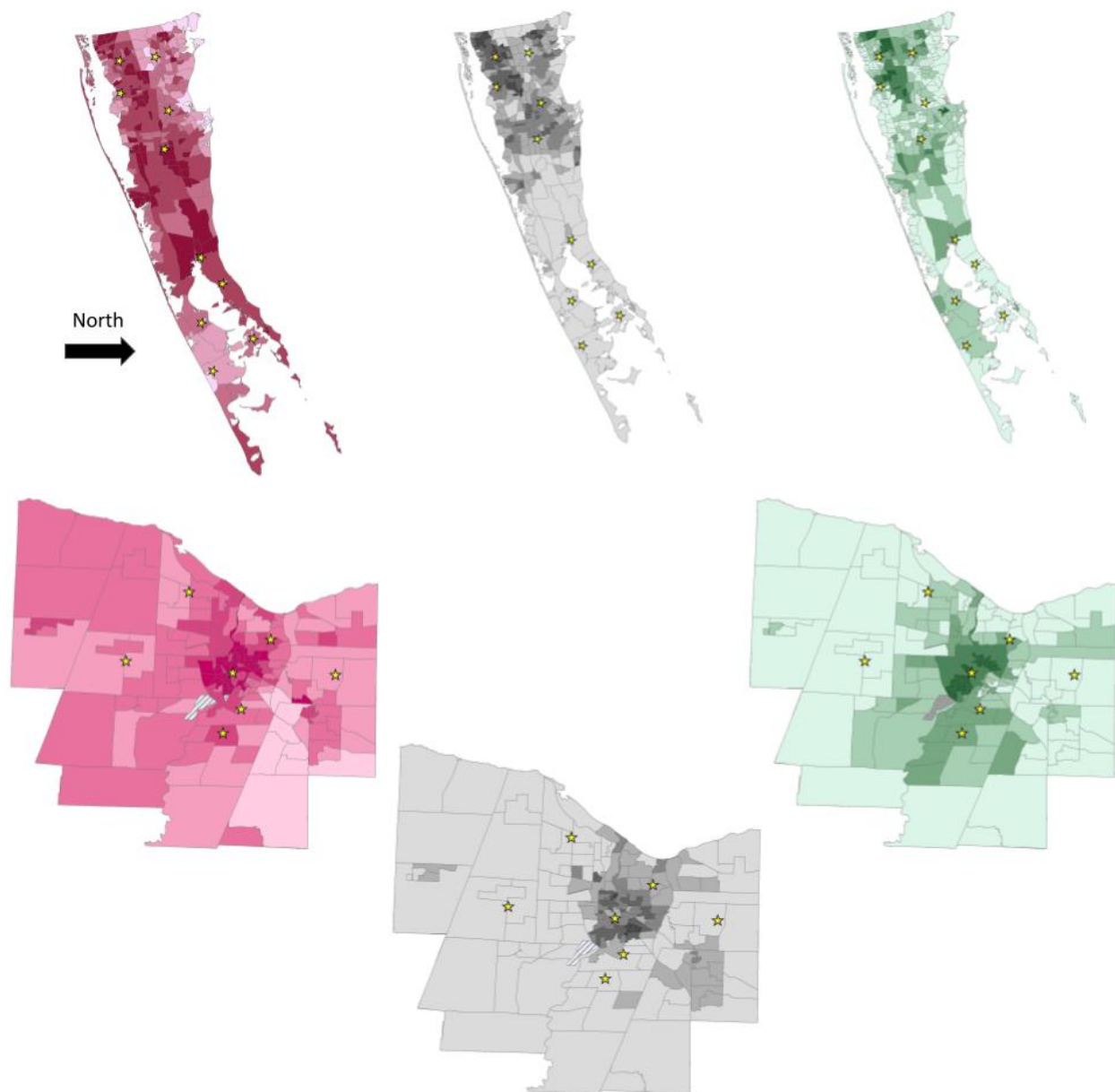


3. Monroe and Suffolk

Finally, the counties of Monroe and Suffolk both suffered the same issue, not providing enough sites for their populations. As aforementioned, Monroe county was the only county that was impacted by the seven-site cap that decided not to provide additional sites. Similarly, Suffolk provided only three additional sites above the seven cap. Both counties had low early vote turnout and should consider adding more sites.

Suffolk County	
Number Registered Voters	1,062,621
EV Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	1.60%
Total Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	25.14%
Number of Sites [Required]	10 [7]
Total Hours Offered at EV Sites [Required]	600 [600]

Monroe County	
Number Registered Voters	495,466
EV Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	2.80%
Total Turnout (% of all Registered Voters)	35.25%
Number of Sites [Required]	7 [7]
Total Hours Offered at EV Sites [Required]	420 [420]]



New York City Rollout

Overall, New York City had a successful first year of Early Voting. Though required to have 34 sites, the city had a total of 61 sites. However, the low turnout indicates that this is not enough. City wide, there was an Early Vote Turnout rate average of just 1.14% of registered voters. Additionally, New Yorkers were required to vote at their assigned voting location, instead of choosing the most convenient voting centers like the rest of the state (outside Albany).

County	Number of Early Votes Cast	Early Vote Turnout (% of total Registered Voters)	Sites [Required]	Hours
New York (Manhattan)	19865	1.66%	9 [7]	666
Richmond (Staten Island)	4247	1.33%	9 [6]	666
Kings (Brooklyn)	17976	1.10%	18 [7]	1332
Queens	13129	1.02%	14 [7]	1036
Bronx	4893	0.59%	11 [7]	814

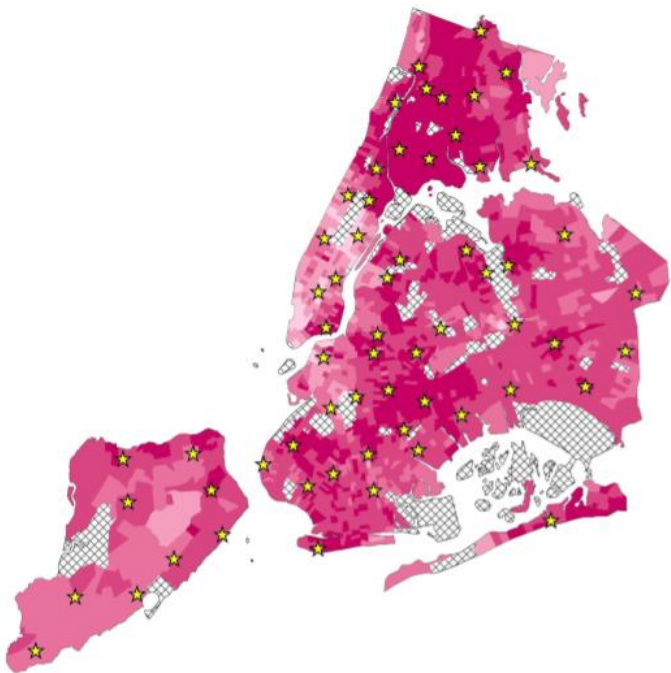
Despite the low turnout, New York did well in placing sites to advantage low income and minority communities as you can see in the green and pink maps below. One area for improvement, besides adding more sites and transition to vote centers, is to increase the site placement in areas of higher population density (results in grey below).



Key Highlights NYC Population Density

Of the 61 EV sites:

- 21 were in census tracts with above the average population density
- 37 were in census tracts with below the average population density
- 3 were in tracts with no data available



Key Highlights NYC Income

Of the 61 EV sites:

- 33 were in census tracts with mean household incomes below the citywide median.
- 25 were in census tracts with mean household incomes above the median
- 3 were in tracts with no data available



Key Highlights NYC Minority Communities

Of the 61 EV sites:

- 34 were in census tracts with above the average % of minority residents
- 24 were in census tracts with below the average % of minority residents
- 3 were in tracts with no data available

Finally, as will be discussed in the next section New York, faced issues over site placements in schools and should move away from using that type of facility.

VI. Recommendations

Below is an initial summary of how New York State can improve their Early Voting program for future elections. New York should take pride in the 2019 rollout, but not become complacent in improving the system and building on voting reform momentum.

1. Increase Required Number of Sites

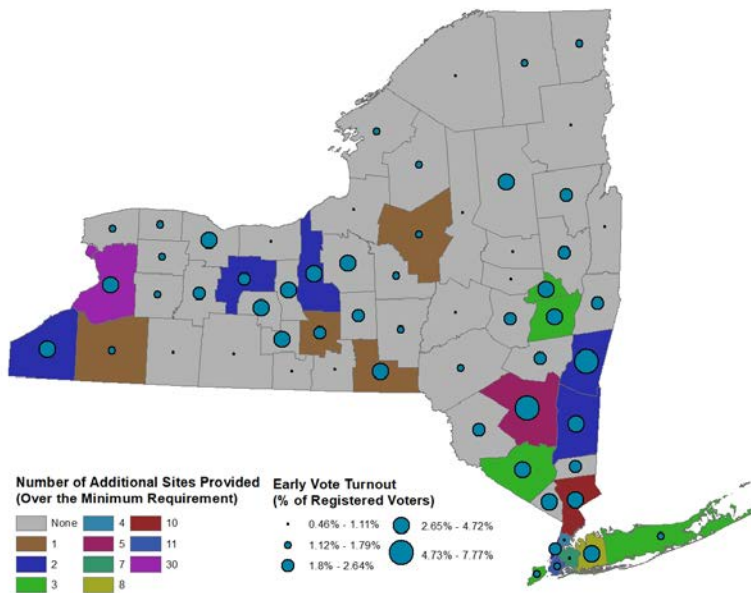
In order to provide meaningful increases to voters' convenience, the State should enhance the requirements for the number of sites per registered voter. The existing framework of 1 site per full increment of 50,000 registered voters lacks any significant logical backing and should be reconsidered.

