

EXHIBIT 11

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ALBANY

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Anthony S. Hoffmann; Marco Carrión; Courtney Gibbons;
Lauren Foley; Mary Kain; Kevin Meggett; Clinton Miller;
Seth Pearce; Verity Van Tassel Richards; and Nancy Van
Tassel,

Index No. 904972-22

**[PROPOSED] AMENDED
VERIFIED PETITION FOR
WRIT OF MANDAMUS**

Petitioners,

For an Order and Judgment Pursuant to Article 78 of the
New York Civil Practice Law and Rules

-against-

The New York State Independent Redistricting
Commission; Independent Redistricting Commission
Chairperson David Imamura; Independent Redistricting
Commissioner Ross Brady; Independent Redistricting
Commissioner John Conway III; Independent Redistricting
Commissioner Ivelisse Cuevas-Molina; Independent
Redistricting Commissioner Elaine Frazier; Independent
Redistricting Commissioner Lisa Harris; Independent
Redistricting Commissioner Charles Nesbitt; and
Independent Redistricting Commissioner Willis H.
Stephens,

Respondents.

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Petitioners Anthony S. Hoffmann, Marco Carrión, Courtney Gibbons, Lauren Foley, Mary
Kain, Kevin Meggett, Reverend Clinton Miller, Seth Pearce, Verity Van Tassel Richards, and
Nancy Van Tassel, by and through their counsel, Emery Celli Brinckerhoff Abady Ward & Maazel
LLP, Dreyer Boyajian LLP, and Elias Law Group LLP, for their Amended Verified Petition for
an Order and Judgment Pursuant to Article 78 of the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules
("CPLR") against Respondents the New York State Independent Redistricting Commission (the
"IRC"), IRC Chair David Imamura, and IRC Commissioners Ross Brady, John Conway III,

Ivelisse Cuevas-Molina, Elaine Frazier, Lisa Harris, Charles Nesbitt, and Willis H. Stephens, allege as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Petitioners bring this writ of mandamus to compel Respondents to “prepare and submit to the legislature a second redistricting plan and the necessary implementing legislation for such plan” as is required by Article III, Sections 4 and 5(b) of the New York Constitution, in order to ensure a lawful congressional plan is in place immediately following the 2022 elections and can be used for subsequent elections this decade.

2. In 2014, New York voters approved constitutional amendments (the “Redistricting Amendments”) to reform the redistricting process.

3. The Redistricting Amendments, now codified in Article III, Sections 4 and 5(b) of the New York Constitution, altered many aspects of the redistricting process, from changing the legislative procedures used to approve new districts and mandating new substantive criteria for maps to creating a process for judicial review of adopted plans.

4. Notably, the Redistricting Amendments provided for the creation of an independent redistricting commission (the “IRC”), whose members would be appointed in a bipartisan fashion and would reflect the diversity of the state. The Redistricting Amendments require the IRC to submit proposed redistricting plans for consideration by the Legislature in accordance with a carefully crafted process that includes extensive public comment.

5. Following the 2020 census, the IRC held numerous public hearings both virtually and in person across the State of New York, as required by Article III, Section 4(b). N.Y. Const. art. III, § 4(b).

6. Following this months-long process, the Democratic and Republican members of the IRC could not agree on a congressional redistricting plan, and so each delegation submitted a proposed map in January 2022. The Legislature rejected both proposed congressional maps, as it was entitled to do under Article III, Section 4. *Id.*

7. At that point, the IRC abandoned its constitutional duty. Rather than prepare and submit a second round of maps as was constitutionally required by Article III, Section 4(b), the members of the IRC instead declared that they could not reach agreement. Although the option of sending separate plans to the Legislature—as they had done the first time around—remained available, certain members of the IRC refused to meet, thereby denying a quorum. Paralyzed, the IRC failed to send a second round of plans to the Legislature.

