

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE OF
THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

AL SCHMIDT, in his official capacity as Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:22-cv-00339-SPB

PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO AMEND

Pursuant to Rule 15 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs Pennsylvania State Conference of the NAACP, League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania, Philadelphians Organized to Witness, Empower and Rebuild, Common Cause Pennsylvania, Black Political Empowerment Project, Make the Road Pennsylvania, Barry M. Seastead, Marlene G. Gutierrez, Aynne Margaret Polinski, Joel Bencan and Laurence Smith hereby move this Court for an order granting them leave to amend their complaint to add an additional cause of action. The grounds for this Motion are set forth more fully in the accompanying Memorandum of Law, which are incorporated by reference herein.

A copy of the proposed Second Amended Complaint showing the changes from the First Amended Complaint (ECF No. 121), a clean copy of the proposed Second Amended Complaint with appendices thereto, and a proposed Order granting the requested relief are appended to this Motion.

Dated: May 17, 2024

Stephen Loney (PA 202535)
Marian K. Schneider (PA 50337)
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF
PENNSYLVANIA
P.O. Box 60173
Philadelphia, PA 19102
sloney@aclupa.org
mschneider@aclupa.org

Witold J. Walczak (PA 62976)
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF
PENNSYLVANIA
P.O. Box 23058
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Tel: (412) 681-7736
vwalczak@aclupa.org
rting@aclupa.org

David Newmann (PA 82401)
Brittany C. Armour (PA 324455)
HOGAN LOVELLS US LLP
1735 Market Street, 23rd Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Tel: (267) 675-4610
david.newmann@hoganlovells.com
brittany.armour@hoganlovells.com

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Ari J. Savitzky
Ari J. Savitzky
Megan C. Keenan
Sophia Lin Lakin
Adriel I. Cepeda Derieux
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
FOUNDATION
125 Broad Street, 18th Floor
New York, NY 10004
Tel.: (212) 549-2500
asavitzky@aclu.org
mkeenana@aclu.org
slakin@aclu.org
acepedaderieux@aclu.org

*Counsel for the Pennsylvania State
Conference of the NAACP, League
of Women Voters of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphians Organized to
Witness, Empower and Rebuild,
Common Cause Pennsylvania,
Black Political Empowerment
Project, Make the Road
Pennsylvania, Barry M. Seastead,
Marlene G. Gutierrez, Aynne
Margaret Pleban Polinski, Joel
Bencan, and Laurence M. Smith*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, on the date set forth below, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing Motion to Amend to be served via the Court's electronic filing system upon all counsel of record.

Dated: May 17, 2024
/s/ Ari Savitzky

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIANS ORGANIZED TO WITNESS, EMPOWER AND REBUILD, COMMON CAUSE PENNSYLVANIA, BLACK POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT PROJECT, MAKE THE ROAD PENNSYLVANIA, ~~JEAN TERRIZZI~~, BARRY SEASTEAD, ~~MARJORIE BOYLE~~, MARLENE GUTIERREZ, ~~DEBORAH DIEHL~~, AYNNE POLINSKI, JOEL BENCAN, and LAURENCE SMITH,

Plaintiffs,

v.

~~LEIGH M. CHAPMAN~~ AL SCHMIDT, in ~~her~~ his official capacity as ~~Acting~~ Secretary of the Commonwealth,
ADAMS COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
ARMSTRONG COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BEAVER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BEDFORD COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BERKS COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BLAIR COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BRADFORD COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BUCKS COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BUTLER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CAMBRIA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CAMERON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CARBON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CENTRE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CHESTER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CLARION COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CLEARFIELD COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CLINTON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
COLUMBIA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CRAWFORD COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
DAUPHIN COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
DELAWARE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,

Civ. No. 22-339

ELK COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, ERIE
COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
FAYETTE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
FOREST COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
FULTON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
GREENE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
INDIANA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
JUNIATA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
LACKAWANNA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
LANCASTER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
LAWRENCE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
LEBANON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
LEHIGH COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
LUZERNE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
LYCOMING COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
MCKEAN COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
MERCER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
MIFFLIN COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
MONROE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
MONTOUR COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY
BOARD OF ELECTIONS, PERRY COUNTY BOARD
OF ELECTIONS, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY BOARD
OF ELECTIONS, PIKE COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, POTTER COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, SNYDER COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, SOMERSET COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, SULLIVAN COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY BOARD
OF ELECTIONS, TIOGA COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, UNION COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, VENANGO COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, WARREN COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, WASHINGTON COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, WAYNE COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, WESTMORELAND COUNTY BOARD
OF ELECTIONS, WYOMING COUNTY BOARD OF

ELECTIONS, and YORK COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS,

Defendants.

**AMENDED COMPLAINT
FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs—nonpartisan organizations dedicated to promoting American democracy and the participation of Pennsylvania voters in our shared civic enterprise, and a bipartisan group of Pennsylvania voters, ages 64 through 95, all of whom cast mail ballots in the 2022 election—bring this Complaint for declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 52 U.S.C. § 10101 to ensure that qualified Pennsylvania voters are not disenfranchised based on an immaterial paperwork error.

2. Defendants, Pennsylvania’s Acting Secretary of the Commonwealth and the 67 Pennsylvania county boards of elections, will not count thousands of timely-received mail ballots submitted for the November 2022 election and future elections by otherwise qualified voters based on a meaningless technicality—that the ballots are missing a handwritten date next to their signature on the return envelope, or because the handwritten date is somehow “wrong.” This refusal to count timely mail ballots submitted by otherwise eligible voters because of a trivial paperwork error violates the Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act, which makes it unlawful to deny the right to vote based on an “error or omission” on a voting-related “record or paper” that is “not material in determining whether [a voter] is qualified under State

law to vote in [the] election.” 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B). Because mail ballots in Pennsylvania may, under state law, be completed at “any time,” and because their timeliness is determined by when a local county board of elections receives and date-stamps the ballot, the presence or absence of a handwritten date on the envelope is utterly immaterial to determining whether the ballot was timely received, much less to assessing a voter’s qualifications. *See Migliori v. Cohen*, 36 F.4th 153, 164 (3d Cir.), *vacated as moot*, No. 22-30, 2022 WL 6571686 (U.S. Oct. 11, 2022).

3. In addition to the Materiality Provision, Defendants’ refusal to count timely-received mail ballots based on an immaterial paperwork error also violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment because it imposes arbitrary distinctions between different mail ballot voters that are unsupported by any legitimate government interest (let alone a compelling one). Defendants’ refusal to count timely-received mail ballots on this basis also violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments by imposing an undue and unjustified burden on the right to vote.

4. The Plaintiff organizations represent the interests of their combined thousands of members. Many of the Plaintiff organizations’ members are qualified and registered Pennsylvania voters who timely voted by mail-in ballot, some of whom were or will be directly affected by Defendants’ enforcement of the immaterial envelope-date rule in 2022 as well as future elections. The Plaintiff organizations’ expansive get-out-the-vote and voter education efforts are also burdened, even undermined, by hyper-technical rules that disenfranchise thousands of Pennsylvania voters based on an inconsequential paperwork error.

5. As for the individual voter Plaintiffs, they seek to vindicate their fundamental right to vote, which includes having their votes for federal, state, and local offices counted. The individual Plaintiffs, all of whom were disenfranchised by Defendants' actions, care deeply about their right to vote for numerous reasons, including ensuring representation for themselves and their families, and making themselves heard on the issues that matter to them.

6. Absent declaratory and injunctive relief from this court, the individual voter plaintiffs and the organizational plaintiffs and their members will suffer irreparable harm.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. Plaintiffs bring this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to enforce the rights guaranteed by 52 U.S.C. § 10101 and the First and Fourteenth Amendments. Alternatively, Plaintiffs bring suit directly under Section 10101 via the implied right of action contained within 52 U.S.C. § 10101.

8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (federal question jurisdiction) and 1343 (civil rights cases).

9. Declaratory relief is authorized by Rule 57 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

10. Venue in this district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims occurred in this district and several Defendants conduct business in this district. And venue in the Erie Division is appropriate because the Defendants include the boards of elections in Crawford,

Elk, Erie, Forest, McKean, Venango, and Warren Counties, and the Plaintiffs include organizations with members in those counties as well as individual voters who vote in Crawford and Warren counties. *See* W.D. Pa. LCvR 3.

PARTIES

11. The Pennsylvania State Conference of the NAACP (“the State Conference”) is a non-profit, non-partisan organization that works to improve the political, educational, social, and economic status of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities, to eliminate racial prejudice, and to take lawful action to secure the elimination of racial discrimination, among other objectives. The State Conference has thousands of members who live and/or work in Pennsylvania, many of whom are registered to vote in Pennsylvania and are at risk of disenfranchisement if Defendants fail to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope.

12. The State Conference advocates for civil rights, including voting rights, for Black Americans, both nationally and in Pennsylvania. Every election cycle, the State Conference engages in efforts to get out the vote, including by educating Black voters in Pennsylvania on different methods of voting, providing educational guides on local candidates to increase voter engagement, and focusing on strategies to eliminate Black voter suppression both nationally and in Pennsylvania.

13. Defendants’ failure to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope will disenfranchise potentially thousands of voters, directly affecting the State Conference’s members

and interfering with its ability to carry out its mission of increasing voter turnout and participation. Defendants' failure to count such ballots also has caused and will cause the State Conference to divert resources in this and future elections from its existing voter education and mobilization efforts towards investigating and educating voters about any available cure processes or to advocate that new processes be developed to ensure that voters who are eligible and registered and who submitted their ballots on time are not disenfranchised by a trivial paperwork mistake.

14. The League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania ("the League") is a nonpartisan statewide non-profit formed in 1920. The League and its members are dedicated to helping the people of Pennsylvania exercise their right to vote, as protected by the law. The League has 2,500 members across Pennsylvania, including in Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, McKean, Venango, and Warren Counties. Members of the League are registered voters in Pennsylvania who regularly vote in state and federal elections, including by mail or absentee ballot. The League's members are at risk of disenfranchisement if Defendants fail to count ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect handwritten date on the return envelope.

15. The League's mission includes voter registration, education, and get-out-the-vote drives. The League conducts voter-registration drives, staffs nonpartisan voter-registration tables, educates incarcerated and formerly incarcerated individuals about their voting rights, and works with local high schools to register new 18-year-old voters. It also maintains an online database called VOTE411, a nonpartisan and free digital voter resource with information available in both

English and Spanish, including voter guides, candidate information, polling rules and locations, and more.

16. Defendants' failure to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope will disenfranchise potentially thousands of voters, thus directly affecting the League's members and interfering with the League's ability to carry out its mission of increasing voter turnout and participation. And both now and especially in future elections, the Defendants' enforcement of the immaterial envelope-date rule has caused and will cause the League to divert resources from its existing voter-mobilization and education efforts towards identifying voters who neglected to write the date on the return envelope, educating voters about any available cure processes, and advocating for new cure processes to be developed in real time at the county level. For future elections, the League will be forced to dedicate resources to educating voters about strict compliance with hyper-technical rules of Pennsylvania election law so that voters are not disenfranchised over trivial and immaterial paperwork errors.

17. Philadelphians Organized to Witness, Empower and Rebuild ("POWER") is a Pennsylvania nonprofit founded in 2011 to advance concrete policy changes to transform and strengthen communities. POWER is an organization of more than 100 congregations of various faith traditions, cultures and neighborhoods committed to racial and economic justice on a livable planet. One of its five priority areas is civic engagement and organizing communities so that the voices of all faiths, races and income levels are counted and have a say in government.

18. POWER engages directly with people who live in the communities that its member congregations serve. Its civic engagement efforts include voter education programs, voter registration drives, information about applying for mail ballots, completing them properly and returning them on time, and “Souls to the Polls” efforts to encourage congregants to vote. In the 2020 election cycle, POWER contacted more than 700,000 voters and plans to reach a similar number in 2022.

19. In the three weeks leading up to this November’s election, POWER launched a three-week bus tour to promote a vision for building a community in Pennsylvania rooted in inclusivity, diversity and justice. The bus tour scheduled numerous events, including voter registration canvasses and voter education programs that provide information on mail voting.