As aforementioned, in his study of Early Voting laws and turnout in the 2008 and 2012 elections, Fullmer found that the density of sites had a positive and significant relationship in early voting turnout. He observed that the addition of a site per 2,000 voting age residents was associated with a one percentage point increase in turnout.⁷¹ If New York state were to implement this ratio (1 site: 1,000 voting age residents) there would have to be over 7.7 thousand sites statewide. Of course, this is not feasible, but should inform the directional shift that Early Voting should take to improve turnout.

More importantly, the 2019 election results indicate that this is important; the counties that offered more sites had a higher Early Vote Turnout.

⁷¹ Fullmer, p. 93.

Based on my initial analysis, the relationship between sites and early voter turnout 0.000929831998, at a significance level of .01. This means that, on average, for each additional site, counties should expect an increase in early voter turnout.



The areas most desperate for more sites are both rural and urban communities. there were two top contributing factors to low ratio's in either site to registered voters or sites to square miles; highly populated and often Democratic leaning neighborhoods in New York city performed horribly in the sites per registered voter ratios, and additionally, rural and often Republican leaning areas in upstate and western New York performed poorly when comparing number of sites per square mile.

In order to improve the program, counties should be required to have one site per every full increment of 25,000 registered voters or 1 site per 250 square land miles, whichever is higher.

Additionally, the maximum requirement of seven sites should be re-examined and increased to reflect a meaningful threshold. The seven-site cap was selected arbitrarily, and

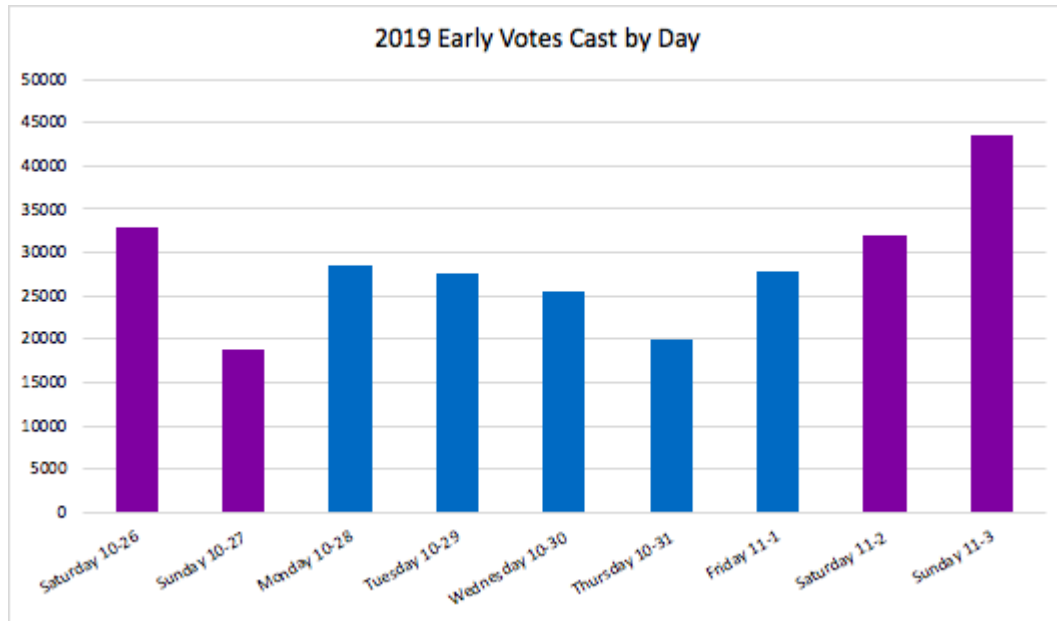
the counties that are impacted by the cap already provided more than the minimum number of sites. Therefore, memorializing their good behavior is beneficial to the program without burdening the counties effected. There is no obvious reason that this cap should not be set at twenty sites to encourage counties with larger populations to continue to provide appropriately abundant sites. Though research and early results indicate that the relationship is positive, there is not a clear indication of what the magical number of maximum sites required should be. By matching the initial policies set by individual counties the state BOE can ensure that the need for more sites is gradually met.

2. Increase Mandated Weekend and Evening Hours

Again, building off of established best practices and observed 2019 results, the state should mandate an increase in weekend and evening hours for voting locations. In a comprehensive review of the policies used by states with the highest usage of early voting, The Brennan Center found that the most universal practices of these states were mandating weekend and extended weekday hours.⁷² The report also found that generally “weekends are peak voting days, and the last weekend before the election often sees the biggest day of EIPV [Early In Person Voting] turnout.”⁷³ This trend was clearly observed in the 2019 Election in New York. Statewide, the average votes cast on weekend days was approximately 27 percent higher than on weekdays.

⁷² Diana Kasdan, “Early Voting: What Works”, Brennan Center for Justice at New York University School of Law, 2013, p. 11.

⁷³ Kasdan, p. 12.



Furthermore, the Brennan Center and the study of the 2008 Early Vote turnout in Georgia by Hood and Bullock support the findings that weekend, and evening hours are correlated with increased turnout.⁷⁴

Lastly, on average in New York's 2019 Elections, the statewide relationship between weekend hours and increased turnout was .0.000045872356. Policy makers should expand weekend and evening hours to better utilize the counties' resources.

3. Diversify location of Sites

Expanding these hours and advocating smart location placements with these hours can be an important way to improve the Early Voting Program in following years. In New York City,

⁷⁴ Hood and Bullock, p. 111; Kasdan, pp. 12-14.

the backlash from school officials and parents to school placements will create a need to find new site locations moving forward.⁷⁵

In New York City, the negative response to the school placements provides a unique overlap of best practices policy and public support; diversifying the types of Early Vote sites can help to improve the program and will please critics of the 2019 school placements; a win-win.⁷⁶

Outside of NYC's natural win-win scenario, other counties can equally benefit from diversifying sites. For example, Columbia and Chautauqua counties, the first and third highest early vote turnout counties, both utilized alternative sites outside of municipal buildings. Theoretically the positive correlation between diversifying types of sites and turnout makes sense; if Early Voting works because it makes voting more convenient, the program will be most effective when sites are placed in the highest trafficked areas, which may not be in public buildings. A particularly convincing anecdotal quote from my research is from Diana Kasden's best practices report; "Daniel Burk, former registrar of voters in Washoe County, Nevada, reported that for 15 years EIPV turnout 'never reached more than 15 percent of voting until we switched to commercial voting locations'".⁷⁷

4. Enforce Vote Centers and Sunset Carve-Outs for Assigned Voting Locations

⁷⁵ "New York City's Early Voting Rollout", Briefing Paper of the Government Affairs Division, Delivered to the Committee on Governmental Operations, November 25, 2019, p. 5.

⁷⁶ Kasdan, p. 14.

⁷⁷ Kasdan, p. 14.

Per the law, countries were required to provide vote centers, instead of assigned voting locations unless able to prove why it is impractical to do so or would risk voter integrity.⁷⁸ In practice, the only board of election that did not provide vote centers were in parts of Albany (residents of Albany city had an assigned location), and all five boroughs of New York City.

In their comprehensive studies of the 2008 and 2012 elections in Colorado, researchers Stein and Vonnahme found that vote centers (in this case, solely Election Day vote centers) were associated with higher turnout and that this relationship was particularly pronounced for “infrequent” voters.⁷⁹ Based on the 2019 election, and the critically low turnout in many neighborhoods across New York City, it seems imperative to move toward Vote Centers instead of assigned voting in the city. Previous apprehension, and the reasons for not doing so in 2019 have been that the City is concerned about highly trafficked areas leading to congestion and errors in the voting process, and general that the system would be “impractical.”⁸⁰

However, the authorization and purchase of electronic poll books should be able to handle the logistic frustration of checking in voters at any one of the offered poll sites. Additionally, the ballot on demand (BOD) systems that the legislation also provided for can

⁷⁸ “New York City’s Early Voting Rollout”, Briefing Paper of the Government Affairs Division, Delivered to the Committee on Governmental Operations, November 25, 2019, p. 16.

⁷⁹ Robert Stein and Greg Vonnahme, “*Engaging the Unengaged Voter: Vote centers and Voter Turnout*,” *Journal of Politics*, 2008, 70(2): 487-497; Robert Stein and Greg Vonnahme, “When, Where and how We Vote: Does it Matter,” *Social Science Quarterly*, 2012, 93(3): 692-712.

⁸⁰ “New York City’s Early Voting Rollout”, Briefing Paper of the Government Affairs Division, Delivered to the Committee on Governmental Operations, November 25, 2019, p. 10.

print the appropriate ballot based on the voter's address at any location.⁸¹ Based on the comments made during the November 25 hearing and an interview in the *New York Times* from NYC's BOE' chair Michael Ryan, City officials seem open to moving towards this system pending logistical constraints.⁸² Advocates should accelerate this goal as much as possible in order to push the City to move to voting centers.