8. The Legislature had anticipated this possibility and passed legislation in 2021 (the “2021 Legislation”) purportedly filling a gap in the New York constitutional language by authorizing the Legislature to pass a redistricting plan in the event that the IRC failed to submit redistricting plans. *See* L 2021, ch 633 (stating that “if the commission does not vote on any redistricting plan or plans, for any reason . . . each house shall introduce such implementing legislation with any amendments each house deems necessary”).

9. Pursuant to that statutory authority, the Legislature stepped into the void left by the IRC’s inaction, introducing and adopting a congressional map to ensure that New York’s 2022 congressional primary elections could proceed as scheduled.

10. But on April 27, 2022, the New York Court of Appeals held the 2021 Legislation unconstitutional to the extent that it allowed the Legislature to pass a redistricting plan in the absence of a second set of plans submitted by the IRC. Consequently, the Court of Appeals invalidated the statute as well as the Legislature’s congressional and State Senate plans. *See*

Harkenrider v. Hochul, 2022 N.Y. Slip Op. 02833, 2022 WL 1236822, at *1 (N.Y. Apr. 27, 2022) (nullifying district maps because IRC failed to complete “mandatory process for submission of electoral maps to the legislature”). The Steuben County Supreme Court then moved the primary date for congressional and State Senate elections and ordered that judicially drawn maps be implemented in advance of the new date.

11. The Court of Appeals’ decision makes clear that the IRC did not complete its constitutionally required redistricting duties because it failed to submit a second proposed congressional districting plan. And by striking down the 2021 Legislation, the Court of Appeals also made clear that the Legislature was powerless to enact a new congressional plan once the IRC refused to submit a second set of plans.

12. Through the Redistricting Amendments, New Yorkers demanded that the state’s redistricting process be democratic, transparent, and conducted by the IRC and the Legislature pursuant to certain procedural and substantive safeguards. They did so to ensure that their voices would be heard in the redistricting process—directly through the IRC public-input process and indirectly through their elected legislators. That process was crafted to ensure the substantive outcomes the voters sought; namely, maps drawn without partisan intent that respect the Empire State’s communities of interest. *See* N.Y. Const. art. III, § 4(c)(5). Instead of achieving this result during the past redistricting cycle, New Yorkers ended up with a judicial map-drawing process for congressional districts that was not transparent, did not adequately consider the views of minority voters, and tore apart longstanding communities of interest.

13. In other words, as a direct result of the IRC’s refusal to carry out its constitutional duty, New York voters, including Petitioners—three of whom submitted comments or testimony

to the IRC regarding New York's congressional plan—have yet to vindicate their rights under the Redistricting Amendments.

14. The Court of Appeals has already determined that the 2022 elections will occur under a court-drawn congressional plan. Subsequent congressional elections this decade should occur under plans adopted pursuant to the constitutionally mandated process for the IRC and Legislature. Accordingly, Petitioners ask this Court to issue a writ of mandamus pursuant to Article 78 of the CPLR ordering the IRC and its commissioners to fulfill their constitutional duty under Article III, Sections 4 and 5 of the New York Constitution by submitting a second round of proposed congressional districting plans for consideration by the Legislature, in order to ensure that a lawful plan is in place immediately following the 2022 elections and can be used for subsequent elections this decade.

PARTIES

15. Petitioners are citizens of the United States and registered to vote in New York. They intend to vote for congressional candidates in the primary and general elections in 2024, 2026, 2028, and 2030. Petitioners are specifically invested in their congressional representation, as several Petitioners who submitted comments to and testified before the IRC did so regarding the congressional plan.

16. Petitioner Anthony S. Hoffmann submitted comments to and testified in front of the IRC regarding congressional map drawing following the 2020 census.¹ Mr. Hoffmann has been

¹ See NYS Independent Redistricting Commission, *Bronx and New York Counties Public Meeting*, YouTube (July 26, 2021), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WQo4aFhlH_E (video at 49:40–53:00); see also *New York County Public Hearing: Part 2*, N.Y. State Indep. Redistricting Comm'n (Nov. 10, 2021), <https://totalwebcasting.com/view/?func=VIEW&id=nysirc&date=2021-11-10&seq=1> (video at 33:24–38:10).

a resident of Greenwich Village for over 50 years. He testified at a public meeting on July 26, 2021, that the residents on the East and West Sides of Manhattan had different interests and encouraged the IRC to keep the Tenth Congressional District—which previously included much of Manhattan’s West Side—intact.