20. Because of Defendants’ failure to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope, POWER must divert its limited resources to re-contacting voters to make sure they dated their ballots. Refusing to count votes based on immaterial paperwork errors has a suppressive effect on the communities POWER serves by erecting yet another roadblock preventing them from voting and having their votes counted. In this, as well as future elections, the Defendants’ enforcement of the immaterial envelope-date rule has caused and will cause POWER to divert resources from its existing voter-mobilization and education efforts towards counteracting the disenfranchising effects of the strict enforcement of the envelope-date requirement.

21. Common Cause Pennsylvania (“Common Cause”) is a non-profit political advocacy organization and a chapter of the national Common Cause organization. Common Cause has approximately 36,000 members and supporters in Pennsylvania. These members live in all 67 counties of Pennsylvania, and many members are registered voters in Pennsylvania who are at risk of disenfranchisement if Defendants fail to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope.

22. Common Cause seeks to increase the level of voter registration and voter participation in Pennsylvania elections, especially in communities that are historically underserved and whose populations have a low propensity for voting. Many of these communities are communities of color.

23. In preparation for the statewide election, Common Cause mobilizes hundreds of volunteers to help fellow Pennsylvanians navigate the voting process and cast their votes without obstruction, confusion, or intimidation. Common Cause leads the nonpartisan Election Protection volunteer program, which aims to ensure voters have access to the ballot box, provide voters with necessary voting information and answer their questions, quickly identify and correct any problems at polling places, and gather information to identify potential barriers to voting. Because of Defendants’ refusal to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope, in this and future elections Common Cause was required and will be required to divert resources from its existing efforts towards educating voters about the drastic consequences of failing to comply with a

trivial paperwork requirement that was previously understood (including by a panel of federal judges) to be superfluous, and about any available cure processes to prevent the disenfranchisement of its members and other Pennsylvania voters.

24. Black Political Empowerment Project (“B-PEP”) is a non-profit, non-partisan organization that has worked since 1986 to ensure that the Pittsburgh African-American community votes in every election. B-PEP has numerous supporters, of various ages and races, throughout the Pittsburgh Region, working with numerous community organizations to empower Black and brown communities.

25. During every election cycle, B-PEP’s work includes voter registration drives, get-out-the-vote activities, education and outreach about the voting process, and election-protection work. B-PEP focuses these activities in predominantly Black neighborhoods in Allegheny County, with some efforts in Westmoreland and Washington Counties. In preparation for the November 8, 2022, election, B-PEP’s work has included educating its members and voters in predominantly Black communities about the importance of voting, and about how to vote, either in person or by mail. B-PEP’s members include many older voters, who are at particularly high risk of having their ballots disqualified for minor errors, such as omitting the date on the mail-in-ballot-return envelope. B-PEP has an interest in preventing the disenfranchisement of eligible voters who seek to have their votes counted.

26. Make the Road Pennsylvania (“Make the Road PA”) is a not-for-profit, member-led organization formed in 2014 that builds the power of the working-class in Latino and other communities to achieve dignity and justice through organizing,

policy innovation, and education services. Make the Road PA's more than 10,000 members are primarily working-class residents of Pennsylvania, many in underserved communities. Many members of Make the Road PA are registered voters in Pennsylvania and are at risk of disenfranchisement if Defendants fail to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope.

27. Make the Road PA's work includes voter protection, voter advocacy and voter education on, for example, how to register to vote, how to apply for mail-in/absentee ballots, how to return mail-in/absentee ballots, and where to vote. Make the Road PA has run active programs to register voters in historically underserved communities of color, especially in Berks, Bucks, Lehigh, Northampton and Philadelphia Counties.

28. Defendants' failure to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope will disenfranchise potentially thousands of voters, thus directly affecting Make the Road PA's members and interfering with Make the Road's ability to carry out its mission of increasing voter turnout and participation. Indeed, because Make the Road PA's efforts are focused on communities where some voters are not native English speakers, the risk that some voters may make a minor paperwork mistake in filling out various forms related to mail or absentee ballot voting is heightened. For example, if a voter followed the date sequencing convention used by many other countries, they may have transposed the day before the month in dating their outer return envelope—

and, on information and belief, that would constitute an “incorrect” date under Defendants’ standards. Defendants’ failure to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope in this and future elections also has caused and will cause Make the Road to divert resources from its existing efforts towards focusing voters on trivial, technical mail ballot rules and towards investigating and educating voters about any available cure processes that might be available for the thousands who will invariably be disenfranchised by a trivial paperwork mistake under Defendants’ current policy.

29. ~~Jean Terrizzi is a Philadelphia voter facing disenfranchisement by Defendants solely because her timely received mail ballot purportedly lacks a date next to the signature on the outer return envelope. Jean Terrizzi is 95 years old and has lived on the same block in Philadelphia for her entire life. She is qualified to vote in Pennsylvania, has been voting regularly in Philadelphia for decades, and has been voting by mail for the past few years. For the November 8, 2022 election, Terrizzi properly requested a mail in ballot, marked her ballot, and inserted it into the secrecy envelope and then into an outer envelope on which she signed the declaration. Terrizzi believed she had followed all of the instructions and returned her mail ballot weeks before Election Day. She does not have an email address and did not receive any notification from Defendants that there was any problem with her ballot. She learned on the Sunday before Election Day, after being contacted by a reporter, that her ballot would not be counted. She is physically immobile and was not able to attempt to cure by voting provisionally in person. Voting is important to Terrizzi~~

~~because she wants to elect leaders who will support her children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren living in the Philadelphia area, and she wants her vote for federal and state offices to count in this election. A true and correct copy of Terrizzi's declaration is attached as Ex. A [INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK].~~

30. Barry M. Seastead is a Warren County voter facing disenfranchisement by Defendants solely because his timely-received mail ballot has a purportedly incorrect date next to the signature on the outer return envelope. Seastead is a 68-year-old retired welder. He has been a registered voter in Warren County for decades, ever since he was legally eligible to vote. He votes regularly, and has been voting by mail for the past few years. For the November 8, 2022 election, Seastead properly requested a mail-in ballot, marked his ballot, and inserted it into the secrecy envelope and then into an outer envelope on which he signed the declaration. Seastead also believes he wrote the date on which he filled out the ballot, and he is unaware of why the Warren County Board of Elections rejected the date he wrote as "incorrect." Because Warren County did not provide him with any notice of its determination that the date he wrote was incorrect, he had no opportunity to cure any defect regarding the date on his outer return envelope prior to Election Day and only learned after Election Day that his vote was not counted. Voting is important to Seastead because he is the grandson of an immigrant and believes that voting is the foundation of this country, and he wants his vote for federal and state offices to count in this election. A true and correct copy of Seastead's declaration is attached as Ex. AB.

31. [INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK].

~~31. Marjorie Boyle is a Crawford County voter facing disenfranchisement by Defendants solely because her timely received mail ballot has a missing or purportedly incorrect date next to the signature on the outer return envelope. Boyle is 76 years old. Before her retirement, she performed clerical work assisting with subsidized housing applications. Boyle is a qualified voter who has been registered to vote in Crawford County since moving there in 2006. For the November 8, 2022 election, Boyle properly requested a mail in ballot, marked her ballot, and inserted it into the secrecy envelope and then into an outer envelope on which she signed the declaration. She read all the instructions and recalls writing a date while completing her ballot, and she believed she had completed all of the requisite steps. Because Crawford County did not provide her with any notice of the missing date, she had no opportunity to cure any defect regarding the date on her outer return envelope prior to Election Day and only learned after Election Day that her vote was not counted. Voting is important to Boyle because she believes voting allows her to stand up for her rights and issues that are important to her, and she wants her vote for federal and state offices to count in this election. A true and correct copy of Boyle's declaration is attached as Ex. B.~~

32. Marlene G. Gutierrez is a York County voter facing disenfranchisement by Defendants solely because her timely-received mail ballot lacks a date next to the signature on the outer return envelope. Gutierrez is 64 years old. She works as a corporate travel agent. She first registered to vote in York County when she was 18 years old, and after residing elsewhere for several years, she most recently registered

to vote in York County when she moved back in September 2020. She has been regularly voting by mail for at least twenty years. For the November 8, 2022 election, Gutierrez properly requested a mail-in ballot, marked her ballot, and inserted it into the secrecy envelope and then into an outer envelope on which she signed the declaration. Gutierrez believed she had followed all of the instructions but learned on Election Day that her ballot would not be counted, and she did not have time to cure her ballot. Voting is important to Gutierrez because she wants her preferred political party to represent her, and she wants her vote for federal and state offices to count in this election. A true and correct copy of Gutierrez's declaration is attached as Ex. BD.

33. [INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK].

~~33.—Deborah Diehl is a York County voter facing disenfranchisement by Defendants solely because her timely received mail ballot has a missing or purportedly incorrect date next to the signature on the outer return envelope. Diehl is 67 years old. She is a retired nurse. Diehl is a qualified voter who participates regularly in elections: she has been registered to vote in York County for 23 years, and has been a registered Pennsylvania voter since she was 18 years old. She has been voting by mail since 2018 because of a disability. For the November 8, 2022 election, Diehl properly requested a mail-in ballot, marked her ballot, and inserted it into the secrecy envelope and then into an outer envelope on which she signed the declaration. Because York County did not provide her with any notice of the missing date, she had no opportunity to cure any defect regarding the date on her outer return~~

~~envelope prior to Election Day and only learned after Election Day that her vote was not counted. Voting is important to Diehl because she strongly believes in exercising her constitutional right to vote and she wants her vote for federal and state offices to count in this election. A true and correct copy of Diehl's declaration is attached as Ex. E.~~

34. Aynne Margaret Pleban Polinski is a York County voter who is facing disenfranchisement by Defendants solely because her timely-received mail ballot lacks a date next to the signature on the outer return envelope. Polinski is 71 years old. She is a retired art educator, art therapist, and professional artist. Polinski is a qualified voter who participates regularly in elections: she has been a registered voter in York County since 2016 and a registered voter in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania since she was 18 years old. Polinski has been voting by mail since the June 2020 presidential primary because of the COVID-19 pandemic. For the November 8, 2022 election, Polinski properly requested a mail-in ballot, marked her ballot, and inserted it into the secrecy envelope and then into an outer envelope on which she signed the declaration. Because York County did not provide her with any notice of the missing date, she had no opportunity to cure any defect regarding the date on her outer return envelope prior to Election Day and only learned after Election Day that her vote was not counted. Voting is important to Polinski because she believes everyone has a right to support their preferred candidate and policies, and she wants her vote for federal and state offices to count in this election. A true and correct copy of Polinski's declaration is attached as Ex. CF.

35. Joel Bencan is a Montgomery County voter facing disenfranchisement by Defendants solely because his timely-received mail ballot has a purportedly-incorrect date next to the signature on the outer return envelope. Bencan is 71 years old. He is a retired pharmacist. He has been a registered voter for decades and has participated regularly in elections since the Nixon Administration. Bencan began voting by mail in 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic and has continued since then to vote by mail. For the November 8, 2022 election, Bencan properly requested a mail-in ballot, marked his ballot, and inserted it into the secrecy envelope and then into an outer envelope on which he signed the declaration. Bencan also recalls writing the date on which he filled out the ballot, and he is unaware of why the Montgomery County Board of Elections rejected the date he wrote as “incorrect.” Because Montgomery County did not provide him with any notice of its determination that the date he wrote was incorrect, he had no opportunity to cure any defect regarding the date on his outer return envelope prior to Election Day. Voting is important to Bencan because he believes each individual vote can make a difference, and he wants his vote for federal and state offices to count in this election. A true and correct copy of Bencan’s declaration is attached as Ex. [DG](#).

36. Laurence M. Smith is a Montgomery County voter who is facing disenfranchisement by Defendants solely because his timely-received mail ballot has a missing or purportedly-incorrect date next to the signature on the outer return envelope. Smith is 78 years old. Before his retirement, he worked as an entrepreneur in the medical services industry. He has been a registered voter for decades, and he

has been voting regularly in Montgomery County since moving there in 1991, including voting by mail since 2020. For the November 8, 2022 election, Smith properly requested a mail-in ballot, marked his ballot, and inserted it into the secrecy envelope and then into an outer envelope on which he signed the declaration. Smith believed he had followed all of the necessary steps to complete the declaration, and he is unaware of what the Montgomery County Board of Elections concluded was wrong with the date form. Because Montgomery County did not provide him with any notice of its determination about the date form on his outer return envelope, he had no opportunity to cure any defect prior to Election Day. Voting is important to Smith because Smith is concerned with the increasing polarization across the country, and he wants his vote for federal and state offices to count in this election. A true and correct copy of Smith's declaration is attached as Ex. EH.

