A Disabled Candidate's Challenge to Signature-and-Contribution Statutes

Herschaft v. New York Board of Elections (1:00-cv-2748) and Herschaft v. New York City Campaign Finance Board (1:00-cv-3754) (Jack B. Weinstein and Carol B. Amon, E.D.N.Y.)

A pro se federal complaint alleged that a six-week period for obtaining ballot-petition signatures failed to adequately accommodate a prospective candidate's history of schizophrenia. A companion complaint challenged contribution-reporting requirements for small contributions. Two district judges denied the plaintiff relief.

Subject: Getting on the ballot. *Topics:* Getting on the ballot; campaign finance; pro se party; recusal; case assignment.

A prospective independent candidate for New York's city council filed a pro se federal complaint in the Eastern District of New York on May 16, 2000, challenging the state's requirement that he qualify for the November 2001 ballot by obtaining ballot-petition signatures during a six-week period—from July 10 to August 21, 2001. The plaintiff sought a year or more to gather the required 1,460 signatures to accommodate his schizophrenia, which was in remission.

Judge Jack B. Weinstein heard the case two days later.³ Judge Weinstein dismissed the case a week after the hearing, finding that the time limitation on collecting ballot-petition signatures violated neither the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) nor the Constitution.⁴

On November 3, 2000, the court of appeals affirmed Judge Weinstein's constitutional ruling but remanded the case for reconsideration of the ADA claim.⁵ The court ordered reconsideration of the claim because of a letter from the plaintiff's clinical psychologist filed on Judge Weinstein's invitation at the May 18, 2000, hearing to file additional supporting documents within

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^{1.} Docket Sheet, Herschaft v. N.Y. Bd. of Elections, No. 1:00-cv-2748 (E.D.N.Y. May 16, 2000) [hereinafter Signature Docket Sheet] (D.E. 1); A. v. N.Y. Bd. of Elections, 99 F. Supp. 2d 258, 259–60 (E.D.N.Y. 2000).

^{2.} A., 99 F. Supp. 2d at 259-60.

^{3.} Signature Docket Sheet, supra note 1 (D.E. 6).

Judge Weinstein retired in 2020 and died in 2021. Federal Judicial Center Biographical Directory of Federal Judicial Center Biographical Directory of Article III Federal Judges Federal Judges, www.fjc.gov/history/judges; see Alan Feuer, At 98, a Judicial Lion Lays Down His Gavel to Pursue New Interests, N.Y. Times, Feb. 18, 2020, at A19; Laura Mansnerus, Jack B. Weinstein, Activist Judge Both Revered and Feared, Dies at 99, N.Y. Times, June 16, 2021, at A22.

^{4.} A., 99 F. Supp. 2d 258; see 52 U.S.C. §§ 12101-12213.

^{5.} Herschaft v. N.Y. Bd. of Elections, No. 00-7698, 2000 WL 1655036 (2d Cir. Nov. 3, 2000), 234 F.3d 1262 (table), cert. denied, 531 U.S. 1078 (2001).

one month.6

Meanwhile, the plaintiff filed another pro se federal action in the Eastern District of New York on June 26, 2000, seeking relaxation of the city's campaign-contribution reporting requirements for contributions less than ten dollars.⁷ Judge Weinstein held a show-cause hearing three days later and granted the plaintiff's motion for recusal.⁸ The court reassigned both cases to Judge Carol B. Amon.⁹

Reviewing an amended complaint filed on October 3,¹⁰ Judge Amon dismissed the case on December 8.¹¹ Because the reporting requirements were tied to matching public funding, "The instant provisions are substantially related to significant governmental interests." The court of appeals affirmed the dismissal on May 17, 2001. ¹³

Reviewing an amended complaint filed in the first case on April 17, 2001,¹⁴ Judge Amon granted the defendant board of elections summary judgment on August 13:¹⁵ (1) "These undisputed facts are not sufficient to establish that plaintiff is presently substantially limited in a major life activity."¹⁶ (2) "At best, . . . whether plaintiff's disability in fact precludes him from participating in the election is speculative."¹⁷ (3) "It is the Court's opinion that an accommodation that would require a defendant to violate an otherwise constitutional state law is inherently unreasonable."¹⁸ The court of appeals affirmed the judgment on May 13, 2002.¹⁹

^{6.} Id. at *1.

^{7.} Docket Sheet, Herschaft v. N.Y. City Campaign Fin. Bd., No. 1:00-cv-3754 (E.D.N.Y. June 26, 2000) [hereinafter Contribution Docket Sheet] (D.E. 1); Herschaft v. N.Y. City Campaign Fin. Bd., 127 F. Supp. 2d 164, 166–67 (E.D.N.Y. 2000).

^{8.} Contribution Docket Sheet, *supra* note 7 (D.E. 2).

^{9.} Id. (Aug. 3, 2000); Signature Docket Sheet, supra note 1 (June 29, 2000).

^{10.} Contribution Docket Sheet, *supra* note 7 (D.E. 13).

^{11.} Herschaft, 127 F. Supp. 2d 164; see Herschaft v. N.Y. City Campaign Fin. Bd., 139 F. Supp. 2d 282 (E.D.N.Y. 2001) (denying reconsideration).

^{12.} Herschaft, 127 F. Supp. 2d at 168.

^{13.} Herschaft v. N.Y. City Campaign Fin. Bd., 10 F. App'x 21 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 534 U.S. 888 (2001).

^{14.} Signature Docket Sheet, *supra* note 1 (D.E. 27).

^{15.} Herschaft v. N.Y. Bd. of Elections, No. 1:00-cv-2748, 2001 WL 940923 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2001).

^{16.} Id. at *4.

^{17.} Id. at *5.

^{18.} Id. at *6 (footnote omitted).

^{19.} Herschaft v. N.Y. Bd. of Elections, 37 F. App'x 17 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 537 U.S. 825 (2002).