17. Mr. Hoffmann again testified on November 10, 2021, in support of one proposed map and against another map, and once again encouraged the IRC to recognize the West Side of Manhattan as a community of interest distinct from that of the East Side of Manhattan for the purpose of the congressional plan. While the legislatively enacted map reflected this comment, the court-drawn congressional map pairs these communities together.

18. Petitioner Marco Carrión submitted a comment to the IRC regarding the congressional map following the 2020 census.² Mr. Carrión described the shared interest between the communities of Williamsburg and the Lower East Side, noting that they “are not only connected by a bridge, transportation and the families/friends linking these diverse boroughs, but they are also partners in climate advocacy,” particularly in light of “the devastating effects of Superstorm Sandy” on these coastal communities. Nonetheless, the court-drawn congressional map entirely separates the Lower East Side, in the Tenth Congressional District, from Williamsburg, which is split across the Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts.

19. Petitioner Verity Van Tassel Richards submitted comments to the IRC regarding congressional map drawing following the 2020 census.³ Ms. Van Tassel Richards resides in the

² See NYS Independent Redistricting Commission, *Kings and Richmond Counties*, https://www.nyirc.gov/storage/archive/Kings_Richmond_Redacted.pdf (last visited July 13, 2022).

³ See *Letter from Verity Ann Van Tassel Richards*, N.Y. State Indep. Redistricting Comm’n (Nov. 7, 2021), <https://nyirc.gov/storage/testimony/zbTjPDDx23ijD3jbrkGpPb0Rfp1U9CBmWF1VHKyi.pdf>.

Village of Tarrytown, Town of Greenburgh, and her family has lived in that area since the 1600s. Ms. Van Tassel Richards asked the IRC to keep Tarrytown and the Town of Greenburgh in the same congressional district, and also asked the IRC to keep certain longstanding river communities of interest together based on their “shared history, geography, and community.” While the legislatively enacted map reflected this comment, the court-drawn congressional map splits Tarrytown and divides these river towns across two congressional districts.

20. Respondents the New York State Independent Redistricting Commission and its members—Chairman David Imamura, Commissioner Ross Brady, Commissioner John Conway III, Commissioner Ivelisse Cuevas-Molina, Commissioner Elaine Frazier, Commissioner Lisa Harris, Commissioner Charles Nesbitt, and Commissioner Willis H. Stephens—are responsible under Article III, Sections 4 and 5 of the New York Constitution for proposing congressional redistricting plans to the Legislature. As explained in further detail below, Respondents’ submission of proposed plans to the Legislature is a necessary step in the congressional redistricting process, and thus Respondents’ failure to propose plans as required by Article III, Section 4(b) has prevented New York from completing its constitutional process for redrawing its congressional districts.

VENUE

21. Venue is proper in Albany County because that is where Respondents “refused to perform the dut[ies] specifically enjoined upon [them] by law”; because “material events . . . took place” in Albany County, as described in the paragraphs below; and because Respondents’ principal offices are located in Albany County. CPLR § 506(b); *see also id.* § 7804(b) (providing that a proceeding brought pursuant to Article 78 must be brought in the supreme court of the county specified in CPLR § 506(b)).

LEGAL BACKGROUND

22. Every ten years, the district lines for New York's congressional seats are redrawn to adjust for population variances based on the results of the decennial U.S. census. *See* N.Y. Const. art. III, § 4(a). Newly drawn maps must be approved by the Legislature and signed by the Governor before they become effective. *See id.* art. III, § 4(b). In 2014, New York voters amended the state constitution, establishing new procedural and substantive requirements for redistricting.