37. Defendant ~~Acting Secretary Leigh Chapman~~ Al Schmidt has the duty “[t]o receive from county boards of elections the returns of primaries and elections, to canvass and compute the votes cast for candidates and upon ballot questions as required by the provisions of this act; to proclaim the results of such primaries and elections, and to issue certificates of election to the successful candidates at such elections.” 25 Pa. Stat. § 2621(f). Defendant ~~Acting Secretary Chapman~~ has and/or his predecessors in office have issued guidance to county boards of elections that timely-submitted mail-in ballots that are determined to have a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope must be segregated and excluded from tabulation for the 2022 election.

38. Defendant County Boards of Elections are county-level executive agencies established under the Pennsylvania Election Code with jurisdiction over the conduct of primaries and elections in each of their respective counties. *See* 25 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 2641. Each elections board Defendant manages all aspects of elections in its respective county. *Id.* Their authority includes canvassing and computing the votes cast in each county's election districts and then certifying the results of each race to Pennsylvania's Secretary of the Commonwealth. *See* 25 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 2642.

FACTS

A. Pennsylvania's Mail Ballot Rules

39. Pennsylvania has long provided absentee-ballot options for voters who cannot attend a polling place on election day. *See* 25 P.S. § 3146.1–3146.9. In 2019, Pennsylvania enacted new mail-in voting provisions, which allow all registered, eligible voters to vote by mail. Act of Oct 31, 2019, P.L. 552, No. 77, § 8.

40. A voter seeking to vote by mail must complete an application and have their identity and qualifications verified. The voter must provide their name, address, and proof of identification to their county board of elections. 25 P.S. §§ 3146.2, 3150.12. Such proof of identification may include, among other things, a Pennsylvania driver's license number or the last four digits of the voter's social security number. 25 P.S. § 2602(z.5)(3). As part of the application process, voters provide all the information necessary for county boards of elections to verify that they are qualified to vote in Pennsylvania—namely, that they are at least 18 years old, have been a U.S. citizen for at least one month, have resided in the election district

for at least 30 days, and are not incarcerated on a felony conviction. 25 Pa. C.S. § 1301.

41. After the application is submitted, the county board of elections confirms applicants' qualifications by verifying their proof of identification and comparing the information on the application with information contained in a voter's record. 25 P.S. §§ 3146.2b, 3150.12b; *see also id.* § 3146.8(g)(4).¹ The county board's determinations on that score are conclusive as to voter eligibility unless challenged prior to Election Day. *Id.* Once the county board verifies the voter's identity and eligibility, it sends a mail-ballot package that contains a ballot, a "secrecy envelope" marked with the words "Official Election Ballot," and the pre-addressed outer return envelope, on which a voter declaration form is printed (the "Return Envelope"). *Id.* §§ 3146.6(a), 3150.16(a). Poll books kept by the county show which voters have requested mail ballots and which have returned them. *Id.* §§ 3146.6(b)(3), 3150.16(b)(3).

42. At "any time" after receiving their mail-ballot package, the voter marks their ballot, puts it inside the secrecy envelope, and places the secrecy envelope in the Return Envelope. 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(a), 3150.16(a). The voter delivers the ballot, in the requisite envelopes, by mail or in person to their county board of elections. To be considered timely, a county board of elections must receive a ballot by 8 p.m. on Election Day. *Id.* §§ 3146.6(c), 3150.16(c). Upon receipt of a mail ballot, county boards

¹ *See also* Pa. Dep't of State, *Guidance Concerning Examination of Absentee and Mail-In Ballot Return Envelopes* at 2 (Sept. 11, 2020), <https://www.dos.pa.gov/VotingElections/OtherServicesEvents/Documents/Examination%20of%20Absentee%20and%20Mail-In%20Ballot%20Return%20Envelopes.pdf>.

of elections stamp the Return Envelope with the date of receipt to confirm its timeliness and log it in the Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors (“SURE”) system, the voter registration system used to generate poll books.²

43. Timely absentee and mail-in ballots that county boards of elections have verified consistent with the procedures set forth in § 3146.8(g)(3), that have not been challenged, and for which there is no proof that the voter died prior to Election Day are counted and included with the election results. *Id.* § 3146.8(d), (g)(4).

44. Pennsylvania’s adoption of mail voting has been a boon for voter participation in the Commonwealth. For example, in 2020, 2.7 million Pennsylvanians voted by absentee or mail ballot.³

45. In Pennsylvania’s 2022 general election, approximately 1.4 million mail ballots were requested.

B. Litigation Over the Envelope-Date Requirement

46. This case involves the instructions regarding the Return Envelope in which a voter places their mail ballot, in particular the direction that a voter “shall ... fill out, date and sign the declaration printed on such envelope.” *See* 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(a), 3150.16(a). The issue is whether a qualified, registered voter who (1) applies for and obtains a mail ballot, (2) fills it out, places it in the secrecy envelope

² *See, e.g.,* Pa. Dep’t of State, *Guidance Concerning Examination of Absentee and Mail-In Ballot Return Envelopes* at 2–3 (Sept. 11, 2020).

³ Pa. Dep’t of State, *Report on the 2020 General Election* at 9 (May 14, 2021), <https://www.dos.pa.gov/VotingElections/Documents/2020-General-Election-Report.pdf>. For ease of reference, the term “mail ballots” is used herein to encompass both absentee and mail ballots. The relevant rules governing the treatment of absentee and mail ballots are identical.

and the Return Envelope, and signs the declaration on the Return Envelope, and then (3) timely returns the envelope to their local board of elections by 8 p.m. on Election Day as confirmed by an official date stamp, may nevertheless have their vote invalidated because they did not add a superfluous handwritten date next to their signature on the Return Envelope, or because the date they wrote was deemed “incorrect” by a county board of elections.

47. The envelope-dating provision has been the subject of repeated litigation and guidance from the Department of State, including a unanimous Third Circuit panel decision (which was later vacated as moot) that refusing to count ballots on that basis violates federal law.

i. *In re Canvass*

48. In 2020, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the context of a fast-moving post-election lawsuit, concluded 3-1-3 that otherwise valid mail ballots contained in signed but undated Return Envelopes would be counted in that election. *In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of Nov. 3, 2020 Gen. Election*, 241 A.3d 1058, 1062 (Pa. 2020).

49. The decision from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania primarily concerned the construction of state law and did not produce a single majority opinion. But a majority of the Court suggested (albeit without deciding) that invalidating votes for failure to comply with the envelope-dating provision “could lead to a violation of federal law by asking the state to deny the right to vote for immaterial reasons,” contrary to the Materiality Provision. *In re Canvass*, 241 A.3d 1058 at 1074

n.5 (opinion announcing the judgment for three Justices); *id.* at 1089 n.54 (Wecht, J., concurring and dissenting) (expressing similar concern). Indeed, Justice Wecht was so concerned that he urged the Pennsylvania General Assembly to review the Election Code with “[the Materiality Provision] in mind.” *Id.*

ii. *Migliori*

50. Earlier this year, a unanimous panel of the Third Circuit concluded that disenfranchising voters based on the envelope-dating provision would violate the Materiality Provision. *Migliori*, 36 F.4th at 162–64; *id.* at 164–66 (Matey, J., concurring).⁴

51. In the 2021 Lehigh County elections, 257 timely-received mail ballots (1% of all mail ballots) were initially excluded based on mail-ballot voters’ inadvertent failure to handwrite a date on the Return Envelope. Three-quarters of the affected voters were over 65 years old, and fifteen of them were older than 90.⁵

52. Consistent with the then-current guidance from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Lehigh County Board of Elections counted ballots where the Return Envelopes had “wrong” dates on them, *e.g.*, a voter wrote their own birthdate instead of the date they signed the envelope. As the county clerk explained, he did so because state law “doesn’t say what date.”

⁴ The undersigned counsel represented the plaintiff voters at all stages of the *Migliori* litigation.

⁵ These and other facts from the *Migliori* record are drawn from Joint App’x, *Migliori v. Cohen*, No. 22-1499 (3d Cir.), Dkt.33-2.

53. The Lehigh County Board of Elections ultimately voted to count the 257 mail ballots without a date on the outer envelope, explaining, among other reasons, that the voters had made a “technical error,” that there was no question that the ballots were “received on time,” that “the signatures [on the Return Envelopes] match the poll book,” and that the directive on the Return Envelope to include a date was in small print and could have been made “much more visible to the voters.”

54. However, a candidate for County Court of Common Pleas, who was then leading the vote count by less than 257 votes, challenged the county board’s decision in state court. A divided panel of the Commonwealth Court eventually ruled in his favor in an unpublished decision that briefly mentioned, but did not resolve, the Materiality Provision issue. *See Ritter v. Lehigh Cnty. Bd. of Elections*, No. 1322 C.D. 2021, 272 A.3d 989 (Tbl.), 2022 WL 16577 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 3, 2022), *appeal denied*, 271 A.3d 1285 (Pa. 2022).

55. A bipartisan group of voters then sued in federal court. After a district judge dismissed their case on procedural grounds, a unanimous three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit reversed, upholding plaintiffs’ right to have their votes counted under federal law. *See Migliori*, 36 F.4th at 162–64; *see also id.* 164–66 (Matey, J., concurring). The court concluded that because omitting the handwritten date on the Return Envelope was not “material in determining whether [a voter] is qualified to vote under Pennsylvania law,” disenfranchising voters based on that omission violated federal law, namely, the Materiality Provision. *Id.* at 162–63. Judge Matey concurred that the defendants had offered “no evidence,

and little argument, that the date requirement for voter declarations under the Pennsylvania Election Code ... is material as defined in § 10101(a)(2)(B).” *Migliori*, 36 F.4th at 165 (Matey, J., concurring). The court ordered Lehigh County to count the 257 mail ballots in undated envelopes.

56. The Court of Common Pleas candidate pressing the appeal, David Ritter, then sought a stay from the U.S. Supreme Court.

57. The Supreme Court denied the stay, with three justices dissenting, thus allowing (indeed, requiring) Lehigh County to count the 257 mail ballots. *See Ritter v. Migliori*, 142 S. Ct. 1824 (2022) (mem.). The 2021 election was then certified with all the ballots counted, which the parties agreed mooted the controversy. The Supreme Court later granted Ritter’s request to vacate the Third Circuit’s decision as moot, pursuant to *United States v. Munsingwear, Inc.*, 340 U.S. 36 (1950), which the Court did in a short-form order that did not question the correctness of the Third Circuit’s decision, *see Ritter v. Migliori*, No. 22-30, 2022 WL 6571686 (U.S. Oct. 11, 2022). Vacatur for mootness is not a merits determination and decisions that have been vacated as moot are still “persuasive” authority. *See Polychrome Int’l Corp. v. Krigger*, 5 F.3d 1522, 1534 (3d Cir. 1993).

iii. *McCormick and Berks County*

58. After the Third Circuit’s *Migliori* decision, the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania twice held that such mail ballots must be counted as a matter of both state and federal law in suits arising out of the 2022 primary. *Chapman v. Berks Cnty. Bd. of Elections*, No. 355 M.D. 2022, 2022 WL 4100998, at *12–*29 (Pa. Commw.

Ct. Aug. 19, 2022); *McCormick for U.S. Senate v. Chapman*, No. 286 M.D. 2022, 2022 WL 2900112, at *9–*15 (Pa. Commw. Ct. June 2, 2022). These decisions agreed with the *Migliori* panel that the federal Materiality Provision required that result. *See, e.g., Berks Cnty.*, 2022 WL 4100998, at *12–*29 (concluding that “the failure of an elector to handwrite a date on the declaration on the return envelope does not relate to the timeliness of the ballot or the qualification of the elector”).

59. Consistent with those decisions, the Secretary of the Commonwealth advised counties in the months leading up to the 2022 election to count otherwise valid and timely-received mail ballots even where voters omitted a handwritten date, or wrote a plainly wrong date like a birthdate, on the Return Envelope.⁶ The Secretary reaffirmed that guidance after the U.S. Supreme Court vacated on mootness grounds the Third Circuit’s *Migliori* decision.⁷

iv. *Ball v. Chapman*

60. On October 16, 2022, less than a week after the vacatur of the *Migliori* decision, and with voting in the 2022 election already underway, a group of partisan petitioners brought a King’s Bench petition in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

⁶ *See* Pa. Dep’t of State, *Guidance Concerning Examination of Absentee and Mail-in Ballot Return Envelopes* (Sept. 26, 2022), <https://www.dos.pa.gov/VotingElections/OtherServicesEvents/Documents/2022-09-26-Examination-Absentee-Mail-In-Ballot-Return-Envelopes-3.0.pdf> (advising county boards of elections to “include[] in the canvass and pre-canvass ... [a]ny ballot-return envelope that is undated or dated with an incorrect date but has been timely received”).