5. Improve Central Tracking and Oversight

The nature of New York State politics will always trend towards siloed upstate/downstate legislation; however, it is clear that the state is not providing sufficient oversight of this program. A prime example of the lack of administrative oversight and organization is that the final report submitted by the State Board of Elections at their November 20 hearing had the incorrect number of Early Voting locations in four counties (New York, Richmond, Westchester and Ulster).⁸³ Additionally, there is no clear mandate or comprehensive enforcement for counties to reach out and inform their residents. Another example: The State Board of Election directed voters to the individual counties' BOE websites for information, many of these sites were not updated or included incorrect information.⁸⁴ Misinformation was unfortunately too common in the 2019 election, such as when the NYC

⁸¹ "New York City's Early Voting Rollout", Briefing Paper of the Government Affairs Division, Delivered to the Committee on Governmental Operations, November 25, 2019, p. 10.

⁸² Jesse McKinley and Jeffery C. Mays, "As Early Voting Dawns, Officials See Trouble on the Horizon," *The New York Times*, October 24 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/10/24/nyregion/early-voting-ny-election.html>.

⁸³ "Implementation of Early Voting in New York State," Delivered at the Public Hearing: To discuss the implementation of early voting throughout New York State, Senate Hearing Room, 250 Broadway, 19th Floor, New York, NY 10007, November 20, 2019.

⁸⁴ For example, the Westchester BOE' site's use of a PDF dated three weeks before the election for sites and information.

Campaign Finance Board sent out incorrect information to over 150,000 voters three weeks before the election.⁸⁵ This issue could be mediated by enhanced reporting requirements from the state and earlier deadlines for counties to submit their plans. This recommendation for greater State Board of Election oversight is echoed in the recommendations made by the League of Women’s Voters report on the 2019 election submitted to the state hearing on Nov. 20: “the state board should mandate that counties select their early voting poll locations far enough in advance so that media and election advocates sharing poll site locations, have enough time to create materials to publicize site locations and hours.”⁸⁶

6. Increase Placement of sites in Communities of Color and Low-Income Neighborhoods

The importance of fostering and encouraging participation in traditionally suppressed communities cannot be overstated. In 2019, 29% of all voting sites were in census tracts that have above average percentage of residents that are people of color (shown here in green).⁸⁷ Simply put, that’s not good enough.

The state needs to enhance language in the law to mandate that counties prioritize site placement in communities of color and low-income communities, otherwise identified as traditionally suppressed populations. This is not a dormant phenomenon; as discussed earlier in this report, there is precedent for using EIPV reductions to throttle minority voters in Florida in

⁸⁵ Ben Brachfeld, “Campaign Finance Board Sent Out Inaccurate Poll Site Information to 150,000 Voters,” Bklyner, October 25 2019, <https://bklyner.com/campaign-finance-board-sent-out-inaccurate-poll-site-information-to-150000-voters/>.

⁸⁶ The League of Women’s Voters of New York State, Testimony Before Joint Standing Committee on Election Law, November 20, 2019.

⁸⁷ Based on statewide mean of “white-only” and all other identifiers per 2017 ACS Community Survey.

2012.⁸⁸ New York has to actively counter that tradition by structuring the law to include minority voters.

7. Pass Registration Reforms to Compliment Early Voting

As with any attempt to control human behavior, improving voting is not an exact science, and relies on a complex spectrum of variables that affect whether someone can and will cast a ballot. However, the complexity should not deter policy makers and advocates from doing whatever is possible to improve the system. With that in mind, it is crucial to pass registration reforms in order for Early Voting, and elections in general, to improve. As indicated in the hearing in front of the City Council on November 25th, the State is moving towards electronic voter registration and the NYSBOE believes that this has to be in place prior to same day registration.⁸⁹

Automatic Registration and Early Voting

Early Voting is most equipped to retain likely voters by easing the time constraints on when someone is able to vote.⁹⁰ It is not as effective at stimulating new voters, which is why it is crucial to enact same day registration to bolster turnout.⁹¹ This is one reason why the necessary next step to New York Voter reform is a way to incentivize new voters: Automatic Registration and Same Day Registration.

⁸⁸ Kasdan, p. 9.; Ashok et al.

⁸⁹ Notes from City Council Hearing, “Oversight - New York City’s Early Voting Rollout,” November 25, 2019.

⁹⁰ Burden et al., p. 97.

⁹¹ Burden et al., p. 97

Same day or Election Day Registration is widely accepted to decrease the cost and burden of voting.⁹² As articulated by researchers at the University of Wisconsin, election day registration “lowers the cost of voting by combining the separate steps of registering and voting into ‘one essentially continuous act’ and permits voters to register at the last moment when interest is highest.”⁹³ As is true throughout their paper, Burden et al. emphasize the importance of interest and ground swell in turnout - citing the days closest to the election as the most mobilized days of the campaigns.

Pairing registration reform with Early Voting will be a catalyst for participation in New York; both reducing the barrier to participate and increasing the convenience of casting your ballot.

⁹² Burden et al., p. 96.

⁹³ Burden et al., p 96.

VII. Conclusion

Good policy and legislation are not stagnant; it adjusts to the needs of the constituents and adapts based on successes and challenges in implementation. Fortunately, election policy is unique that it has measurable outcomes of success, such as when, where, under what constraints, and how many people voted. New York should take pride in a successful first year of Early Voting but use the momentum to improve and grow the program. With statistical and geospatial analysis, and the guidance of existing best practices, advocate groups like Let NY Vote have the tools and vocabulary necessary to push for reforms.