I. The Redistricting Amendments established a new redistricting process that imposes mandatory obligations on the IRC.

23. New Yorkers adopted procedural changes by creating an independent redistricting commission with authority to draw congressional districting plans and to submit those plans to the Legislature for its approval, rejection, or amendment. N.Y. Const. art. III, §§ 4(b), 5-b. The IRC is comprised of ten commissioners who are appointed in bipartisan fashion. Each party's legislative leaders must appoint four commissioners. *Id.* art. III, § 5-b. A bipartisan majority of the resulting eight commissioners must then appoint the remaining two. *Id.* The Redistricting Amendments require that, "to the extent practicable," commissioners "reflect the diversity of the residents of this state with regard to race, ethnicity, gender, language, and geographic residence." *Id.* art. III, § 5-b(c).

24. When both houses of the Legislature are controlled by the same political party, a seven-vote majority in the IRC is required to approve a redistricting plan and send it to the Legislature, with one exception. *Id.* If the IRC "is unable to obtain seven votes to approve a redistricting plan on or before January first . . . or as soon as practicable thereafter," it must submit to the Legislature the plan or plans that received the most votes. *Id.* art. III, § 5-b(g).

25. The IRC must submit its first approved congressional plan or plans to the Legislature for a vote “on or before January first or as soon as practicable thereafter but no later than January fifteenth.” *Id.* art. III, § 4(b). Each house of the Legislature must then vote on the IRC’s submissions “without amendment.” *Id.*

26. If the Legislature does not approve the IRC’s first proposed map or maps, then the IRC must repeat the process again. The Redistricting Amendments provide that “[w]ithin fifteen days of [the] notification [of disapproval of the first plan] and in no case later than February twenty-eighth, the redistricting commission shall prepare and submit to the legislature a second redistricting plan and the necessary implementing legislation for such plan.” *Id.*

27. Upon receipt of the second round of IRC maps, the Legislature must vote on the maps “without amendment.” *Id.* Should that vote fail, the IRC process is complete, and the Legislature assumes the redistricting pen to draw its own plans “with any amendments each house of the legislature deems necessary.” *Id.*

28. The Redistricting Amendments are silent on what should occur if the IRC fails to submit a second set of congressional maps to the Legislature.

29. The 2021 Legislation provided that, “if the [IRC] d[oes] not vote on any redistricting plan or plans, for any reason, by the date required for submission of such plan,” the Legislature could proceed to introduce redistricting legislation. *See* L 2021, ch 633; *see also Harkenrider*, 2022 WL 1236822, at *9 (describing statute as “authorizing the legislature to move forward on redistricting even if the IRC fails to submit maps”).

30. The 2021 Legislation also required that “the [IRC] . . . submit to the legislature all plans in its possession, both completed and in draft form, and the data upon which such plans are

based,” L 2021, ch 633, presumably to ensure that the Legislature could benefit from the IRC record in adopting new redistricting plans.

31. The Redistricting Amendments also included several new substantive requirements that map-drawers must consider when drawing district lines. Districts shall not result “in the denial or abridgement” of minority voting rights and “shall not be drawn to discourage competition or for the purpose of favoring or disfavoring incumbents or other particular candidates or political parties.” N.Y. Const. art. III, §§ 4(c)(1), (5). Additionally, map-drawers must consider “the maintenance of cores of existing districts,” “pre-existing political subdivisions,” and “communities of interest.” *Id.* art. III, § 4(c)(5).

II. The Redistricting Amendments also created a process for remedying legal deficiencies in redistricting plans.

32. The Redistricting Amendments provide that “[a]n apportionment by the legislature, or other body, shall be subject to review by the supreme court, at the suit of any citizen.” N.Y. Const. art. III, § 5.

33. The Redistricting Amendments also provide that “[i]n any judicial proceeding relating to redistricting of congressional or state legislative districts, any law establishing congressional or state legislative districts found to violate the provisions of [Article III] shall be invalid in whole or in part.” *Id.* Furthermore, “[i]n the event that a court finds such a violation, *the legislature shall have a full and reasonable opportunity to correct the law’s legal infirmities.*” *Id.* (emphasis added).