⁷ *See* Pennsylvania Pressroom, *Acting Secretary of State Issues Statement on SCOTUS Order on Undated Mail Ballots* (Oct. 11, 2022), <https://www.media.pa.gov/Pages/State-details.aspx?newsid=536>.

seeking to invalidate mail ballots with no handwritten date on the Return Envelope or with an “incorrect” handwritten date on the Return Envelope.

61. On November 1, 2022, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania issued an order directing that the mail ballots at issue should be segregated and not counted, but indicating that the Court, which currently has only six justices, was deadlocked on whether the federal Materiality Provision prohibited disenfranchising voters on that basis.

62. Following that decision, on November 1, 2022, the Department of State’s Deputy Secretary for Elections and Commissions, Jonathan Marks, sent an email to counties advising elections officials of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania’s order to “refrain from counting any absentee and mail-in ballots received for the November 8, 2022 general election that are contained in undated or incorrectly dated outer envelopes,” and to “**segregate and preserve** any ballots contained in undated or incorrectly dated outer envelopes.” Deputy Secretary Marks instructed that the elections officials “**must remember to do two things** as [they] pre-canvass and canvass absentee and mail-in ballots: Segregate AND preserve these undated and incorrectly dated ballots; and Do not count the votes cast on ballots with undated or incorrectly dated ballots.” A true and correct copy of the email is attached as Ex. [F1](#) (all emphasis in original email).

63. On November 3, Acting Secretary Chapman issued new guidance, instructing counties that “ballots which are administratively determined to be undated or incorrectly dated” should be coded as “CANC – NO SIGNATURE within

the SURE system” (*i.e.*, should be cancelled and not accepted) and “segregated from other ballots.” A true and correct copy of the guidance is attached as Ex. [GJ](#).

64. On November 5, 2022, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania issued a supplemental order stating that “incorrectly dated outer envelopes” include “(1) mail-in ballot outer envelopes with dates that fall outside the date range of September 19, 2022 through November 8, 2022; and (2) absentee ballot outer envelopes with dates that fall outside the date range of August 30, 2022 through November 8, 2022.” A true and correct copy of that supplemental order is attached as Ex. [HK](#).

C. Pennsylvania’s 2022 Election

65. On information and belief, as of November 15, 2022, the Defendant county boards of elections had recorded their receipt of 1,244,072 mail ballots in the Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors.

66. In the 2022 midterm election, which involved elections for the U.S. Senate, U.S. House of Representatives, and Pennsylvania House and Senate offices, the Defendant county boards of elections segregated thousands of mail-in ballots based on missing or incorrect dates on their outer return envelopes. For example, on information and belief:

- a. As of November 16, 2022, Philadelphia had segregated 2,143 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes and 460 ballots that listed purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- b. As of November 7, 2022, Allegheny County had segregated 369 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes and 551 ballots that listed purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- c. As of November 18, 2022, Lehigh County had segregated a total of 223 ballots because there were no dates or purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.

- d. As of November 5, 2022, Lackawanna County reported that it had segregated 186 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes.
- e. As of November 22, 2022, Erie County had segregated 122 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes and 49 ballots that listed purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- f. As of November 7, 2022, Beaver County had segregated 159 ballots with missing or purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- g. As of November 7, 2022, Butler County had segregated 64 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes.
- h. As of November 21, 2022, Blair County had segregated 26 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes and 28 ballots that listed purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- i. As of November 18, 2022, Crawford County had segregated a total of 51 ballots because there were no dates or purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- j. As of November 7, 2022, Forest County had segregated 39 ballots with missing or incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- k. As of November 7, 2022, Perry County had segregated 25 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes and 4 ballots that listed purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- l. As of November 10, 2022, Bucks County had segregated 19 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes and 7 ballots that listed purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- m. As of November 14, 2022, Warren County had segregated 10 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes and 8 ballots that listed purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- n. As of November 7, 2022, Mifflin County had segregated 7 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes.
- o. As of November 7, 2022, Cameron County had segregated 5 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes.
- p. As of November 5, 2022, Union County had segregated 5 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes.

67. The above represents only a fraction of the total number of voters affected by this issue, as Plaintiffs have not yet been able to gather data for many of the counties not listed above. In Erie County, for instance, 26,170 voters submitted mail or absentee ballots, meaning the 171 segregated ballots represent approximately .7% of all such ballots cast in that county. And in Forest County, the 39 segregated ballots represent more than 9% of the 412 total mail ballots submitted in that county. Well over a million people voted by mail ballot in 2022. Across the Commonwealth, .7% of all mail ballot voters would represent more than 8,129 votes, and 9% of mail ballot voters would represent more than 117,764 votes.

68. On information and belief, at least 20 counties provided no advance notice to voters that their ballots would not be counted due to the envelope-date rule and/or forbade voters who had their ballot set aside due to the immaterial envelope-date rule from voting provisionally to cure the problem. Many voters, including Plaintiffs Seastead, ~~Boyle, Diehl,~~ Polinski, Bencan, and Smith, accordingly had no opportunity to cure any purported defect involving their date because their county boards of elections failed to provide them with any such notice before Election Day.

69. Moreover, some voters who did receive notice, including Plaintiffs ~~Terrizzi and~~ Gutierrez, were often unable to vote in person on Election Day given their health circumstances and/or because they were not afforded sufficient time to cure their mistake.

70. Voters—including individual Plaintiffs and organizational Plaintiffs’ members—will be disenfranchised if Defendants refuse to count their ballots based on missing or purportedly-incorrect dates on the outer return envelopes.

71. Litigation over the past year has demonstrated that it is Pennsylvania voters who will lose unless this Court enjoins Defendants from disqualifying timely submitted ballots from eligible voters simply because they omitted a meaningless date, or wrote the wrong date, on the Return Envelope. For example, the plaintiffs in *Migliori* were senior citizens who had voted in Lehigh County for decades. They were Republicans and Democrats alike. Like the individual voter Plaintiffs here, and like thousands of the organizational Plaintiffs’ members, they were regular people—a foundry blaster, a teacher, a business owner—who vote in almost every election. They filled out their mail ballots, sent them in on time, and signed the declaration on the Return Envelope, but made a mistake on the Return Envelope by omitting a handwritten date.

72. Moreover, here as in *Migliori*, the affected voters are significantly older than both other Pennsylvanians who voted by mail and all registered Pennsylvania voters. Philadelphia provides a compelling example: There, on information and belief, almost 50% of the affected voters are 65 or older, while only 36% of other Philadelphians who voted by mail are 65 or older and only 20% of all registered Philadelphia voters are 65 or older. And around 23% of the affected voters are 75 or older, while only 15% of other Philadelphians who voted by mail are 75 or older and only 8% of all registered Philadelphia voters are 75 or older.

73. The challenged envelope-date rule disenfranchises even voters who reasonably believed they were complying with all of the proper requirements to cast their ballot. For example, on information and belief, if a voter who was raised in or spent time living overseas followed the date sequencing convention used by many other countries (*i.e.*, day, then month, then year) in dating their outer return envelope, those voters could have their ballots invalidated based on an “incorrect” date.

74. The Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act and the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution requires that the ballots at issue here be counted. The disenfranchisement of the affected voters in 2022 and future elections constitutes irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law and for which this Court’s intervention is required.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Count I: Rejection of Ballots for Immaterial Paperwork Errors or Omissions in Violation of the Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act (52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B), 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

75. Plaintiffs rely upon all the paragraphs of this Complaint, which are incorporated into this Count I as if fully restated here.

76. The Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act prohibits disqualifying voters “because of an error or omission on any record or paper relating to any application, registration, or other act requisite to voting, if such error or omission is not material in determining whether such individual is qualified under State law to vote in such election.” 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B) (formerly codified at 42 U.S.C. § 1971).

77. The Civil Rights Act directs that “vote” in this context means “all action necessary to make a vote effective including, but not limited to, registration or other action required by State law prerequisite to voting, casting a ballot, and having such ballot counted and included in the appropriate totals of votes cast with respect to candidates for public office and propositions for which votes are received in an election.” *Id.* § 10101(a)(3)(A), (e).

78. The challenged conduct here tracks exactly what the statute forbids: denying voters the right to have their ballot “counted and included in the appropriate totals of votes cast” based on an immaterial paperwork error on a form made requisite to voting. Specifically, Defendants are poised to invalidate voters’ mail ballots:

- (1) based on an “omission” (namely, leaving off the handwritten date) or an “error” (namely, writing a purportedly incorrect date);
- (2) on a “record or paper” that is “made requisite to voting” (namely, the form declaration printed on the outer Return Envelope);
- (3) that is immaterial to whether the voter “is qualified under State law to vote in [the] election,” or for that matter on whether the mail ballot was timely received (namely, because the handwritten date on the envelope has no bearing on whether a voter meets the age, residency, or citizenship and felony status requirements of state law, or whether the county received the ballot on time.

52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B), (e).

79. In Pennsylvania, state law establishes the only “qualifications” needed to “be entitled to vote at all elections.” *See* Pa. Const. art. VII, § 1. In particular, a voter must be at least 18 years old, have been a U.S. citizen for at least one month, have resided in the election district for at least 30 days, and is not presently incarcerated on a felony conviction. 25 Pa. C.S. § 1301.

80. A voter’s failure to handwrite the date next to their signature on the ballot return envelope is not material to determining their qualification to vote. Indeed, as set forth *supra*, Pennsylvania law requires each mail-in voter to demonstrate eligibility and qualification to vote before the voter is even issued a mail-in ballot in the first place. *See* 25 P.S. §§ 3146.2, 3150.12.

81. The date on which a voter signed their return envelope is also immaterial to determining the timeliness of the voter’s ballot. Because a ballot’s timeliness under Pennsylvania law is determined by when it was received and stamped by the county board of elections, 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(c), 3150.16(c), the date and time at which mail ballots are returned is objectively verifiable—regardless of what, if any, date the voter wrote on the return envelope. *Accord Migliori*, 36 F.4th at 164 (“Upon receipt, the [Board] timestamped the ballots, rendering whatever date was written on the ballot superfluous and meaningless.”).

82. The rejection of otherwise-valid ballots for immaterial errors or omissions on voting-related paperwork is contrary to the Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B), and will result in the disenfranchisement

of Pennsylvania voters who submitted timely mail-in ballots in the 2022 election and all future elections, unless and until enjoined by this Court.

**Count II: Rejection of Certain Ballots for Immaterial Paperwork Errors
or Omissions in Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the
United States Constitution
(42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

83. Plaintiffs rely upon all the paragraphs of this Complaint, which are incorporated into this Count II as if fully restated here.

84. The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment commands that “[n]o State shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” U.S. Const. amend. XIV.

85. “[O]nce the franchise is granted to the electorate, lines may not be drawn which are inconsistent with the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.” *Harper v. Va. State Bd. of Elections*, 383 U.S. 663, 665 (1966). And when an equal protection claim involves differential treatment of the right to vote, the Supreme Court has required the application of strict scrutiny because of “the significance of the franchise as the guardian of all other rights.” *Plyler v. Doe*, 457 U.S. 202, 217 n.15 (1982) (collecting cases).

86. Defendants’ interpretation of Pennsylvania law creates differential treatment of the right to vote. Under their interpretation, the Pennsylvania Election Code requires invalidating the ballots of voters who write no date or a purportedly-incorrect date on the outer return envelope in which they submit their mail ballot to the board of elections. 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(a), 3150.16(a). Yet state law applies a different rule to military and overseas voters who vote by mail, stating that a “voter’s

mistake or omission in the completion of a document” shall *not* invalidate their ballot “as long as the mistake or omission does not prevent determining whether a covered voter is eligible to vote.” 25 Pa. C.S. § 3515(a).