VIII. Appendixes

A. Statistical Analysis Data

	ENR_15	VOTES_15	TURNOUT_1	ENR_19	TOTAL_EARL	EVTO_RV	EVTO_TO	Sites	Hours	Weekend_Hr	GEOID	NYC	All.Votes_19	Turnout_19	Square_Mi
1	192562	64052	0.3326	207911	5322	0.0256	0.08295276	6	360	120	36001	0	64157	0.333176	522.8
2	25680	5068	0.1974	26292	258	0.0098	0.02974749	1	60	20	36003	0	8673	0.337734	1029.31
3	724625	38756	0.0535	833172	4893	0.0059	0.05619423	11	814	264	36005	1	87073	0.120163	42.1
4	122043	41610	0.3409	131262	3312	0.0252	0.08077064	3	180	60	36007	0	41005	0.335988	705.77
5	49752	14410	0.2896	47516	795	0.0167	0.05358948	2	120	40	36009	0	14835	0.298179	1308.35
6	51878	14603	0.2815	48206	1886	0.0391	0.11097382	3	180	60	36011	0	16995	0.327596	691.58
7	82134	19949	0.2429	81757	3850	0.0471	0.13675274	3	180	60	36013	0	28153	0.342769	1060.23
8	53425	9309	0.1742	53566	564	0.0105	0.04206758	1	60	20	36015	0	13407	0.25095	407.35
9	30152	9776	0.3242	29914	438	0.0146	0.05215528	1	66	20	36017	0	8398	0.278522	893.55
10	48752	13174	0.2702	49409	749	0.0152	0.05673813	1	66	20	36019	0	13201	0.270779	1037.85
11	42989	16222	0.3774	47128	3371	0.0715	0.21038507	3	180	60	36021	0	16023	0.372723	634.71
12	30111	8274	0.2748	30675	772	0.0252	0.12429561	1	60	20	36023	0	6211	0.20627	498.76
13	28180	10814	0.3837	29868	386	0.0129	0.04572918	1	67	20	36025	0	8441	0.299539	1442.44
14	184701	50070	0.2711	196708	7992	0.0406	0.1144461	5	315	115	36027	0	69832	0.378081	795.63
15	607381	152655	0.2513	636089	26505	0.0417	0.12909558	37	2405	740	36029	0	205313	0.33803	1042.69
16	25939	9950	0.3836	26057	294	0.0113	0.0329338	1	60	20	36031	0	8927	0.344154	1794.23
17	26916	7719	0.2868	27737	328	0.0118	0.04430038	1	60	20	36033	0	7404	0.275078	1629.12
18	32467	10162	0.313	33798	317	0.0094	0.05067136	1	60	20	36035	0	6256	0.192688	495.47
19	37140	7605	0.2048	38876	537	0.0138	0.0643422	1	60	20	36037	0	8346	0.224717	492.94
20	31042	11430	0.3682	33719	638	0.0189	0.05275343	1	60	20	36039	0	12094	0.389601	647.16
21	4749	2071	0.4361	4590	131	0.0285	0.08101422	1	60	20	36041	0	1617	0.340493	1717.37
22	39743	11320	0.2848	40939	291	0.0071	0.03423127	1	60	20	36043	0	8501	0.213899	1411.47
23	61576	17720	0.2878	64419	729	0.0113	0.04526826	1	60	20	36045	0	16104	0.26153	1268.59
24	1410468	62309	0.0442	1637055	17976	0.011	0.07811916	18	1332	432	36047	1	230110	0.163144	70.82
25	17527	7610	0.4342	18330	321	0.0175	0.0571276	1	60	20	36049	0	5619	0.320591	1274.68
26	39114	10497	0.2684	41927	930	0.0222	0.0562954	1	68	20	36051	0	16520	0.422355	631.76
27	42489	12125	0.2854	43546	636	0.0146	0.0450138	1	66	20	36053	0	14129	0.332533	654.84
28	461455	130812	0.2835	495466	13892	0.028	0.07953784	7	420	140	36055	0	174659	0.378496	657.21
29	29048	7777	0.2677	29213	253	0.0087	0.03367048	1	60	20	36057	0	7514	0.258675	403.04
30	984956	209544	0.2127	1043994	30018	0.0288	0.11735959	15	1097	300	36059	0	255778	0.259685	284.72
31	1034443	36911	0.0357	1197797	19865	0.0166	0.11322959	9	666	216	36061	1	175440	0.169599	22.83
32	137640	37659	0.2736	143628	1913	0.0133	0.05332702	2	120	40	36063	0	35873	0.260629	522.36
33	134885	33463	0.2481	136555	2027	0.0148	0.05263158	3	184	60	36065	0	38513	0.285525	1212.43
34	296820	74623	0.2514	310839	8462	0.0272	0.08208521	6	360	120	36067	0	103088	0.347308	778.39
35	68788	17522	0.2547	76159	1413	0.0186	0.07105144	3	180	60	36069	0	19887	0.289106	644.07
36	220865	55657	0.252	239468	6117	0.0255	0.10384517	7	420	140	36071	0	58905	0.266701	811.69
37	24066	8929	0.371	24077	374	0.0155	0.04637897	1	66	20	36073	0	8064	0.335079	391.26
38	73261	20776	0.2836	79318	678	0.0085	0.03533643	1	60	20	36075	0	19187	0.261899	951.65
39	35592	11098	0.3118	36176	367	0.0101	0.03326988	1	60	20	36077	0	11031	0.309929	1001.7
40	63953	15970	0.2497	68604	1705	0.0249	0.08905254	1	66	20	36079	0	19146	0.299376	230.31
41	1096535	56283	0.0513	1282887	13129	0.0102	0.06884202	14	1036	336	36081	1	190712	0.173922	108.53
42	98336	31454	0.3199	109243	1937	0.0177	0.05269458	2	120	40	36083	0	36759	0.37381	652.43
43	285725	41992	0.147	319473	4247	0.0133	0.07780811	9	666	216	36085	1	54583	0.191033	58.37
44	192357	66467	0.3455	208292	6839	0.0328	0.09436227	4	240	80	36087	0	72476	0.376779	173.55
45	155181	30513	0.1966	166683	3030	0.0182	0.06763997	3	180	60	36091	0	44796	0.288669	809.98
46	96103	27801	0.2893	103207	2991	0.029	0.10512812	4	240	80	36093	0	28451	0.296047	204.52
47	20246	7105	0.3509	20512	418	0.0204	0.03616856	1	66	20	36095	0	11557	0.570829	621.82
48	12302	3319	0.2698	12664	350	0.0276	0.06752846	1	60	20	36097	0	5183	0.421314	328.33
49	20306	6286	0.3096	21170	584	0.0276	0.07410227	1	66	20	36099	0	7881	0.388112	323.71
50	61232	13651	0.2229	66243	636	0.0096	0.03571429	1	66	20	36089	0	17808	0.290828	2680.38
51	59924	50844	0.2121	61251	313	0.0051	0.01997192	1	64	20	36101	0	15672	0.261531	1390.56
52	963844	189399	0.1965	1062621	17012	0.016	0.06368649	10	600	200	36103	0	267121	0.277141	912.05
53	50610	16461	0.3253	52922	1115	0.0211	0.07141027	1	66	20	36105	0	15614	0.308516	968.13
54	31984	9068	0.2835	33705	294	0.0087	0.03649001	1	60	20	36107	0	8057	0.251907	518.6
55	57286	12913	0.2254	61623	1411	0.0229	0.08599464	2	120	40	36109	0	16408	0.286423	474.65
56	118339	38682	0.3269	130112	7438	0.0572	0.05842294	7	434	154	36111	0	127313	1.075833	1124.24
57	43690	13911	0.3184	45126	862	0.0191	0.06607389	1	66	20	36113	0	13046	0.298604	866.95
58	35624	7630	0.2142	36580	290	0.0079	0.04109395	1	66	20	36115	0	7057	0.198097	831.18
59	55716	12666	0.2273	57350	263	0.0046	0.13930085	1	66	20	36117	0	1888	0.033886	603.83
60	598032	120593	0.2016	637684	21004	0.0329	0.12343024	17	1020	340	36119	0	170169	0.284548	430.5
61	24942	4594	0.1842	24712	309	0.0125	0.04712521	1	60	20	36121	0	6557	0.26289	592.75
62	13947	3830	0.2746	14157	474	0.0335	0.11978772	1	64	20	36123	0	3957	0.283717	338.14

B. Site Data

SiteID	County	Alias	Poll Site Name	SiteType	Poll Site Address	Latitude	Longitude	TOTAL_HRS	WKD_HRS
1	Albany	Albany	Albany County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	260 South Pearl St., Albany, NY 12202	42.642574	-73.754781	60	20
7	Allegany	Allegany	Allegany County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	8 Willets Avenue, Belmont NY 14813	42.224710	-78.036406	60	20
40	Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	207 Rock City St., Suite 100, Little Valley, NY 14755	42.247891	-78.797116	60	20
45	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	Board of Elections Offices, Hall R. Clothier Bldg.	Board of Elections	7 N Erie St., Mayville, NY 14757	42.256054	-79.504951	60	20
48	Chemung	Chemung	Chemung County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	378 S. Main Street, Elmira, NY 14904	42.079740	-76.803964	60	20
49	Chenango	Chenango	Chenango Board of Elections	Board of Elections	5 Court Street, Norwich, NY 13815	42.532237	-75.526221	66	20
53	Columbia	Columbia	Columbia County BOE	Board of Elections	401 State Street, Hudson NY 12534	42.252089	-73.786987	60	20
54	Cortland	Cortland	Cortland County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	112 River St., Cortland, NY 13045	42.599395	-76.160796	60	20
55	Delaware	Delaware	Delaware County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	3 Gallant Ave, Delhi, NY 13753	42.293718	-74.920671	67	20
58	Dutchess	Dutchess	Dutchess County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	47 Cannon Street, Poughkeepsie NY	41.702292	-73.926991	63	23
61	Erie	Erie	Erie County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	134 W Eagle St, Buffalo, NY 14202	42.884989	-78.879766	65	20
99	Franklin	Franklin	Franklin County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	355 W. Main St., Suite 161, Malone, NY 12953	44.849163	-74.295307	60	20
100	Fulton	Fulton	Fulton County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	2714 State Highway 29, STE.1, Johnstown, NY 12095	43.018303	-74.348588	60	20
103	Hamilton	Hamilton	Hamilton County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	Route 8, Lake Pleasant, NY 12108	43.667618	-74.456913	60	20
107	Livingston	Livingston	Livingston County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	6 Court St, Rm 104, Geneseo, NY 14454	42.802369	-77.816052	68	20
108	Madison	Madison	Madison County Board of Elections (County Office Building #4)	Board of Elections	138 N. Court Street, (first floor next to DMV) Wampsville, NY 13163	43.080719	-75.707265	66	20
138	Nassau	Nassau	Nassau Board of Elections	Board of Elections	240 Old Country Rd., Mineola, NY 11501	40.738782	-73.636835	75	20

154	Ontario	Ontario	Temporary Board of Elections location	Board of Elections	2930 County Road 48, Canandaigua, NY 14424	42.8891 60	- 77.2205 68	60	20
162	Orleans	Orleans	Orleans County Board of Elections Office	Board of Elections	14016 State Route 31, Albion, NY 14411	43.2392 53	- 78.2208 16	66	20
163	Oswego	Oswego	Oswego County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	185 East Seneca Street, Oswego NY 13126	43.4652 15	- 76.4930 30	60	20
165	Putnam	Putnam	Putnam County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	25 Old Route 6, Carmel, NY 10512	41.4170 53	- 73.6681 51	66	20
188	Saratoga	Saratoga	Saratoga County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	50 W. High Street, 1st Floor, Ballston Spa, NY 12020	43.0013 23	- 73.8513 95	60	20
193	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie County Board of Elections Office	Board of Elections	284 Main St., 3rd Floor Suite 300, Schoharie, NY 12157	42.6635 17	- 74.3117 08	66	20
195	Seneca	Seneca	Seneca Office Building (Seneca BOE)	Board of Elections	1 DiPronio Drive, Waterloo, NY 13165	42.9097 85	- 76.8430 78	66	20
196	St. Lawrence	St. Lawrence	St. Lawrence County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	80 State Highway 310, Canton, NY 13676	44.6042 63	- 75.1678 77	66	20
217	Sullivan	Sullivan	Sullivan County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	100 North Street, Monticello NY 12701	41.6584 26	- 74.6918 60	66	20
218	Tioga	Tioga	Tioga County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	1062 State Route 38, Owego, NY	42.1416 66	- 76.2636 77	60	20
228	Warren	Warren	Warren County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	1340 State Rte. 9, Lake George, NY 12845	43.3589 20	- 73.7009 08	66	20
229	Washington	Washington	Washington County Municipal Building (Washington BOE)	Board of Elections	383 Broadway, Room A212, Fort Edward, NY 12828	43.2871 07	- 73.5867 49	66	20
230	Wayne	Wayne	Wayne County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	7376 Rt. 31, Suite 1200, PO Box 636, Lyons, NY 14489	43.0675 10	- 77.0325 42	66	20
240	Westchester	Westchester	Mamaroneck Town Center	Board of Elections	740 W. Boston Post Rd., Mamaroneck, NY 10543	40.9429 68	- 73.7414 53	60	20
248	Wyoming	Wyoming	Wyoming County Board of Elections	Board of Elections	4 Perry Ave., Warsaw, NY 14569	42.7403 07	- 78.1345 62	60	20
3	Albany	Albany	Bethlehem Lutheran Church	Church	85 Elm Ave., Delmar, NY 12054	42.6109 35	- 73.8468 34	60	20
4	Albany	Albany	Lisha's Kill Reformed Church	Church	2131 Central Ave., Schenectady, NY 12304	42.7561 09	- 73.8760 55	60	20
131	Nassau	Nassau	Church of Saint Paul the Apostle	Church	2534 Cedar Swamp Road, Glen Head, NY	40.7997 90	- 73.5478 25	73	20
141	Niagara	Niagara	Saint John De LaSalle Center	Church	8469 Buffalo Avenue, Niagara Falls, NY 14304	43.0759 83	- 78.9656 99	60	20
225	Ulster	Ulster	Redeemer Lutheran Church	Church	90 NY 32, New Paltz, NY 12561	41.7362 61	- 74.0808 28	62	22