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

III. The IRC failed to fulfill its constitutional duties.

34. The newly established IRC convened in the spring of 2021, pursuant to the requirements of the Redistricting Amendments. The IRC held hearings in the summer and fall of 2021 to aid its drawing of the state's congressional boundaries.

35. On January 3, 2022, following months of meetings, hearings, and legwork, the IRC voted on plans to submit to the Legislature. No congressional plan garnered the seven required votes, and, consistent with the New York Constitution, the IRC submitted the congressional plans that received the most votes—a Republican-proposed plan and a Democratic-proposed plan, each of which received five votes.⁴ On January 10, 2022, the Legislature rejected both congressional plans and notified the IRC.

36. Subsequently, the IRC refused to submit a second set of congressional plans and the necessary implementing legislation “[w]ithin fifteen days of such notification and in no case later than February twenty-eighth,” as required by Article III, Section 4(b) of the New York Constitution.

37. On January 24, 2022, Chair Imamura announced that the IRC was deadlocked and would not submit a second round of recommended congressional plans to the Legislature. Republican Vice Chair Martins claimed that the IRC's Democratic commissioners refused to

⁴ *Letter from Karen Blatt to Legislative Leaders*, N.Y. State Indep. Redistricting Comm'n (Jan. 3, 2022), https://www.nyirc.gov/storage/plans/20220103/planA_cover_letter.pdf; *Letter from Jack Martins et al.*, N.Y. State Indep. Redistricting Comm'n (Jan. 3, 2022), https://www.nyirc.gov/storage/plans/20220103/planB_cover_letter.pdf.

develop a new proposal,⁵ while Chair Imamura stated that the Republican commissioners simply refused to meet.⁶

38. The Democratic commissioners said in a statement, “We have repeatedly attempted to schedule a meeting by [January 25, 2022], and our Republican colleagues have refused. This is the latest in a repeated pattern of Republicans obstructing the Commission doing its job. We have negotiated with our Republican colleagues in good faith for two years to achieve a single consensus plan. At every step, they have refused to agree to a compromise.”⁷ They added, “The Republicans are intentionally running out the clock to prevent the Commission from voting on second maps by its deadline.”⁸

39. Ultimately, January 25, 2022, and February 28, 2022, came and went without any action by the IRC. At that point, it was not clear whether the redistricting process had failed, as the 2021 Legislation at least facially gave the Legislature the opportunity to pass a new congressional redistricting map.

IV. The Legislature and Governor enacted a new congressional map.

40. Following the IRC’s failure to vote on and submit a second round of congressional maps, the Legislature assumed control over the redistricting process.⁹ Pursuant to the 2021

⁵See Joshua Solomon, *Independent Redistricting Commission Comes to a Likely Final Impasse*, Times Union (Jan. 24, 2022), <https://www.timesunion.com/state/article/Independent-Redistricting-Commission-comes-to-a-16800357.php>.

⁶ See Rachel Vick, *Redistricting Deadline Leaves Electoral Lines in Limbo*, Queens Daily Eagle (Jan. 25, 2022), <https://queenseagle.com/all/redistricting-deadline-leaves-electoral-lines-in-limbo>.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ See Nick Reisman, *New York Lawmakers to Draw Redistricting Maps, Expect Vote Next Week*, Spectrum News (Jan. 26, 2022), <https://spectrumlocalnews.com/nys/central-ny/ny-state-of-politics/2022/01/26/new-york-lawmakers-to-draw-redistricting-maps--expect-vote-next-week>.

Legislation, the Legislature passed new a congressional plan on February 3, 2022. Governor Kathy Hochul signed the plan into law later that day. *See* A9167/S8196, A9039-A/S8172-A, A9168/S8197, S8185-A/A9040-A, 2022 Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2022).