87. Defendants have no legitimate interest, let alone a compelling one, to invalidate the mail ballots of otherwise-qualified domestic voters based on trivial paperwork errors while counting the mail ballots of military and overseas voters who make the same immaterial mistake. Nor could the chosen means of advancing such an interest—disenfranchising qualified, registered domestic voters—be narrowly tailored to achieving any interest the Commonwealth might proffer.

88. Disqualifying some, but not all, voters based on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope of a mail ballot is especially pernicious because that date has “no relation to voting qualifications.” *Harper*, 383 U.S. at 670. “[T]he right to vote is too precious, too fundamental to be so burdened or conditioned” on such basis. *Id.*

Count III: Rejection of Certain Ballots for Immaterial Paperwork Errors or Omissions in Violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution
(42 U.S.C. § 1983)

89. Plaintiffs rely upon all the paragraphs of this Complaint, which are incorporated into this Count III as if fully restated here.

90. State election laws and practices may not burden a plaintiff’s First and Fourteenth Amendment right to vote unless relevant and legitimate state interests of sufficient weight justify the magnitude and character of the burdens imposed. *See Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 434 (1992); *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 789 (1983). Any burden on the right to vote, “[h]owever slight[,] must be justified by

relevant and legitimate state interests ‘sufficiently weighty to justify the limitation.’”
Crawford v. Marion Cnty. Election Bd., 553 U.S. 181, 191 (2008) (quoting Norman v. Reed, 502 U.S. 279, 288–289 (1992)).

91. The requirement to hand-write a “correct” date on the voter declaration form on the mail ballot envelope, on pain of disenfranchisement for omitting the date or writing a date that is deemed incorrect, is a burden on the exercise of the right to vote.

1-92. No relevant, legitimate, and sufficiently weighty state interest justifies this burden. See Const. Party of Pa. v. Cortes, 877 F.3d 480, 484 (3d Cir. 2017); Belitskus v. Pizzingrilli, 343 F.3d 632, 645 (3d Cir. 2003). The handwritten date on the mail ballot envelope declaration form is not used for any election-related purposes and its only practical function is to disenfranchise thousands of voters each election based on a meaningless paperwork mistake.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and provide the following relief:

1. A declaration that rejecting timely submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date next to the voter’s signature on the return envelope violates the Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B), and the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution;

2. Injunctive relief preliminarily and permanently enjoining Defendants and all persons acting on their behalf from:

- a. Rejecting and/or not counting otherwise-valid mail-in ballots timely submitted by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, in 2022 and future elections, based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the outer return envelope;
 - b. Certifying any future election in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any Pennsylvania county or locality without counting such mail-in ballots; and
 - c. Refusing to include these ballots when reporting the 2022 election totals on Commonwealth and County websites, voter files, record books, and any other public tallies or recordings;
3. Nominal damages to Plaintiffs ~~Jean Terrizzi~~, Seastead, ~~Marjorie Boyle~~, Gutierrez, ~~Deborah Diehl~~, Polinski, Bencan, and Smith for the completed violation of their legal right to vote under both the Materiality Provision and the First and Fourteenth Amendments;
4. An award of costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988; and
 5. Any such other relief as this Court deems just and appropriate.

Dated: May 17, 2024

Stephen Loney (PA 202535)
Marian K. Schneider (PA 50337)
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF
PENNSYLVANIA
P.O. Box 60173
Philadelphia, PA 19102
sloney@aclupa.org
mschneider@aclupa.org

Witold J. Walczak (PA 62976)
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF
PENNSYLVANIA
P.O. Box 23058
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Tel: (412) 681-7736
vwalczak@aclupa.org
rting@aclupa.org

David Newmann (PA 82401)
Brittany C. Armour (PA 324455)
HOGAN LOVELLS US LLP
1735 Market Street, 23rd Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Tel: (267) 675-4610
david.newmann@hoganlovells.com
brittany.armour@hoganlovells.com

Dated: November 30, 2022

Ari J. Savitzky
Megan C. Keenan
Sophia Lin Lakin
Adriel I. Cepeda Derieux
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
FOUNDATION
125 Broad Street, 18th Floor
New York, NY 10004

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Ari J. Savitzky
Ari J. Savitzky
Megan C. Keenan
Sophia Lin Lakin
Adriel I. Cepeda Derieux
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
FOUNDATION
125 Broad Street, 18th Floor
New York, NY 10004
Tel.: (212) 549-2500
asavitzky@aclu.org
mkeenana@aclu.org
slakin@aclu.org
acepedaderieux@aclu.org

Counsel for the Pennsylvania State
Conference of the NAACP, League of
Women Voters of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphians Organized to Witness,
Empower and Rebuild, Common Cause
Pennsylvania, Black Political
Empowerment Project, Make the Road
Pennsylvania, Barry M. Seastead,
Marlene G. Gutierrez, Aynne Margaret
Pleban Polinski, Joel Bencan, and
Laurence M. Smith
Respectfully
submitted,

/s/ Witold J. Walczak
Witold J. Walczak (PA 62976)
Richard T. Ting (PA 200438)
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF
PENNSYLVANIA
P.O. Box 23058
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Tel: (412) 681-7736
vwalczak@aclupa.org
rting@aclupa.org

Marian K. Schneider (PA 50337)
Stephen Loney (PA 202535)
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF

Tel.: (212) 549-2500
asavitzky@aclu.org
mkeenana@aclu.org
slakin@aclu.org
acepedadademie@aclu.org

David Newmann (PA 82401)
HOGAN LOVELLS US LLP
1735 Market Street, 23rd Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Tel: (267) 675-4610
david.newmann@hoganlovells.com

PENNSYLVANIA
P.O. Box 60173
Philadelphia, PA 19102
mschneider@aclupa.org
sloney@aclupa.org

*Counsel for the Pennsylvania State
Conference of the NAACP, League of
Women Voters of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphians Organized to Witness,
Empower and Rebuild, Common Cause
Pennsylvania, Black Political
Empowerment Project, Make the Road
Pennsylvania, Jean Terrizzi, Barry
Seastead, Marjorie Boyle, Marlene
Gutierrez, Deborah Diehl, Aynne Polinski,
Joel Bencan, and Laurence Smith*

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE
NAACP, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF
PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIANS ORGANIZED
TO WITNESS, EMPOWER AND REBUILD,
COMMON CAUSE PENNSYLVANIA, BLACK
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT PROJECT, MAKE
THE ROAD PENNSYLVANIA, BARRY SEASTEAD,
MARLENE GUTIERREZ, AYNNE POLINSKI, JOEL
BENCAN, and LAURENCE SMITH,

Plaintiffs,

v.

AL SCHMIDT, in his official capacity as Secretary of
the Commonwealth,
ADAMS COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
ARMSTRONG COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BEAVER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BEDFORD COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BERKS COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BLAIR COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BRADFORD COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BUCKS COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BUTLER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CAMBRIA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CAMERON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CARBON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CENTRE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CHESTER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CLARION COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CLEARFIELD COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CLINTON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
COLUMBIA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CRAWFORD COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
DAUPHIN COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
DELAWARE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
ELK COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, ERIE
COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
FAYETTE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,

Civ. No. 22-339

FOREST COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
FULTON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
GREENE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
INDIANA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
JUNIATA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
LACKAWANNA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
LANCASTER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
LAWRENCE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
LEBANON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
LEHIGH COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
LUZERNE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
LYCOMING COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
MCKEAN COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
MERCER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
MIFFLIN COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
MONROE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
MONTOUR COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY
BOARD OF ELECTIONS, PERRY COUNTY BOARD
OF ELECTIONS, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY BOARD
OF ELECTIONS, PIKE COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, POTTER COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, SNYDER COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, SOMERSET COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, SULLIVAN COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY BOARD
OF ELECTIONS, TIOGA COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, UNION COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, VENANGO COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, WARREN COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, WASHINGTON COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, WAYNE COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, WESTMORELAND COUNTY BOARD
OF ELECTIONS, WYOMING COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, and YORK COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS,

Defendants.

**AMENDED COMPLAINT
FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs—nonpartisan organizations dedicated to promoting American democracy and the participation of Pennsylvania voters in our shared civic enterprise, and a bipartisan group of Pennsylvania voters, ages 64 through 95, all of whom cast mail ballots in the 2022 election—bring this Complaint for declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 52 U.S.C. § 10101 to ensure that qualified Pennsylvania voters are not disenfranchised based on an immaterial paperwork error.

2. Defendants, Pennsylvania’s Acting Secretary of the Commonwealth and the 67 Pennsylvania county boards of elections, will not count thousands of timely-received mail ballots submitted for the November 2022 election and future elections by otherwise qualified voters based on a meaningless technicality—that the ballots are missing a handwritten date next to their signature on the return envelope, or because the handwritten date is somehow “wrong.” This refusal to count timely mail ballots submitted by otherwise eligible voters because of a trivial paperwork error violates the Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act, which makes it unlawful to deny the right to vote based on an “error or omission” on a voting-related “record or paper” that is “not material in determining whether [a voter] is qualified under State law to vote in [the] election.” 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B). Because mail ballots in Pennsylvania may, under state law, be completed at “any time,” and because their timeliness is determined by when a local county board of elections receives and date-

stamps the ballot, the presence or absence of a handwritten date on the envelope is utterly immaterial to determining whether the ballot was timely received, much less to assessing a voter's qualifications. *See Migliori v. Cohen*, 36 F.4th 153, 164 (3d Cir.), *vacated as moot*, No. 22-30, 2022 WL 6571686 (U.S. Oct. 11, 2022).

3. In addition to the Materiality Provision, Defendants' refusal to count timely-received mail ballots based on an immaterial paperwork error also violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment because it imposes arbitrary distinctions between different mail ballot voters that are unsupported by any legitimate government interest (let alone a compelling one). Defendants' refusal to count timely-received mail ballots on this basis also violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments by imposing an undue and unjustified burden on the right to vote.

4. The Plaintiff organizations represent the interests of their combined thousands of members. Many of the Plaintiff organizations' members are qualified and registered Pennsylvania voters who timely voted by mail-in ballot, some of whom were or will be directly affected by Defendants' enforcement of the immaterial envelope-date rule in 2022 as well as future elections. The Plaintiff organizations' expansive get-out-the-vote and voter education efforts are also burdened, even undermined, by hyper-technical rules that disenfranchise thousands of Pennsylvania voters based on an inconsequential paperwork error.

5. As for the individual voter Plaintiffs, they seek to vindicate their fundamental right to vote, which includes having their votes for federal, state, and local offices counted. The individual Plaintiffs, all of whom were disenfranchised by

Defendants' actions, care deeply about their right to vote for numerous reasons, including ensuring representation for themselves and their families, and making themselves heard on the issues that matter to them.

6. Absent declaratory and injunctive relief from this court, the individual voter plaintiffs and the organizational plaintiffs and their members will suffer irreparable harm.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. Plaintiffs bring this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to enforce the rights guaranteed by 52 U.S.C. § 10101 and the First and Fourteenth Amendments. Alternatively, Plaintiffs bring suit directly under Section 10101 via the implied right of action contained within 52 U.S.C. § 10101.

8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (federal question jurisdiction) and 1343 (civil rights cases).

9. Declaratory relief is authorized by Rule 57 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

10. Venue in this district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims occurred in this district and several Defendants conduct business in this district. And venue in the Erie Division is appropriate because the Defendants include the boards of elections in Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, McKean, Venango, and Warren Counties, and the Plaintiffs include organizations with members in those counties as well as individual voters who vote in Crawford and Warren counties. *See* W.D. Pa. LCvR 3.

PARTIES

11. The Pennsylvania State Conference of the NAACP (“the State Conference”) is a non-profit, non-partisan organization that works to improve the political, educational, social, and economic status of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities, to eliminate racial prejudice, and to take lawful action to secure the elimination of racial discrimination, among other objectives. The State Conference has thousands of members who live and/or work in Pennsylvania, many of whom are registered to vote in Pennsylvania and are at risk of disenfranchisement if Defendants fail to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope.

12. The State Conference advocates for civil rights, including voting rights, for Black Americans, both nationally and in Pennsylvania. Every election cycle, the State Conference engages in efforts to get out the vote, including by educating Black voters in Pennsylvania on different methods of voting, providing educational guides on local candidates to increase voter engagement, and focusing on strategies to eliminate Black voter suppression both nationally and in Pennsylvania.