9	Bronx	Bronx	St. Anthony's Church	Church	4505 Richardson Avenue, Bronx, NY 10470	40.9006 46	- 73.8541 85	74	24
10	Bronx	Bronx	St. Frances de Chantal Church	Church	190 Hollywood Avenue, Bronx, NY 10465	40.8158 43	- 73.8136 38	74	24
19	Kings	Brooklyn	Our Lady of Perpetual Help	Church	552 59th Street, Brooklyn, NY 11220	40.6392 43	- 74.0147 68	74	24
173	Queens	Queens	First Baptist Church of East Elmhurst	Church	100-10 Astoria Boulevard, East Elmhurst 11369	40.7616 14	- 73.8687 36	74	24
174	Queens	Queens	Holy Trinity Parish Church	Church	222-05 116 Avenue, Cambria Heights 11411	40.6962 99	- 73.7372 14	74	24
41	Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	Jamestown Community College Olean Campus (Community Room in the College Center)	College	260 N. Union St., Olean, NY 14760	42.0750 45	- 78.4299 78	60	20
120	Monroe	Monroe	Monroe Community College Downtown Campus	College	321 State Street, Rochester NY 14608	43.1603 65	- 77.6194 15	60	20
124	Monroe	Monroe	SUNY Empire State College	College	680 Westfall Rd, Rochester, NY 14620	43.1154 71	- 77.6032 35	60	20
143	Oneida	Oneida	Boehlert Center at Union Station	College	321 Main St. (First Floor), Utica, NY 13501	43.1039 87	- 75.2233 44	60	20
160	Orange	Orange	SUNY Orange	College	150 Pike St., Port Jervis 12771	41.3973 98	- 74.6536 41	60	20
227	Ulster	Ulster	SUNY Ulster at Kingston	College	94 Marys Avenue, Kingston, NY 12401	41.9232 35	- 73.9986 74	62	22
109	New York	Manhattan	John Jay College North Hall	College	445 West 59 Street, New York, NY 10019	40.7701 84	- 73.9867 99	74	24
167	Queens	Queens	La Guardia Community College (E Building, Room 111)	College	31-10 Thomson Avenue, Long Island City, NY 11101	40.7447 46	- 73.9348 94	74	24
168	Queens	Queens	York College (Academic Core Building, Rm. 2D01)	College	94-20 Guy R Brewer Boulevard, Jamaica, NY 11451	40.7018 06	- 73.7960 02	74	24
197	Richmond	Staten Island	College of Staten Island Sports and Rec. Center (gym)	College	2800 Victory Blvd, Staten Island, NY 10314	40.6042 54	- 74.1528 40	74	24
2	Albany	Albany	Helderberg Ambulance Inc.	Community Center	978 Cole Hill Rd., East Berne, NY 12059	42.6152 03	- 74.0886 68	60	20
42	Cayuga	Cayuga	Club House at Clifford Park	Community Center	358 Genesee Street, Auburn, NY 13021	42.9186 16	- 76.5933 65	60	20
62	Erie	Erie	N Buffalo Community Center	Community Center	203 Sanders Rd, Buffalo, NY 14216	42.9569 09	- 78.8618 12	65	20
63	Erie	Erie	The Belle Center	Community Center	104 Maryland St, Buffalo, NY 14201	42.8944 29	- 78.8884 54	65	20
65	Erie	Erie	Hennepin Center	Community Center	24 Ludington St, Buffalo, NY 14206	42.8875 74	- 78.8134 11	65	20

66	Erie	Erie	Delavan Grider Community Center	Community Center	877 E Delavan Ave, Buffalo, NY 14215	42.922087	- 78.824048	65	20
67	Erie	Erie	Salvation Army West Side Community Center	Community Center	187 Grant Street, Buffalo, NY 14213	42.919190	- 78.890025	65	20
68	Erie	Erie	Northwest Buffalo Community Center	Community Center	155 Lawn Ave, Buffalo, NY 14207	42.950269	- 78.887564	65	20
69	Erie	Erie	Tosh Collins Community Center	Community Center	35 Cazenovia Street, Buffalo, NY 14210	42.848914	- 78.811664	65	20
70	Erie	Erie	Gloria J Parks Community Center	Community Center	3242 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14214	42.952473	- 78.825207	65	20
71	Erie	Erie	Harlem Road Community Center	Community Center	4255 Harlem Road, Amherst, NY 14226	42.959664	- 78.782657	65	20
85	Erie	Erie	Moose Lodge 992	Community Center	45 Church Street, Hamburg, NY 14075	42.726463	- 78.840041	65	20
86	Erie	Erie	Holland Community Center	Community Center	3 Legion Drive, Holland, NY 14080	42.646928	- 78.544649	65	20
88	Erie	Erie	Marilla Community Center	Community Center	1810 Two Rod Road, Marilla, NY 14102	42.838704	- 78.555675	65	20
94	Erie	Erie	Wales Community Center	Community Center	12345 Big Tree Road, Wales Center, NY 14169	42.767762	- 78.527272	65	20
95	Erie	Erie	West Seneca Community Center	Community Center	1300 Union Road, West Seneca, NY 14224	42.835649	- 78.753716	65	20
133	Nassau	Nassau	Mid Island Y-JCC	Community Center	45 Manetto Hill Road, Plainview, NY 11803	40.778800	- 73.467260	73	20
149	Onondaga	Onondaga	ARMOND MAGNARELLI COMMUNITY CENTER AT MCCHESENEY PARK	Community Center	2300 Grant Blvd, Syracuse NY 13208	43.074117	- 76.145964	60	20
150	Onondaga	Onondaga	SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY CENTER	Community Center	401-425 South Ave, Syracuse NY 13204	43.034776	- 76.158653	60	20
209	Suffolk	Suffolk	Child Development Center of the Hamptons	Community Center	110 Stephen Hands Path, East Hampton NY 11937	40.957796	- 72.229841	60	20
214	Suffolk	Suffolk	Southampton Youth Services	Community Center	1370A Majors Path, Southampton NY 11968	40.930636	- 72.400438	60	20
215	Suffolk	Suffolk	Shelter Island Youth Recreation Center - American Legion	Community Center	1 Bateman Road, Shelter Island, NY 11964	41.067859	- 72.339254	60	20
221	Ulster	Ulster	Woodstock Community Center	Community Center	56 Rock City Road, Woodstock NY 12498	42.044687	- 74.116985	62	22
231	Westchester	Westchester	Harrison Veterans Memorial Building	Community Center	210 Halstead Ave, Harrison, NY 10528	40.968759	- 73.712765	60	20
234	Westchester	Westchester	Mt. Pleasant Community Center	Community Center	125 Lozza Dr., Valhalla, NY 10595	41.100013	- 73.775064	60	20