41. That same day, a group of Republican voters filed a petition in the New York Supreme Court in Steuben County, claiming that the new congressional plan was unconstitutional. *See generally* Pet., *Harkenrider v. Hochul*, No. E2022-0116CV (Steuben Cnty. Sup. Ct. Feb. 3, 2022), NYSCEF Doc. No. 1 (attached to Affirmation of James R. Peluso (June 28, 2022) (“Peluso Aff.”) as Ex. 1). The *Harkenrider* petitioners alleged that the plan was procedurally defective because the Legislature lacked the authority to enact it after the IRC failed to submit a second set of proposed plans to the Legislature. *Id.* ¶¶ 186–97. The petitioners further alleged that, because the enacted congressional plan was procedurally invalid, New York’s prior congressional map remained in place, rendering the state’s congressional districts unconstitutionally malapportioned. *Id.* ¶¶ 198–207. The petitioners also alleged that the legislatively enacted congressional plan was a partisan gerrymander in violation of the New York Constitution. *Id.* ¶¶ 208–15. They later amended their petition to challenge the Legislature’s State Senate plan on the same bases. *See generally* Am. Pet., *Harkenrider*, No. E2022-0116CV (Steuben Cnty. Sup. Ct. Feb. 14, 2022), NYSCEF Doc. No. 33 (attached to Peluso Aff. as Ex. 2).

42. On March 3, one month after the *Harkenrider* petition was filed, the Steuben County Supreme Court held its first hearing on the matter. The Steuben County Supreme Court proceeded to hold a trial from March 14 to 16.

43. On March 31, 2022, the Steuben County Supreme Court enjoined use of the legislatively enacted congressional plan for the 2022 elections. *See* Decision & Order at 17–18, *Harkenrider*, No. E2022-0116CV (Steuben Cnty. Sup. Ct. Mar. 31, 2022), NYSCEF Doc. No. 243

(attached to Peluso Aff. as Ex. 3). The court held that the Legislature violated the New York Constitution by enacting redistricting legislation after the IRC failed to submit a second round of proposed maps. *Id.* at 10. It also held that the enacted congressional plan was drawn with unconstitutional partisan intent under Article III, Section 4(c)(5) of the New York Constitution. *Id.* at 14.

44. The Steuben County Supreme Court ordered that “the Legislature shall have until April 11, 2022 to submit bipartisanly supported maps to this court for review,” and further ordered that it would appoint a neutral expert to draw new maps if the Legislature failed to produce bipartisan maps by that date. *Id.* at 18.

45. Soon after, the Fourth Department of the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, stayed the Steuben County Supreme Court’s order, allowing primary processes and petitioning to continue under the Legislature’s congressional plan. *See Order, Harkenrider v. Hochul*, No. CAE 22-00506 (4th Dep’t Apr. 8, 2022) (attached to Peluso Aff. as Ex. 4). Two weeks later, on April 21, the Fourth Department reversed the Steuben County Supreme Court’s holding that the new plans were procedurally invalid—but nonetheless struck down the congressional map as an unconstitutional partisan gerrymander. *See Harkenrider v. Hochul*, 204 A.D.3d 1366, 1369–70, 1374 (4th Dep’t 2022).

V. The Court of Appeals invalidated the 2021 Legislation and the Legislature’s plans.

46. On April 27, 2022—one week before the New York State Board of Elections’ deadline to certify ballots for the state’s primary elections—the New York Court of Appeals held that the 2021 Legislation was unconstitutional and invalidated the enacted congressional plan.

47. The Court of Appeals explained that “the legislature and the IRC deviated from the constitutionally mandated procedure” required by the “plain language” of the Redistricting

Amendments. *Harkenrider*, 2022 WL 1236822, at *5. It described the “mandatory process for submission of electoral maps to the legislature,” as follows:

The IRC “shall prepare” and “shall submit” to the legislature a redistricting plan with implementing legislation, that IRC plan “shall be voted upon, without amendment,” by the legislature, and—in the event the first plan is rejected—the IRC “shall prepare and submit to the legislature a second redistricting plan and the necessary implementing legislation,” which again “shall be voted upon, without amendment.”

Id. at *1, *6 (quoting N.Y. Const. art. III, § 4(b)). The Court of Appeals emphasized that “the detailed amendments leave no room for legislative discretion regarding the particulars of implementation.” *Id.* at *8.