13. Defendants’ failure to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope will disenfranchise potentially thousands of voters, directly affecting the State Conference’s members and interfering with its ability to carry out its mission of increasing voter turnout and participation. Defendants’ failure to count such ballots also has caused and will cause the State Conference to divert resources in this and future elections from its existing

voter education and mobilization efforts towards investigating and educating voters about any available cure processes or to advocate that new processes be developed to ensure that voters who are eligible and registered and who submitted their ballots on time are not disenfranchised by a trivial paperwork mistake.

14. The League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania (“the League”) is a nonpartisan statewide non-profit formed in 1920. The League and its members are dedicated to helping the people of Pennsylvania exercise their right to vote, as protected by the law. The League has 2,500 members across Pennsylvania, including in Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, McKean, Venango, and Warren Counties. Members of the League are registered voters in Pennsylvania who regularly vote in state and federal elections, including by mail or absentee ballot. The League’s members are at risk of disenfranchisement if Defendants fail to count ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect handwritten date on the return envelope.

15. The League’s mission includes voter registration, education, and get-out-the-vote drives. The League conducts voter-registration drives, staffs nonpartisan voter-registration tables, educates incarcerated and formerly incarcerated individuals about their voting rights, and works with local high schools to register new 18-year-old voters. It also maintains an online database called VOTE411, a nonpartisan and free digital voter resource with information available in both English and Spanish, including voter guides, candidate information, polling rules and locations, and more.

16. Defendants' failure to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope will disenfranchise potentially thousands of voters, thus directly affecting the League's members and interfering with the League's ability to carry out its mission of increasing voter turnout and participation. And both now and especially in future elections, the Defendants' enforcement of the immaterial envelope-date rule has caused and will cause the League to divert resources from its existing voter-mobilization and education efforts towards identifying voters who neglected to write the date on the return envelope, educating voters about any available cure processes, and advocating for new cure processes to be developed in real time at the county level. For future elections, the League will be forced to dedicate resources to educating voters about strict compliance with hyper-technical rules of Pennsylvania election law so that voters are not disenfranchised over trivial and immaterial paperwork errors.

17. Philadelphians Organized to Witness, Empower and Rebuild ("POWER") is a Pennsylvania nonprofit founded in 2011 to advance concrete policy changes to transform and strengthen communities. POWER is an organization of more than 100 congregations of various faith traditions, cultures and neighborhoods committed to racial and economic justice on a livable planet. One of its five priority areas is civic engagement and organizing communities so that the voices of all faiths, races and income levels are counted and have a say in government.

18. POWER engages directly with people who live in the communities that its member congregations serve. Its civic engagement efforts include voter education

programs, voter registration drives, information about applying for mail ballots, completing them properly and returning them on time, and “Souls to the Polls” efforts to encourage congregants to vote. In the 2020 election cycle, POWER contacted more than 700,000 voters and plans to reach a similar number in 2022.

19. In the three weeks leading up to this November’s election, POWER launched a three-week bus tour to promote a vision for building a community in Pennsylvania rooted in inclusivity, diversity and justice. The bus tour scheduled numerous events, including voter registration canvasses and voter education programs that provide information on mail voting.

20. Because of Defendants’ failure to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope, POWER must divert its limited resources to re-contacting voters to make sure they dated their ballots. Refusing to count votes based on immaterial paperwork errors has a suppressive effect on the communities POWER serves by erecting yet another roadblock preventing them from voting and having their votes counted. In this, as well as future elections, the Defendants’ enforcement of the immaterial envelope-date rule has caused and will cause POWER to divert resources from its existing voter-mobilization and education efforts towards counteracting the disenfranchising effects of the strict enforcement of the envelope-date requirement.

21. Common Cause Pennsylvania (“Common Cause”) is a non-profit political advocacy organization and a chapter of the national Common Cause organization. Common Cause has approximately 36,000 members and supporters in Pennsylvania.

These members live in all 67 counties of Pennsylvania, and many members are registered voters in Pennsylvania who are at risk of disenfranchisement if Defendants fail to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope.

22. Common Cause seeks to increase the level of voter registration and voter participation in Pennsylvania elections, especially in communities that are historically underserved and whose populations have a low propensity for voting. Many of these communities are communities of color.

23. In preparation for the statewide election, Common Cause mobilizes hundreds of volunteers to help fellow Pennsylvanians navigate the voting process and cast their votes without obstruction, confusion, or intimidation. Common Cause leads the nonpartisan Election Protection volunteer program, which aims to ensure voters have access to the ballot box, provide voters with necessary voting information and answer their questions, quickly identify and correct any problems at polling places, and gather information to identify potential barriers to voting. Because of Defendants' refusal to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope, in this and future elections Common Cause was required and will be required to divert resources from its existing efforts towards educating voters about the drastic consequences of failing to comply with a trivial paperwork requirement that was previously understood (including by a panel of federal judges) to be superfluous, and about any available cure processes to prevent the disenfranchisement of its members and other Pennsylvania voters.

24. Black Political Empowerment Project (“B-PEP”) is a non-profit, non-partisan organization that has worked since 1986 to ensure that the Pittsburgh African-American community votes in every election. B-PEP has numerous supporters, of various ages and races, throughout the Pittsburgh Region, working with numerous community organizations to empower Black and brown communities.

25. During every election cycle, B-PEP’s work includes voter registration drives, get-out-the-vote activities, education and outreach about the voting process, and election-protection work. B-PEP focuses these activities in predominantly Black neighborhoods in Allegheny County, with some efforts in Westmoreland and Washington Counties. In preparation for the November 8, 2022, election, B-PEP’s work has included educating its members and voters in predominantly Black communities about the importance of voting, and about how to vote, either in person or by mail. B-PEP’s members include many older voters, who are at particularly high risk of having their ballots disqualified for minor errors, such as omitting the date on the mail-in-ballot-return envelope. B-PEP has an interest in preventing the disenfranchisement of eligible voters who seek to have their votes counted.

26. Make the Road Pennsylvania (“Make the Road PA”) is a not-for-profit, member-led organization formed in 2014 that builds the power of the working-class in Latino and other communities to achieve dignity and justice through organizing, policy innovation, and education services. Make the Road PA’s more than 10,000 members are primarily working-class residents of Pennsylvania, many in underserved communities. Many members of Make the Road PA are registered voters

in Pennsylvania and are at risk of disenfranchisement if Defendants fail to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope.

27. Make the Road PA's work includes voter protection, voter advocacy and voter education on, for example, how to register to vote, how to apply for mail-in/absentee ballots, how to return mail-in/absentee ballots, and where to vote. Make the Road PA has run active programs to register voters in historically underserved communities of color, especially in Berks, Bucks, Lehigh, Northampton and Philadelphia Counties.

28. Defendants' failure to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope will disenfranchise potentially thousands of voters, thus directly affecting Make the Road PA's members and interfering with Make the Road's ability to carry out its mission of increasing voter turnout and participation. Indeed, because Make the Road PA's efforts are focused on communities where some voters are not native English speakers, the risk that some voters may make a minor paperwork mistake in filling out various forms related to mail or absentee ballot voting is heightened. For example, if a voter followed the date sequencing convention used by many other countries, they may have transposed the day before the month in dating their outer return envelope—and, on information and belief, that would constitute an "incorrect" date under Defendants' standards. Defendants' failure to count timely-submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope in this and future

elections also has caused and will cause Make the Road to divert resources from its existing efforts towards focusing voters on trivial, technical mail ballot rules and towards investigating and educating voters about any available cure processes that might be available for the thousands who will invariably be disenfranchised by a trivial paperwork mistake under Defendants' current policy.

29. [INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK].

30. Barry M. Seastead is a Warren County voter facing disenfranchisement by Defendants solely because his timely-received mail ballot has a purportedly incorrect date next to the signature on the outer return envelope. Seastead is a 68-year-old retired welder. He has been a registered voter in Warren County for decades, ever since he was legally eligible to vote. He votes regularly, and has been voting by mail for the past few years. For the November 8, 2022 election, Seastead properly requested a mail-in ballot, marked his ballot, and inserted it into the secrecy envelope and then into an outer envelope on which he signed the declaration. Seastead also believes he wrote the date on which he filled out the ballot, and he is unaware of why the Warren County Board of Elections rejected the date he wrote as "incorrect." Because Warren County did not provide him with any notice of its determination that the date he wrote was incorrect, he had no opportunity to cure any defect regarding the date on his outer return envelope prior to Election Day and only learned after Election Day that his vote was not counted. Voting is important to Seastead because he is the grandson of an immigrant and believes that voting is the foundation of this

country, and he wants his vote for federal and state offices to count in this election. A true and correct copy of Seastead's declaration is attached as Ex. A.

31. [INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK].

32. Marlene G. Gutierrez is a York County voter facing disenfranchisement by Defendants solely because her timely-received mail ballot lacks a date next to the signature on the outer return envelope. Gutierrez is 64 years old. She works as a corporate travel agent. She first registered to vote in York County when she was 18 years old, and after residing elsewhere for several years, she most recently registered to vote in York County when she moved back in September 2020. She has been regularly voting by mail for at least twenty years. For the November 8, 2022 election, Gutierrez properly requested a mail-in ballot, marked her ballot, and inserted it into the secrecy envelope and then into an outer envelope on which she signed the declaration. Gutierrez believed she had followed all of the instructions but learned on Election Day that her ballot would not be counted, and she did not have time to cure her ballot. Voting is important to Gutierrez because she wants her preferred political party to represent her, and she wants her vote for federal and state offices to count in this election. A true and correct copy of Gutierrez's declaration is attached as Ex. B.

33. [INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK].

34. Aynne Margaret Pleban Polinski is a York County voter who is facing disenfranchisement by Defendants solely because her timely-received mail ballot lacks a date next to the signature on the outer return envelope. Polinski is 71 years

old. She is a retired art educator, art therapist, and professional artist. Polinski is a qualified voter who participates regularly in elections: she has been a registered voter in York County since 2016 and a registered voter in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania since she was 18 years old. Polinski has been voting by mail since the June 2020 presidential primary because of the COVID-19 pandemic. For the November 8, 2022 election, Polinski properly requested a mail-in ballot, marked her ballot, and inserted it into the secrecy envelope and then into an outer envelope on which she signed the declaration. Because York County did not provide her with any notice of the missing date, she had no opportunity to cure any defect regarding the date on her outer return envelope prior to Election Day and only learned after Election Day that her vote was not counted. Voting is important to Polinski because she believes everyone has a right to support their preferred candidate and policies, and she wants her vote for federal and state offices to count in this election. A true and correct copy of Polinski's declaration is attached as Ex. C.

35. Joel Bencan is a Montgomery County voter facing disenfranchisement by Defendants solely because his timely-received mail ballot has a purportedly-incorrect date next to the signature on the outer return envelope. Bencan is 71 years old. He is a retired pharmacist. He has been a registered voter for decades and has participated regularly in elections since the Nixon Administration. Bencan began voting by mail in 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic and has continued since then to vote by mail. For the November 8, 2022 election, Bencan properly requested a mail-in ballot, marked his ballot, and inserted it into the secrecy envelope and then

into an outer envelope on which he signed the declaration. Bencan also recalls writing the date on which he filled out the ballot, and he is unaware of why the Montgomery County Board of Elections rejected the date he wrote as “incorrect.” Because Montgomery County did not provide him with any notice of its determination that the date he wrote was incorrect, he had no opportunity to cure any defect regarding the date on his outer return envelope prior to Election Day. Voting is important to Bencan because he believes each individual vote can make a difference, and he wants his vote for federal and state offices to count in this election. A true and correct copy of Bencan’s declaration is attached as Ex. D.

36. Laurence M. Smith is a Montgomery County voter who is facing disenfranchisement by Defendants solely because his timely-received mail ballot has a missing or purportedly-incorrect date next to the signature on the outer return envelope. Smith is 78 years old. Before his retirement, he worked as an entrepreneur in the medical services industry. He has been a registered voter for decades, and he has been voting regularly in Montgomery County since moving there in 1991, including voting by mail since 2020. For the November 8, 2022 election, Smith properly requested a mail-in ballot, marked his ballot, and inserted it into the secrecy envelope and then into an outer envelope on which he signed the declaration. Smith believed he had followed all of the necessary steps to complete the declaration, and he is unaware of what the Montgomery County Board of Elections concluded was wrong with the date form. Because Montgomery County did not provide him with any notice of its determination about the date form on his outer return envelope, he had

no opportunity to cure any defect prior to Election Day. Voting is important to Smith because Smith is concerned with the increasing polarization across the country, and he wants his vote for federal and state offices to count in this election. A true and correct copy of Smith's declaration is attached as Ex. E.