235	Westchester	Westchester	Ossining Recreation Center	Community Center	95 Broadway, Ossining, NY 10562	41.163504	-73.862828	60	20
13	Bronx	Bronx	Bronx River Community Center	Community Center	1619 East 174th Street, Bronx, NY 10472	40.834861	-73.876310	74	24
27	Kings	Brooklyn	Van Dyke Community Ctr	Community Center	392 Blake Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11212	40.666072	-73.904789	74	24
30	Kings	Brooklyn	St. John Recreation Center	Community Center	1251 Prospect Place, Brooklyn 11213	40.673731	-73.934868	74	24
31	Kings	Brooklyn	Williamsburg Community Center	Community Center	195 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn 11206	40.708660	-73.943547	74	24
175	Queens	Queens	Korean Community Services	Community Center	203-05 32nd Avenue, Bayside 11361	40.770754	-73.786529	74	24
178	Queens	Queens	Rochdale Village Community Center	Community Center	169-65 137th Avenue, Jamiaca 11434	40.674088	-73.770908	74	24
125	Montgomery	Montgomery	Montgomery County Old Courthouse	Court House	9 Park St., Fonda, NY 12068	42.952944	-74.375532	60	20
146	Onondaga	Onondaga	CLAY TOWN HALL COURTROOM (rear entrance)	Court House	4401 Route 31, Clay NY 13041	43.187032	-76.207694	60	20
194	Schuyler	Schuyler	Schuyler County Courthouse	Court House	105 Ninth Street, Watkins Glen NY 14891	42.377164	-76.870943	60	20
11	Bronx	Bronx	Bronx County Supreme Court House	Court House	851 Grand Concourse, Bronx, NY 10451	40.826148	-73.923404	74	24
5	Albany	Albany	Boght Community Fire Department	Fire Department	8 Preston Dr., Cohoes, NY 12047	42.776330	-73.748591	60	20
6	Albany	Albany	Guilderland Fire Department	Fire Department	2303 Western Ave., Guilderland, NY 12084	42.704111	-73.910350	60	20
57	Dutchess	Dutchess	Millbrook Fire House	Fire Department	20 Front Street, Millbrook NY	41.783832	-73.695322	63	23
98	Essex	Essex	Essex County Emergency Public Safety Building	Fire Department	702 Stowersville Road, Lewis NY 12950	44.282197	-73.536789	60	20
130	Nassau	Nassau	Elmont Fire District Building	Fire Department	100 School Road, Elmont, NY	40.707655	-73.708624	73	20
132	Nassau	Nassau	Firemans Memorial Field	Fire Department	124 Albermarle Avenue, Valley Stream, NY	40.672642	-73.688872	73	20
142	Niagara	Niagara	Wrights Corners Fire Company	Fire Department	4043 Lake Road, Lockport, NY 14094	43.215891	-78.676045	60	20
148	Onondaga	Onondaga	LAFAYETTE FIRE STATION #1 (rear entrance)	Fire Department	2444 Route 11 South, LaFayette NY 13084	42.890061	-76.103941	60	20
156	Orange	Orange	Cornwall Ambulance Building	Fire Department	1 Clinton St., Cornwall, NY 12518	41.433728	-74.034534	60	20

210	Suffolk	Suffolk	Dix Hills Fire Department	Fire Department	115 Deer Park Road Dix Hills NY 11746	40.824693	-73.342575	60	20
220	Tompkins	Tompkins	Crash Fire Resue (C.F.R.)	Fire Department	72 Brown Road, Ithaca, NY 14850	42.488034	-76.458340	60	20
224	Ulster	Ulster	Accord Firehouse Hall	Fire Department	22 Main Street, Accord, NY 12404	41.786798	-74.229554	62	22
39	Broome	Broome	George F Johnson Library	Library	1001 Park St., Endicott, NY 13760	42.098771	-76.050831	60	20
126	Nassau	Nassau	West Hempstead Library	Library	500 Hempstead Avenue, West Hempstead, NY	40.681975	-73.663081	73	20
135	Nassau	Nassau	North Merrick Library	Library	1691 Meadowbrook Rd., North Merrick, NY 11566	40.676465	-73.568241	73	20
140	Nassau	Nassau	Wantagh Public Library	Library	3285 Park Ave., Wantagh, NY 11793	40.674100	-73.511212	73	20
186	Saratoga	Saratoga	Clifton Park-Halfmoon Library	Library	475 Moe Road, Clifton Park, NY 12065	42.858267	-73.793167	60	20
190	Schenectady	Schenectady	Karen B. Johnson Library	Library	99 Clinton Street, Schenectady, NY 12305	42.814325	-73.938529	60	20
223	Ulster	Ulster	Ellenville Public Library	Library	40 Center St, Ellenville, NY 12428	41.718203	-74.397250	62	22
241	Westchester	Westchester	Peekskill City Hall	Library	840 Main St. Peekskill, NY 10566	41.291672	-73.922505	60	20
242	Westchester	Westchester	Westchester County Board of Elections	Library	25 Quarropas St., White Plains, NY 10607	41.029690	-73.767019	60	20
246	Westchester	Westchester	Eastchester Public Library	Library	11 Oakridge Place, Eastchester, NY 10709	40.957106	-73.811433	60	20
38	Broome	Broome	Oakdale Mall (near former Sears wing)	Retail Center	601-635 Harry L Drive, Johnson City, NY 13790	42.127004	-75.974994	60	20
46	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	Chautauqua Mall	Retail Center	318 E Fairmount Ave., Lakewood, NY 14750	42.097415	-79.303870	60	20
64	Erie	Erie	Broadway Market	Retail Center	999 Broadway, Buffalo, NY 14212	42.893032	-78.837369	65	20
122	Monroe	Monroe	Marketplace Mall	Retail Center	1 Miracle Mile Drive, Rochester NY 14623	43.084640	-77.632732	60	20
123	Monroe	Monroe	Ridge Culver Plaza (Formerly Fallas's Department Store)	Retail Center	2255 East Ridge Road, Rochester, NY 14622	43.203643	-77.556354	60	20
192	Schenectady	Schenectady	ViaPort Rotterdam	Retail Center	93 West Campbell Road, Schenectady, NY 12309	42.808854	-73.987859	60	20
101	Genesee	Genesee	County Building Two	Municipal Building	3837 W. Main St. Rd., Batavia, NY 14020	43.009242	-78.227473	60	20

102	Greene	Greene	Greene County Office Building	Municipal Building	411 Main St., Ste 430 Catskill, NY 12414	42.2200 02	- 73.8661 64	60	20
104	Herkimer	Herkimer	Herkimer County Office Building	Municipal Building	109 Mary St., Suite 301, Herkimer, NY 13350	43.0288 27	- 74.9880 97	60	20
105	Jefferson	Jefferson	Jefferson County Office Building (2nd Floor Conference room)	Municipal Building	175 Arsenal St., Watertown, NY 13601	43.9754 34	- 75.9136 64	60	20
106	Lewis	Lewis	Lowville Town & Village Offices	Municipal Building	5535 Bostwick Street, Lowville, NY 13367	43.7970 73	- 75.4846 71	60	20
152	Ontario	Ontario	Geneva Housing Authority	Municipal Building	41 Lewis Street, Geneva, NY 14456	42.8706 87	- 76.9820 48	60	20
164	Otsego	Otsego	Meadows Office Complex	Municipal Building	140 County Highway 33W, Cooperstown, NY 13326	42.6525 60	- 74.9470 74	60	20
206	Steuben	Steuben	Steuben County Annex Building	Municipal Building	20 E. Morris Street, Bath, NY 14810	42.3322 39	- 77.3169 41	64	20
249	Yates	Yates	Yates County Building	Municipal Building	417 Liberty St., Penn Yan, NY, 14527	42.6648 55	- 77.0583 36	64	20
166	Queens	Queens	Queens Voting Machine Facility Annex	Municipal Building	66-26 Metropolitan Avenue, Middle Village, NY 11379	40.7121 60	- 73.8907 11	74	24
176	Queens	Queens	Museum of the Moving Image	Museum	36-01 35th Avenue, Astoria 11106	40.7561 71	- 73.9240 17	74	24
177	Queens	Queens	New York Hall of Science	Museum	47-01 111th Street, Corona, NY 11368	40.7470 46	- 73.8522 60	74	24
47	Chautauq ua	Chautauq ua	County Fairgrounds, 4-H Building/Ag & Expo Center	Other	1089 Central Ave., Dunkirk, NY 14048	42.4612 98	- 79.3338 51	60	20
170	Queens	Queens	Resorts World Casino New York City	Other	110-00 Rockaway Boulevard, Jamaica, NY 11420	40.6729 62	- 73.8332 33	74	24
127	Nassau	Nassau	Hempstead Recreation Center	Recreation Center	335 Greenwich Street, Hempstead, NY	40.7000 56	- 73.6119 89	73	20
129	Nassau	Nassau	Floral Park Rec. Center	Recreation Center	124 Stewart Street, Floral Park, NY 11001	40.7247 13	- 73.6962 10	73	20
134	Nassau	Nassau	Garden City Rec. Complex St Paul's Field House	Recreation Center	295 Stewart Avenue, Garden City, NY 11530	40.7254 89	- 73.6475 07	73	20
137	Nassau	Nassau	RVC Rec. Center	Recreation Center	111 N. Oceanside Rd. Rockville Centre, NY 11570	40.6583 27	- 73.6293 68	73	20
145	Oneida	Oneida	Rome YMCA	Recreation Center	301 West Bloomfield St., Rome NY 13440	43.2186 78	- 75.4572 82	60	20
155	Orange	Orange	City of Newburgh Activity Center	Recreation Center	401 Washington St., Newburgh, NY 12550	41.4983 80	- 74.0262 06	60	20
187	Saratoga	Saratoga	Gavin Park	Recreation Center	10 Lewis Drive, Wilton, NY 12831	43.1224 50	- 73.7463 64	60	20