48. The Court of Appeals explained that the 2021 Legislation was unconstitutional because “the drafters of the [Redistricting Amendments] and the voters of this state intended compliance with the IRC process to be a constitutionally required precondition to the legislature’s enactment of redistricting legislation.” *Id.* at *9. In other words, “the IRC’s fulfillment of its constitutional obligations was unquestionably intended to operate as a necessary precondition to, and limitation on, the legislature’s exercise of its discretion in redistricting.” *Id.* at *7.

49. The Court of Appeals ordered the Steuben County Supreme Court to draw new congressional and State Senate maps for the 2022 elections with the help of a special master. *See id.* at *13. In so ordering, the Court of Appeals explained that “it will likely be necessary to move the congressional and senate primary elections to August.” *Id.* at *12.

50. Even though the Redistricting Amendments included a provision requiring that the Legislature be given a “full and reasonable opportunity to correct . . . legal infirmities,” N.Y. Const. art. III, § 5, the Court of Appeals held that “[t]he procedural unconstitutionality of the

congressional and senate maps is, at this juncture, incapable of a legislative cure” because the IRC had not sent a second set of maps. *Harkenrider*, 2022 WL 1236822, at *12.

VI. Despite widespread objections, the Steuben County Supreme Court adopted a congressional plan that unnecessarily shifts residents into new districts and divides long-recognized communities of interest.

51. Two days after the Court of Appeals’ decision invalidating the legislatively enacted congressional and State Senate plans, the Steuben County Supreme Court ordered that New York’s congressional and State Senate primary elections would occur on August 23, 2022, rather than the originally scheduled date of June 28, 2022. Prelim. Order at 2, *Harkenrider*, No. E2022-0116CV (Steuben Cnty. Sup. Ct. Apr. 29, 2022), NYSCEF Doc. No. 301 (attached to Peluso Aff. as Ex. 5).

52. Unlike the constitutionally mandated IRC and legislative redistricting process, the Steuben County Supreme Court’s process for adopting a new congressional plan provided no meaningful opportunity for the public to comment on maps submitted to the court without traveling to Bath *in person*—a hardship for the vast majority of New Yorkers, including minority voters who live hours away in New York City, voters who do not own cars, and voters who were not able to take an entire day off work to participate in the court’s hearing. Steuben County is not only geographically removed from New York’s major metropolitan areas, it is one of the *least* racially diverse areas of the state. Indeed, while New York State’s non-Hispanic White population is 55.3%, Steuben County’s is 93.4%.¹⁰

53. Article III, Section 5-b(c) of the New York Constitution requires that IRC commissioners “reflect the diversity of the residents of this state with regard to race, ethnicity,

¹⁰ Compare *Quick Facts: Steuben County, New York*, U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/steubencountynewyork> (last visited June 15, 2022), with *QuickFacts: New York*, U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/NY> (last visited June 15, 2022).

gender, language, and geographic residence” and mandates that “to the extent practicable the appointing authorities shall consult with organizations devoted to protecting the voting rights of minority and other voters concerning potential appointees to the commission.” By contrast, the Steuben County Supreme Court’s special master was not selected on diversity-related criteria.

54. And while the IRC’s public-comment process played out over the course of many months as part of an iterative map-drawing process, comments regarding the special master’s proposed congressional map were due just two days after it was released—which was followed by the map’s ordered implementation just two days later, on May 20, 2022.

55. In a report justifying his congressional map, the special master stated that “[c]ommunities of interest are notoriously difficult to precisely define. Even within a specific minority community there may be issues of what are the boundaries of particular neighborhoods and which neighborhoods most appropriately belong together.” Rep. of the Special Master at 20, *Harkenrider*, No. E2022-0116CV (Steuben Cnty. Sup. Ct. May 21, 2022), NYSCEF Doc. No. 670 (attached to Peluso Aff. as Ex. 6). The special master went on to state that it was “impossible to incorporate most of the suggestions” he received due in part to his desire to minimize county splits. *Id.* at 17.¹¹ And while the special master apparently considered the comments previously submitted to the IRC, he also considered unidentified “suggestions given directly to [him] prior to [his] drafting of a preliminary map.” *Id.* at 18. Those comments were apparently not part of the public record, further underscoring the lack of transparency in the judicial map-drawing process.