37. Defendant Secretary Al Schmidt has the duty “[t]o receive from county boards of elections the returns of primaries and elections, to canvass and compute the votes cast for candidates and upon ballot questions as required by the provisions of this act; to proclaim the results of such primaries and elections, and to issue certificates of election to the successful candidates at such elections.” 25 Pa. Stat. § 2621(f). Defendant has and/or his predecessors in office have issued guidance to county boards of elections that timely-submitted mail-in ballots that are determined to have a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope must be segregated and excluded from tabulation for the 2022 election.

38. Defendant County Boards of Elections are county-level executive agencies established under the Pennsylvania Election Code with jurisdiction over the conduct of primaries and elections in each of their respective counties. *See* 25 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 2641. Each elections board Defendant manages all aspects of elections in its respective county. *Id.* Their authority includes canvassing and computing the votes cast in each county's election districts and then certifying the results of each race to Pennsylvania's Secretary of the Commonwealth. *See* 25 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 2642.

FACTS

A. Pennsylvania's Mail Ballot Rules

39. Pennsylvania has long provided absentee-ballot options for voters who cannot attend a polling place on election day. *See* 25 P.S. § 3146.1–3146.9. In 2019, Pennsylvania enacted new mail-in voting provisions, which allow all registered, eligible voters to vote by mail. Act of Oct 31, 2019, P.L. 552, No. 77, § 8.

40. A voter seeking to vote by mail must complete an application and have their identity and qualifications verified. The voter must provide their name, address, and proof of identification to their county board of elections. 25 P.S. §§ 3146.2, 3150.12. Such proof of identification may include, among other things, a Pennsylvania driver's license number or the last four digits of the voter's social security number. 25 P.S. § 2602(z.5)(3). As part of the application process, voters provide all the information necessary for county boards of elections to verify that they are qualified to vote in Pennsylvania—namely, that they are at least 18 years old, have been a U.S. citizen for at least one month, have resided in the election district for at least 30 days, and are not incarcerated on a felony conviction. 25 Pa. C.S. § 1301.

41. After the application is submitted, the county board of elections confirms applicants' qualifications by verifying their proof of identification and comparing the information on the application with information contained in a voter's record. 25 P.S.

§§ 3146.2b, 3150.12b; *see also id.* § 3146.8(g)(4).¹ The county board’s determinations on that score are conclusive as to voter eligibility unless challenged prior to Election Day. *Id.* Once the county board verifies the voter’s identity and eligibility, it sends a mail-ballot package that contains a ballot, a “secrecy envelope” marked with the words “Official Election Ballot,” and the pre-addressed outer return envelope, on which a voter declaration form is printed (the “Return Envelope”). *Id.* §§ 3146.6(a), 3150.16(a). Poll books kept by the county show which voters have requested mail ballots and which have returned them. *Id.* §§ 3146.6(b)(3), 3150.16(b)(3).

42. At “any time” after receiving their mail-ballot package, the voter marks their ballot, puts it inside the secrecy envelope, and places the secrecy envelope in the Return Envelope. 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(a), 3150.16(a). The voter delivers the ballot, in the requisite envelopes, by mail or in person to their county board of elections. To be considered timely, a county board of elections must receive a ballot by 8 p.m. on Election Day. *Id.* §§ 3146.6(c), 3150.16(c). Upon receipt of a mail ballot, county boards of elections stamp the Return Envelope with the date of receipt to confirm its timeliness and log it in the Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors (“SURE”) system, the voter registration system used to generate poll books.²

¹ *See also* Pa. Dep’t of State, *Guidance Concerning Examination of Absentee and Mail-In Ballot Return Envelopes* at 2 (Sept. 11, 2020), <https://www.dos.pa.gov/VotingElections/OtherServicesEvents/Documents/Examination%20of%20Absentee%20and%20Mail-In%20Ballot%20Return%20Envelopes.pdf>.

² *See, e.g.,* Pa. Dep’t of State, *Guidance Concerning Examination of Absentee and Mail-In Ballot Return Envelopes* at 2–3 (Sept. 11, 2020).

43. Timely absentee and mail-in ballots that county boards of elections have verified consistent with the procedures set forth in § 3146.8(g)(3), that have not been challenged, and for which there is no proof that the voter died prior to Election Day are counted and included with the election results. *Id.* § 3146.8(d), (g)(4).

44. Pennsylvania's adoption of mail voting has been a boon for voter participation in the Commonwealth. For example, in 2020, 2.7 million Pennsylvanians voted by absentee or mail ballot.³

45. In Pennsylvania's 2022 general election, approximately 1.4 million mail ballots were requested.

B. Litigation Over the Envelope-Date Requirement

46. This case involves the instructions regarding the Return Envelope in which a voter places their mail ballot, in particular the direction that a voter "shall ... fill out, date and sign the declaration printed on such envelope." *See* 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(a), 3150.16(a). The issue is whether a qualified, registered voter who (1) applies for and obtains a mail ballot, (2) fills it out, places it in the secrecy envelope and the Return Envelope, and signs the declaration on the Return Envelope, and then (3) timely returns the envelope to their local board of elections by 8 p.m. on Election Day as confirmed by an official date stamp, may nevertheless have their vote invalidated because they did not add a superfluous handwritten date next to their

³ Pa. Dep't of State, *Report on the 2020 General Election* at 9 (May 14, 2021), <https://www.dos.pa.gov/VotingElections/Documents/2020-General-Election-Report.pdf>. For ease of reference, the term "mail ballots" is used herein to encompass both absentee and mail ballots. The relevant rules governing the treatment of absentee and mail ballots are identical.

signature on the Return Envelope, or because the date they wrote was deemed “incorrect” by a county board of elections.

47. The envelope-dating provision has been the subject of repeated litigation and guidance from the Department of State, including a unanimous Third Circuit panel decision (which was later vacated as moot) that refusing to count ballots on that basis violates federal law.

i. *In re Canvass*

48. In 2020, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the context of a fast-moving post-election lawsuit, concluded 3-1-3 that otherwise valid mail ballots contained in signed but undated Return Envelopes would be counted in that election. *In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of Nov. 3, 2020 Gen. Election*, 241 A.3d 1058, 1062 (Pa. 2020).

49. The decision from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania primarily concerned the construction of state law and did not produce a single majority opinion. But a majority of the Court suggested (albeit without deciding) that invalidating votes for failure to comply with the envelope-dating provision “could lead to a violation of federal law by asking the state to deny the right to vote for immaterial reasons,” contrary to the Materiality Provision. *In re Canvass*, 241 A.3d 1058 at 1074 n.5 (opinion announcing the judgment for three Justices); *id.* at 1089 n.54 (Wecht, J., concurring and dissenting) (expressing similar concern). Indeed, Justice Wecht was so concerned that he urged the Pennsylvania General Assembly to review the Election Code with “[the Materiality Provision] in mind.” *Id.*

ii. *Migliori*

50. Earlier this year, a unanimous panel of the Third Circuit concluded that disenfranchising voters based on the envelope-dating provision would violate the Materiality Provision. *Migliori*, 36 F.4th at 162–64; *id.* at 164–66 (Matey, J., concurring).⁴

51. In the 2021 Lehigh County elections, 257 timely-received mail ballots (1% of all mail ballots) were initially excluded based on mail-ballot voters’ inadvertent failure to handwrite a date on the Return Envelope. Three-quarters of the affected voters were over 65 years old, and fifteen of them were older than 90.⁵

52. Consistent with the then-current guidance from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Lehigh County Board of Elections counted ballots where the Return Envelopes had “wrong” dates on them, *e.g.*, a voter wrote their own birthdate instead of the date they signed the envelope. As the county clerk explained, he did so because state law “doesn’t say what date.”

53. The Lehigh County Board of Elections ultimately voted to count the 257 mail ballots without a date on the outer envelope, explaining, among other reasons, that the voters had made a “technical error,” that there was no question that the ballots were “received on time,” that “the signatures [on the Return Envelopes] match

⁴ The undersigned counsel represented the plaintiff voters at all stages of the *Migliori* litigation.

⁵ These and other facts from the *Migliori* record are drawn from Joint App’x, *Migliori v. Cohen*, No. 22-1499 (3d Cir.), Dkt.33-2.

the poll book,” and that the directive on the Return Envelope to include a date was in small print and could have been made “much more visible to the voters.”

54. However, a candidate for County Court of Common Pleas, who was then leading the vote count by less than 257 votes, challenged the county board’s decision in state court. A divided panel of the Commonwealth Court eventually ruled in his favor in an unpublished decision that briefly mentioned, but did not resolve, the Materiality Provision issue. *See Ritter v. Lehigh Cnty. Bd. of Elections*, No. 1322 C.D. 2021, 272 A.3d 989 (Tbl.), 2022 WL 16577 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 3, 2022), *appeal denied*, 271 A.3d 1285 (Pa. 2022).

55. A bipartisan group of voters then sued in federal court. After a district judge dismissed their case on procedural grounds, a unanimous three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit reversed, upholding plaintiffs’ right to have their votes counted under federal law. *See Migliori*, 36 F.4th at 162–64; *see also id.* 164–66 (Matey, J., concurring). The court concluded that because omitting the handwritten date on the Return Envelope was not “material in determining whether [a voter] is qualified to vote under Pennsylvania law,” disenfranchising voters based on that omission violated federal law, namely, the Materiality Provision. *Id.* at 162–63. Judge Matey concurred that the defendants had offered “no evidence, and little argument, that the date requirement for voter declarations under the Pennsylvania Election Code ... is material as defined in § 10101(a)(2)(B).” *Migliori*, 36 F.4th at 165 (Matey, J., concurring). The court ordered Lehigh County to count the 257 mail ballots in undated envelopes.

56. The Court of Common Pleas candidate pressing the appeal, David Ritter, then sought a stay from the U.S. Supreme Court.

57. The Supreme Court denied the stay, with three justices dissenting, thus allowing (indeed, requiring) Lehigh County to count the 257 mail ballots. *See Ritter v. Migliori*, 142 S. Ct. 1824 (2022) (mem.). The 2021 election was then certified with all the ballots counted, which the parties agreed mooted the controversy. The Supreme Court later granted Ritter's request to vacate the Third Circuit's decision as moot, pursuant to *United States v. Munsingwear, Inc.*, 340 U.S. 36 (1950), which the Court did in a short-form order that did not question the correctness of the Third Circuit's decision, *see Ritter v. Migliori*, No. 22-30, 2022 WL 6571686 (U.S. Oct. 11, 2022). Vacatur for mootness is not a merits determination and decisions that have been vacated as moot are still "persuasive" authority. *See Polychrome Int'l Corp. v. Krigger*, 5 F.3d 1522, 1534 (3d Cir. 1993).

iii. McCormick and Berks County

58. After the Third Circuit's *Migliori* decision, the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania twice held that such mail ballots must be counted as a matter of both state and federal law in suits arising out of the 2022 primary. *Chapman v. Berks Cnty. Bd. of Elections*, No. 355 M.D. 2022, 2022 WL 4100998, at *12–*29 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Aug. 19, 2022); *McCormick for U.S. Senate v. Chapman*, No. 286 M.D. 2022, 2022 WL 2900112, at *9–*15 (Pa. Commw. Ct. June 2, 2022). These decisions agreed with the *Migliori* panel that the federal Materiality Provision required that result. *See, e.g., Berks Cnty.*, 2022 WL 4100998, at *12–*29 (concluding that "the failure of an

elector to handwrite a date on the declaration on the return envelope does not relate to the timeliness of the ballot or the qualification of the elector”).

59. Consistent with those decisions, the Secretary of the Commonwealth advised counties in the months leading up to the 2022 election to count otherwise valid and timely-received mail ballots even where voters omitted a handwritten date, or wrote a plainly wrong date like a birthdate, on the Return Envelope.⁶ The Secretary reaffirmed that guidance after the U.S. Supreme Court vacated on mootness grounds the Third Circuit’s *Migliori* decision.⁷

iv. *Ball v. Chapman*

60. On October 16, 2022, less than a week after the vacatur of the *Migliori* decision, and with voting in the 2022 election already underway, a group of partisan petitioners brought a King’s Bench petition in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania seeking to invalidate mail ballots with no handwritten date on the Return Envelope or with an “incorrect” handwritten date on the Return Envelope.