28	Kings	Brooklyn	Park Slope Armory YMCA	Recreation Center	361 15th, Brooklyn, 11215	40.6627 46	- 73.9832 77	74	24
29	Kings	Brooklyn	Coney Island YMCA	Recreation Center	2980 West 29th Street, Brooklyn, NY 11224	40.5734 35	- 73.9951 81	74	24
171	Queens	Queens	Al Oerter Recreation Center	Recreation Center	131-40 Fowler Avenue, Flushing, NY 11355	40.7515 41	- 73.8338 88	74	24
172	Queens	Queens	Cross Island YMCA	Recreation Center	238-10 Hillside Avenue, Bellerose, NY 11426	40.7328 87	- 73.7277 34	74	24
179	Queens	Queens	Arverne YMCA	Recreation Center	207 Beach 73rd Street, Arverne, NY 11692	40.5893 13	- 73.8011 44	74	24
199	Richmond	Staten Island	Ocean Breeze Athletic Complex	Recreation Center	625 Father Capodanno Boulevard, Staten Island, NY 10305	40.5829 38	- 74.0747 43	74	24
37	Broome	Broome	Broome County Public Library	School	185 Court St., Binghamton, NY 13901	42.1002 38	- 75.9068 60	60	20
213	Suffolk	Suffolk	Nesconset Elementary School	School	25 Gibbs Pond Rd, Nesconset NY 11767	40.8573 93	- 73.1527 93	60	20
8	Bronx	Bronx	Public School 207	School	3030 Godwin Terrace, Bronx, 10463	40.8783 71	- 73.9063 88	74	24
12	Bronx	Bronx	JHS 45 Thomas C. Giordano MS 45	School	2502 Lorillard Place, Bronx 10458	40.8585 02	- 73.8871 71	74	24
14	Bronx	Bronx	Public School 333	School	888 Rev. James A. Polite Avenue, Bronx 10459	40.8198 58	- 73.8987 51	74	24
15	Bronx	Bronx	IS 174 Archimedes Academy for Mathematics	School	456 White Plains Road, Bronx 10473	40.8146 94	- 73.8562 84	74	24
16	Bronx	Bronx	Columbus High School	School	925 Astor Avenue, Bronx 10473	40.8599 00	- 73.8603 22	74	24
17	Bronx	Bronx	Truman High School	School	750 Baychester Avenue, Bronx 10475	40.8741 14	- 73.8331 19	74	24
18	Bronx	Bronx	Monroe College	School	2501 Jerome Avenue, Bronx, NY 10468	40.8643 73	- 73.9000 59	74	24
20	Kings	Brooklyn	Clara Barton Voc. HS	School	901 Classon Avenue Brooklyn, NY 11225	40.6693 60	- 73.9618 74	74	24
21	Kings	Brooklyn	Midwood HS	School	2839 Bedford Avenue Brooklyn, NY 11210	40.6328 10	- 73.9525 80	74	24
22	Kings	Brooklyn	PS 68 JHS	School	956 East 82nd St. Brooklyn, NY 11236	40.6352 81	- 73.9107 31	74	24
23	Kings	Brooklyn	James Madison HS	School	3787 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11210	40.6098 81	- 73.9482 15	74	24
24	Kings	Brooklyn	Bushwick Campus	School	400 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11237	40.6970 90	- 73.9113 82	74	24

25	Kings	Brooklyn	New Utrecht HS	School	1601 80th Street, Brooklyn, NY 11214	40.6132 31	- 74.0031 33	74	24
26	Kings	Brooklyn	Urban Assembly School for Law & Justice	School	283 Adams Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201	40.6947 23	- 73.9885 02	74	24
32	Kings	Brooklyn	FDR High School	School	5800 20th Avenue, Brooklyn, 11204	40.6207 52	- 73.9817 11	74	24
33	Kings	Brooklyn	Spring Creek Educational Campus	School	1065 Elton Street, Brooklyn 11239	40.6572 31	- 73.8743 30	74	24
34	Kings	Brooklyn	Intermediate School 33	School	70 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, 11206	40.6969 65	- 73.9468 08	74	24
35	Kings	Brooklyn	Tilden High School	School	5800 Tilden Avenue, Brooklyn 11203	40.6482 95	- 73.9223 48	74	24
36	Kings	Brooklyn	Fort Hamilton High School	School	8301 Shore Road, Brooklyn 11209	40.6272 36	- 74.0397 38	74	24
110	New York	Manhattan	George Washington High School	School	549 Audubon Avenue, New York, NY 10040	40.8558 01	- 73.9266 25	74	24
111	New York	Manhattan	West Side High School	School	140 West 102nd Street, New York, NY 10025	40.7974 18	- 73.9667 62	74	24
112	New York	Manhattan	Jackie Robinson Complex	School	1573 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10029	40.7939 07	- 73.9490 97	74	24
113	New York	Manhattan	The Clinton School for Writers and Artists	School	10 East 15th Street New York, NY 10003	40.7362 59	- 73.9923 62	74	24
114	New York	Manhattan	JHS 56	School	220 Henry Street New York, NY 10002	40.7136 04	- 73.9863 10	74	24
115	New York	Manhattan	PS 175	School	175 West 134th Street, New York, NY 10030	40.8142 06	- 73.9428 83	74	24
116	New York	Manhattan	PS 116	School	210 East 33rd Street New York, NY 10016	40.7445 80	- 73.9777 62	74	24
117	New York	Manhattan	Robert Wagner Middle School (back entrance)	School	225 East 75th Street New York, NY 10021	40.7715 96	- 73.9586 94	74	24
198	Richmond	Staten Island	IS 24 (Myra S. Barnes)	School	750 Durant Avenue, Staten Island, NY 10308	40.5457 11	- 74.1460 09	74	24
200	Richmond	Staten Island	I.S. 61 (William A Morris)	School	445 Castleton Avenue Staten Island, NY 10301	40.6345 84	- 74.0982 88	74	24
201	Richmond	Staten Island	Staten Island Technical High School	School	484 Clawson Street Staten Island, NY 10306	40.5678 83	- 74.1151 16	74	24
202	Richmond	Staten Island	I.S. 75 (Frank D. Paulo)	School	455 Huguenot Avenue Staten Island, NY 10312	40.5443 95	- 74.1975 02	74	24
203	Richmond	Staten Island	PS 6 Corporal Allan F. Kivlehan School	School	555 Page Avenue Staten Island, NY 10307	40.5104 99	- 74.2307 33	74	24

204	Richmond	Staten Island	PS 57 (Hubert H. Humphrey)	School	140 Palma Drive Staten Island NY 10304	40.6113 92	- 74.0833 75	74	24
205	Richmond	Staten Island	PS 44 (Thomas C. Brown)	School	80 Maple Parkway Staten Island, NY 10303	40.6316 21	- 74.1567 57	74	24
73	Erie	Erie	Aurora Senior Center	Senior Center	101 King Street, East Aurora, NY 14052	42.7643 01	- 78.6129 88	65	20
80	Erie	Erie	Concord Senior Center	Senior Center	40 Commerce Drive, Springville, NY 14141	42.5026 94	- 78.6817 48	65	20
81	Erie	Erie	Elma Senior Center	Senior Center	3007 Bowen Road, Elma, NY 14059	42.8518 23	- 78.6360 00	65	20
83	Erie	Erie	Evans Senior Center	Senior Center	999 Sturgeon Point Rd Derby NY 14047	42.6828 92	- 79.0165 81	65	20
96	Erie	Erie	Lackawanna Senior Citizens Center	Senior Center	230 Martin Road, Lackawanna, NY 14218	42.8164 94	- 78.8157 09	65	20
158	Orange	Orange	Middletown Sr. Center	Senior Center	62-70 W. Main St., Middletown, NY 10940	41.4454 71	- 74.4231 59	60	20
159	Orange	Orange	Village of Montgomery Senior Center	Senior Center	36 Bridge St. Montgomery, NY 12549	41.5263 43	- 74.2407 15	60	20
189	Schenectady	Schenectady	Glenville Senior Center	Senior Center	32 Worden Road, Glenville, NY 12302	42.8496 14	- 73.9452 52	60	20
212	Suffolk	Suffolk	Riverhead Senior Center	Senior Center	60 Shade Tree Lane, Riverhead NY 11901	40.9343 27	- 72.6314 17	60	20
216	Suffolk	Suffolk	Southold Senior Center	Senior Center	750 Pacific Street, Mattituck, NY 11952	40.9902 76	- 72.5364 78	60	20
222	Ulster	Ulster	Russell Brott Senior Center	Senior Center	1 Town Hall Drive, Lake Katrine, NY 12449	41.9767 80	- 74.0024 26	62	22
76	Erie	Erie	Leonard VFW Post 6251	Social Club	2450 Walden Ave, Cheektowaga, NY 14225	42.9087 57	- 78.7461 12	65	20
226	Ulster	Ulster	Highland American Legion	Social Club	84 Grand Street, Highland, NY 12528	41.7276 37	- 73.9606 13	62	22
43	Cayuga	Cayuga	Venice Town Hall	Town Hall	2479 State Route 34, Venice Center, NY 13147	42.7320 06	- 76.5540 69	60	20
44	Cayuga	Cayuga	Conquest Town Hall	Town Hall	1289 Fuller Rd., Port Byron, NY 13140	43.1228 18	- 76.6550 80	60	20
50	Clinton	Clinton	Clinton County Government Center	Town Hall	137 Margaret St., Plattsburg, NY 12901	44.6991 86	- 73.4539 14	66	20
51	Columbia	Columbia	Martin H. Glynn Municipal Building	Town Hall	3211 Church Street, Valatie, NY 12184	42.4157 13	- 73.6774 66	60	20
52	Columbia	Columbia	Town of Copake Town Hall	Town Hall	230 Mountain View Road, Copake, NY 12516	42.1113 58	- 73.5567 07	60	20