¹¹ The IRC and Legislature must consider communities of interest *and* political boundary lines when drawing districts, but the New York Constitution does not specify which consideration shall take precedence. *See* N.Y. Const. art. III, § 4(c)(5).

56. It is no surprise, then, that the failure to follow New York’s constitutionally required map-drawing process resulted in a congressional plan that splits longstanding minority communities of interest for reasons that remain unclear. For example, the special master’s plan split Prospect Heights, a predominantly working-class Black community in Brooklyn, and combined part of that community with wealthy Manhattan residents in the Financial District and Tribeca. The special master’s plan also failed to keep Bedford-Stuyvesant, Fort Greene, East New York, and Canarsie together, even though those areas had historically been grouped together in a single congressional district once represented by Shirley Chisholm, the first Black woman elected to Congress. And even though “hundreds of citizens” requested that Co-Op City—historically the largest housing cooperative in the world—be placed in the Sixteenth Congressional District, the special master declined to do so based in part on unspecified “other criteria.” *Id.* at 20.

57. In short, the IRC’s failure to send a second set of maps to the Legislature not only stymied the constitutional procedure enacted by New York voters, but also resulted in a congressional map that does not properly reflect the substantive redistricting criteria contained in the Redistricting Amendments.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS AGAINST RESPONDENTS

**Failure to Fulfill Constitutional Duty Under
Article III, Sections 4 and 5 of the New York Constitution**

58. Petitioners reallege and reincorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this Verified Petition and the paragraphs in the count below as though fully set forth herein.

59. A writ of mandamus is available where a government “body or officer failed to perform a duty enjoined upon it by law.” CPLR § 7803(1).

60. Article III, Section 4(b) of the New York Constitution requires that, if the Legislature “shall fail to approve the legislation implementing the [IRC’s] first redistricting plan, or the governor shall veto such legislation and the legislature shall fail to override such veto,” then “[w]ithin fifteen days of [the notification of rejection] and in no case later than February twenty-eighth, the [IRC] *shall* prepare and submit to the legislature a second redistricting plan and the necessary implementing legislation for such a plan.” N.Y. Const. art. III, § 4(b) (emphasis added).

61. After the Legislature rejected the IRC’s first set of congressional plans, the IRC refused to prepare and submit a second set of plans.

62. Under the 2021 Legislation, “if the [IRC] d[id] not vote on any redistricting plan or plans, for any reason, by the date required for submission of such plan,” the Legislature could proceed to introduce redistricting legislation. L 2021, ch 633.

63. The Court of Appeals subsequently declared the 2021 Legislation “unconstitutional to the extent that it permits the legislature to avoid a central requirement of the” Redistricting Amendments. *Harkenrider*, 2022 WL 1236822, at *9. The Court of Appeals then invalidated the Legislature’s congressional plans and ordered that a new plan be drawn before the 2022 primary elections.

64. As the Court of Appeals stated, “No one disputes that this year, during the first redistricting cycle to follow adoption of the 2014 amendments, the IRC and the legislature failed to follow the procedure commanded by the State Constitution. A stalemate within the IRC resulted in a breakdown in the mandatory process for submission of electoral maps to the legislature.” *Id.* at *1.

65. The Court of Appeals was correct: The IRC failed to complete its mandatory duty to submit a second set of congressional plans to the Legislature for consideration.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioners pray for relief as follows:

- A. Grant Petitioners' Verified Petition for a Writ of Mandamus by commanding the New York State Independent Redistricting Commission and its commissioners to fulfill their constitutional duty under Article III, Sections 4 and 5 of the New York Constitution by submitting a second round of proposed congressional districting plans for consideration by the Legislature, in order to ensure that a lawful plan is in place immediately following the 2022 elections and can be used for subsequent elections this decade.
- B. Grant such other and further relief as this Court may find just and proper.

Dated: July 14, 2022

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**Pro hac vice applications forthcoming*