56	Dutchess	Dutchess	Rhinebeck Town Hall	Town Hall	80 East Market Street, Rhinebeck NY	41.9268 34	- 73.9090 45	63	23
59	Dutchess	Dutchess	Unionvale Town Hall	Town Hall	249 Duncan Road, Lagrangeville NY	41.6532 94	- 73.7006 04	63	23
60	Dutchess	Dutchess	Fishkill Town Hall	Town Hall	807 Route 52, Fishkill NY	41.5261 96	- 73.9224 04	63	23
72	Erie	Erie	Alden Village Hall	Town Hall	13336 Broadway, Alden, NY 14004	42.9004 56	- 78.4909 15	65	20
74	Erie	Erie	Boston Town Hall	Town Hall	8500 Boston State Road, Boston, NY 14025	42.6523 90	- 78.7445 26	65	20
75	Erie	Erie	Brant Town Hall	Town Hall	1272 Brant North Collins Road, Brant, NY 14027	42.5890 77	- 79.0154 68	65	20
77	Erie	Erie	Clarence Town Hall	Town Hall	1 Town Place, Clarence, NY 14031	42.9947 15	- 78.6417 94	65	20
78	Erie	Erie	Colden Town Hall	Town Hall	8812 NY-240, Colden, NY 14033	42.6433 00	- 78.6849 12	65	20
79	Erie	Erie	Collins Town Hall	Town Hall	14093 Mill Street, Collins, NY 14034	42.4956 26	- 78.9198 73	65	20
82	Erie	Erie	Eden Town Hall	Town Hall	2795 E Church Street, Eden, NY 14057	42.6518 92	- 78.8953 48	65	20
84	Erie	Erie	Grand Island Town Hall	Town Hall	2255 Baseline Road, Grand Island, NY 14072	43.0227 05	- 78.9649 18	65	20
87	Erie	Erie	Lancaster Town Hall	Town Hall	21 Central Ave, Lancaster, NY 14086	42.9011 31	- 78.6696 92	65	20
89	Erie	Erie	Akron Village Hall	Town Hall	21 Main Street, Akron, NY 14001	43.0196 38	- 78.5019 35	65	20
90	Erie	Erie	North Collins Town Hall	Town Hall	10571 Gowanda State Road, North Collins, NY 14111	42.5942 53	- 78.9407 82	65	20
91	Erie	Erie	Orchard Park Town Hall	Town Hall	4295 S Buffalo Road, Orchard Park, NY 14127	42.7675 84	- 78.7438 49	65	20
92	Erie	Erie	Sardinia Town Hall	Town Hall	12320 Savage Road, Sardinia, NY 14134	42.5430 88	- 78.5094 39	65	20
93	Erie	Erie	Tonawanda City Hall	Town Hall	200 Niagara St Tonawanda NY 14150	43.0191 75	- 78.8870 00	65	20
97	Erie	Erie	Tonawanda City Hall	Town Hall	200 Niagara Street, Tonawanda, NY 14150	43.0191 75	- 78.8870 00	65	20
118	Monroe	Monroe	Greece Town Hall	Town Hall	3 Vince Tofany Boulevard, Rochester, NY 14612	43.2593 95	- 77.6983 25	60	20
119	Monroe	Monroe	Ogden Town Hall	Town Hall	269 Ogden Center Road, Spencerport NY 14559	43.1707 33	- 77.8022 25	60	20

121	Monroe	Monroe	Penfield Town Hall	Town Hall	3100 Atlantic Avenue, Penfield NY 14526	43.1614 80	- 77.4439 44	60	20
128	Nassau	Nassau	Levittown Town Hall	Town Hall	201 Levittown Parkway, Levittown, NY	40.7434 41	- 73.5360 58	73	20
136	Nassau	Nassau	Lawrence Village Hall	Town Hall	196 Central Avenue, Lawrence, NY 11559	40.6140 32	- 73.7369 28	73	20
139	Nassau	Nassau	Town Hall South	Town Hall	977 Hicksville Road, Massapequa, NY	40.6902 63	- 73.4781 60	73	20
144	Oneida	Oneida	New Hartford Town Hall (The Orchards)	Town Hall	8635 Clinton St., New Hartford, NY 13413	43.0923 67	- 75.3172 22	64	20
147	Onondag a	Onondag a	DEWITT TOWN HALL COURTROOM	Town Hall	5400 Butternut Drive, E. Syracuse NY 13057	43.0459 71	- 76.0485 90	60	20
151	Onondag a	Onondag a	VAN BUREN TOWN HALL	Town Hall	7575 Van Buren Road, Baldwinsville, NY 13027	43.1374 85	- 76.3229 58	60	20
153	Ontario	Ontario	Victor Town Hall	Town Hall	85 East Main Street, Victor NY 14564	42.9823 67	- 77.4077 47	60	20
157	Orange	Orange	Warwick Town Hall	Town Hall	132 Kings HWY, Warwick, NY 10990	41.2698 14	- 74.3369 69	60	20
161	Orange	Orange	Monroe Town Hall	Town Hall	1465 Orange Tpke. Monroe, NY 10950	41.3093 20	- 74.1854 42	60	20
180	Rensselaer	Rensselaer	Brunswick Town Hall	Town Hall	336 Town Office Rd., Troy, NY 12180	42.7565 15	- 73.6108 22	60	20
181	Rensselaer	Rensselaer	Schodack Town Hall	Town Hall	265 Schuurman Rd., Castleton-on-Hudson, NY 12033	42.5649 68	- 73.6836 84	60	20
182	Rockland	Rockland	Clarkstown Town Hall	Town Hall	10 Maple Avenue, New City, New York 10956	41.1466 35	- 73.9880 94	60	20
183	Rockland	Rockland	Haverstraw Town Hall	Town Hall	1 Rosman Road, Garnerville, New York 10923	41.1997 51	- 74.0106 34	60	20
184	Rockland	Rockland	Orangetown Town Hall	Town Hall	26 West Orangeburg Road, Orangeburg, New York 10962	41.0466 92	- 73.9559 52	60	20
185	Rockland	Rockland	Ramapo Town Hall	Town Hall	237 Route 59, Suffern, New York 10901	41.1114 59	- 74.1098 99	60	20
191	Schenectady	Schenectady	Niskayuna Town Hall	Town Hall	1 Niskayuna Circle, Niskayuna, NY 12309	42.8191 03	- 73.8853 96	60	20
207	Suffolk	Suffolk	Babylon Town Hall Annex	Town Hall	281 Phelps Lane, North Babylon NY 11703	40.7283 09	- 73.3305 24	60	20
208	Suffolk	Suffolk	Brookhaven Town Hall	Town Hall	1 Independence Hill, Farmingville NY 11738	40.8441 77	- 73.0162 89	60	20
211	Suffolk	Suffolk	Islip Town Hall Annex	Town Hall	401 Main Street, Islip NY 11751	40.7293 74	- 73.2166 25	60	20

219	Tompkins	Tompkins	Town of Ithaca Town Hall	Town Hall	215 N. Tioga Street, Ithaca, NY 14850	42.4411 42	- 76.4966 96	60	20
232	Westches ter	Westches ter	Pound Ridge Town House	Town Hall	179 Westchester Ave Pound Ridge, NY 10576	41.1984 25	- 73.5689 66	60	20
233	Westches ter	Westches ter	Mt. Kisco Town Hall	Town Hall	104 Main St., Mount Kisco, NY 10549	41.2059 37	- 73.7278 59	60	20
236	Westches ter	Westches ter	Somers Town House	Town Hall	335 Route 202, Somers, NY 10589	41.3286 01	- 73.6857 89	60	20
237	Westches ter	Westches ter	Mt. Vernon City Hall	Town Hall	1 Roosevelt SQ, Mt. Vernon, NY 10550	40.9122 76	- 73.8389 67	60	20
238	Westches ter	Westches ter	New Rochelle City Hall (Annex)	Town Hall	90 Beaufort Pl, New Rochelle, NY 10801	40.9209 75	- 73.7854 19	60	20
239	Westches ter	Westches ter	Greenburgh Town Hall	Town Hall	177 Hillside Ave, White Plains, NY 10607	41.0472 34	- 73.7894 64	60	20
243	Westches ter	Westches ter	Grinton I. Will Library	Town Hall	1500 Central Park Ave., Yonkers, NY 10710	40.9502 48	- 73.8473 51	60	20
244	Westches ter	Westches ter	Riverfront Yonkers Public Library	Town Hall	1 Larkin Center, Yonkers, NY 10701	40.9355 67	- 73.8991 26	60	20
245	Westches ter	Westches ter	Dobbs Ferry Village Hall	Town Hall	112 Main St., Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522	41.0150 44	- 73.8746 83	60	20
247	Westches ter	Westches ter	Jefferson Village Community House	Town Hall	3480 Hill Blvd., Yorktown HTS, NY 15098	41.3264 67	- 73.8009 40	60	20
169	Queens	Queens	Helen Marshall Cultural Ctr at Queens Borough Hall	Town Hall	120-55 Queens Boulevard, Kew Gardens, NY 11424	40.7139 06	- 73.8292 35	74	24