61. On November 1, 2022, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania issued an order directing that the mail ballots at issue should be segregated and not counted, but indicating that the Court, which currently has only six justices, was deadlocked

⁶ See Pa. Dep’t of State, *Guidance Concerning Examination of Absentee and Mail-in Ballot Return Envelopes* (Sept. 26, 2022), <https://www.dos.pa.gov/VotingElections/OtherServicesEvents/Documents/2022-09-26-Examination-Absentee-Mail-In-Ballot-Return-Envelopes-3.0.pdf> (advising county boards of elections to “include[] in the canvass and pre-canvass ... [a]ny ballot-return envelope that is undated or dated with an incorrect date but has been timely received”).

⁷ See Pennsylvania Pressroom, *Acting Secretary of State Issues Statement on SCOTUS Order on Undated Mail Ballots* (Oct. 11, 2022), <https://www.media.pa.gov/Pages/State-details.aspx?newsid=536>.

on whether the federal Materiality Provision prohibited disenfranchising voters on that basis.

62. Following that decision, on November 1, 2022, the Department of State's Deputy Secretary for Elections and Commissions, Jonathan Marks, sent an email to counties advising elections officials of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania's order to "refrain from counting any absentee and mail-in ballots received for the November 8, 2022 general election that are contained in undated or incorrectly dated outer envelopes," and to "**segregate and preserve** any ballots contained in undated or incorrectly dated outer envelopes." Deputy Secretary Marks instructed that the elections officials "**must remember to do two things** as [they] pre-canvass and canvass absentee and mail-in ballots: Segregate AND preserve these undated and incorrectly dated ballots; and Do not count the votes cast on ballots with undated or incorrectly dated ballots." A true and correct copy of the email is attached as Ex. F (all emphasis in original email).

63. On November 3, Acting Secretary Chapman issued new guidance, instructing counties that "ballots which are administratively determined to be undated or incorrectly dated" should be coded as "CANC – NO SIGNATURE within the SURE system" (*i.e.*, should be cancelled and not accepted) and "segregated from other ballots." A true and correct copy of the guidance is attached as Ex. G.

64. On November 5, 2022, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania issued a supplemental order stating that "incorrectly dated outer envelopes" include "(1) mail-in ballot outer envelopes with dates that fall outside the date range of September 19,

2022 through November 8, 2022; and (2) absentee ballot outer envelopes with dates that fall outside the date range of August 30, 2022 through November 8, 2022.” A true and correct copy of that supplemental order is attached as Ex. H.

C. Pennsylvania’s 2022 Election

65. On information and belief, as of November 15, 2022, the Defendant county boards of elections had recorded their receipt of 1,244,072 mail ballots in the Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors.

66. In the 2022 midterm election, which involved elections for the U.S. Senate, U.S. House of Representatives, and Pennsylvania House and Senate offices, the Defendant county boards of elections segregated thousands of mail-in ballots based on missing or incorrect dates on their outer return envelopes. For example, on information and belief:

- a. As of November 16, 2022, Philadelphia had segregated 2,143 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes and 460 ballots that listed purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- b. As of November 7, 2022, Allegheny County had segregated 369 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes and 551 ballots that listed purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- c. As of November 18, 2022, Lehigh County had segregated a total of 223 ballots because there were no dates or purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- d. As of November 5, 2022, Lackawanna County reported that it had segregated 186 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes.
- e. As of November 22, 2022, Erie County had segregated 122 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes and 49 ballots that listed purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- f. As of November 7, 2022, Beaver County had segregated 159 ballots with missing or purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.

- g. As of November 7, 2022, Butler County had segregated 64 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes.
- h. As of November 21, 2022, Blair County had segregated 26 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes and 28 ballots that listed purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- i. As of November 18, 2022, Crawford County had segregated a total of 51 ballots because there were no dates or purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- j. As of November 7, 2022, Forest County had segregated 39 ballots with missing or incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- k. As of November 7, 2022, Perry County had segregated 25 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes and 4 ballots that listed purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- l. As of November 10, 2022, Bucks County had segregated 19 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes and 7 ballots that listed purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- m. As of November 14, 2022, Warren County had segregated 10 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes and 8 ballots that listed purportedly-incorrect dates on their return envelopes.
- n. As of November 7, 2022, Mifflin County had segregated 7 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes.
- o. As of November 7, 2022, Cameron County had segregated 5 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes.
- p. As of November 5, 2022, Union County had segregated 5 ballots with no dates on their return envelopes.

67. The above represents only a fraction of the total number of voters affected by this issue, as Plaintiffs have not yet been able to gather data for many of the counties not listed above. In Erie County, for instance, 26,170 voters submitted mail or absentee ballots, meaning the 171 segregated ballots represent approximately .7% of all such ballots cast in that county. And in Forest County, the 39 segregated ballots represent more than 9% of the 412 total mail ballots submitted in that county.

Well over a million people voted by mail ballot in 2022. Across the Commonwealth, .7% of all mail ballot voters would represent more than 8,129 votes, and 9% of mail ballot voters would represent more than 117,764 votes.

68. On information and belief, at least 20 counties provided no advance notice to voters that their ballots would not be counted due to the envelope-date rule and/or forbade voters who had their ballot set aside due to the immaterial envelope-date rule from voting provisionally to cure the problem. Many voters, including Plaintiffs Seastead, Polinski, Bencan, and Smith, accordingly had no opportunity to cure any purported defect involving their date because their county boards of elections failed to provide them with any such notice before Election Day.

69. Moreover, some voters who did receive notice, including Plaintiff Gutierrez, were often unable to vote in person on Election Day given their health circumstances and/or because they were not afforded sufficient time to cure their mistake.

70. Voters—including individual Plaintiffs and organizational Plaintiffs' members—will be disenfranchised if Defendants refuse to count their ballots based on missing or purportedly-incorrect dates on the outer return envelopes.

71. Litigation over the past year has demonstrated that it is Pennsylvania voters who will lose unless this Court enjoins Defendants from disqualifying timely submitted ballots from eligible voters simply because they omitted a meaningless date, or wrote the wrong date, on the Return Envelope. For example, the plaintiffs in *Migliori* were senior citizens who had voted in Lehigh County for decades. They were

Republicans and Democrats alike. Like the individual voter Plaintiffs here, and like thousands of the organizational Plaintiffs' members, they were regular people—a foundry blaster, a teacher, a business owner—who vote in almost every election. They filled out their mail ballots, sent them in on time, and signed the declaration on the Return Envelope, but made a mistake on the Return Envelope by omitting a handwritten date.

72. Moreover, here as in *Migliori*, the affected voters are significantly older than both other Pennsylvanians who voted by mail and all registered Pennsylvania voters. Philadelphia provides a compelling example: There, on information and belief, almost 50% of the affected voters are 65 or older, while only 36% of other Philadelphians who voted by mail are 65 or older and only 20% of all registered Philadelphia voters are 65 or older. And around 23% of the affected voters are 75 or older, while only 15% of other Philadelphians who voted by mail are 75 or older and only 8% of all registered Philadelphia voters are 75 or older.

73. The challenged envelope-date rule disenfranchises even voters who reasonably believed they were complying with all of the proper requirements to cast their ballot. For example, on information and belief, if a voter who was raised in or spent time living overseas followed the date sequencing convention used by many other countries (*i.e.*, day, then month, then year) in dating their outer return envelope, those voters could have their ballots invalidated based on an “incorrect” date.

74. The Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act and the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution requires that the ballots at issue here be counted. The disenfranchisement of the affected voters in 2022 and future elections constitutes irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law and for which this Court's intervention is required.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Count I: Rejection of Ballots for Immaterial Paperwork Errors or Omissions in Violation of the Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act (52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B), 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

75. Plaintiffs rely upon all the paragraphs of this Complaint, which are incorporated into this Count I as if fully restated here.

76. The Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act prohibits disqualifying voters "because of an error or omission on any record or paper relating to any application, registration, or other act requisite to voting, if such error or omission is not material in determining whether such individual is qualified under State law to vote in such election." 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B) (formerly codified at 42 U.S.C. § 1971).

77. The Civil Rights Act directs that "vote" in this context means "all action necessary to make a vote effective including, but not limited to, registration or other action required by State law prerequisite to voting, casting a ballot, and having such ballot counted and included in the appropriate totals of votes cast with respect to candidates for public office and propositions for which votes are received in an election." *Id.* § 10101(a)(3)(A), (e).

78. The challenged conduct here tracks exactly what the statute forbids: denying voters the right to have their ballot “counted and included in the appropriate totals of votes cast” based on an immaterial paperwork error on a form made requisite to voting. Specifically, Defendants are poised to invalidate voters’ mail ballots:

- (1) based on an “omission” (namely, leaving off the handwritten date) or an “error” (namely, writing a purportedly incorrect date);
- (2) on a “record or paper” that is “made requisite to voting” (namely, the form declaration printed on the outer Return Envelope);
- (3) that is immaterial to whether the voter “is qualified under State law to vote in [the] election,” or for that matter on whether the mail ballot was timely received (namely, because the handwritten date on the envelope has no bearing on whether a voter meets the age, residency, or citizenship and felony status requirements of state law, or whether the county received the ballot on time.

52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B), (e).

79. In Pennsylvania, state law establishes the only “qualifications” needed to “be entitled to vote at all elections.” *See* Pa. Const. art. VII, § 1. In particular, a voter must be at least 18 years old, have been a U.S. citizen for at least one month, have resided in the election district for at least 30 days, and is not presently incarcerated on a felony conviction. 25 Pa. C.S. § 1301.

80. A voter’s failure to handwrite the date next to their signature on the ballot return envelope is not material to determining their qualification to vote.

Indeed, as set forth *supra*, Pennsylvania law requires each mail-in voter to demonstrate eligibility and qualification to vote before the voter is even issued a mail-in ballot in the first place. *See* 25 P.S. §§ 3146.2, 3150.12.

81. The date on which a voter signed their return envelope is also immaterial to determining the timeliness of the voter's ballot. Because a ballot's timeliness under Pennsylvania law is determined by when it was received and stamped by the county board of elections, 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(c), 3150.16(c), the date and time at which mail ballots are returned is objectively verifiable—regardless of what, if any, date the voter wrote on the return envelope. *Accord Migliori*, 36 F.4th at 164 (“Upon receipt, the [Board] timestamped the ballots, rendering whatever date was written on the ballot superfluous and meaningless.”).

82. The rejection of otherwise-valid ballots for immaterial errors or omissions on voting-related paperwork is contrary to the Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B), and will result in the disenfranchisement of Pennsylvania voters who submitted timely mail-in ballots in the 2022 election and all future elections, unless and until enjoined by this Court.

**Count II: Rejection of Certain Ballots for Immaterial Paperwork Errors
or Omissions in Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the
United States Constitution
(42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

83. Plaintiffs rely upon all the paragraphs of this Complaint, which are incorporated into this Count II as if fully restated here.

84. The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment commands that “[n]o State shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” U.S. Const. amend. XIV.

85. “[O]nce the franchise is granted to the electorate, lines may not be drawn which are inconsistent with the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.” *Harper v. Va. State Bd. of Elections*, 383 U.S. 663, 665 (1966). And when an equal protection claim involves differential treatment of the right to vote, the Supreme Court has required the application of strict scrutiny because of “the significance of the franchise as the guardian of all other rights.” *Plyler v. Doe*, 457 U.S. 202, 217 n.15 (1982) (collecting cases).

86. Defendants’ interpretation of Pennsylvania law creates differential treatment of the right to vote. Under their interpretation, the Pennsylvania Election Code requires invalidating the ballots of voters who write no date or a purportedly incorrect date on the outer return envelope in which they submit their mail ballot to the board of elections. 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(a), 3150.16(a). Yet state law applies a different rule to military and overseas voters who vote by mail, stating that a “voter’s mistake or omission in the completion of a document” shall *not* invalidate their ballot “as long as the mistake or omission does not prevent determining whether a covered voter is eligible to vote.” 25 Pa. C.S. § 3515(a).

87. Defendants have no legitimate interest, let alone a compelling one, to invalidate the mail ballots of otherwise-qualified domestic voters based on trivial paperwork errors while counting the mail ballots of military and overseas voters who

make the same immaterial mistake. Nor could the chosen means of advancing such an interest—disenfranchising qualified, registered domestic voters—be narrowly tailored to achieving any interest the Commonwealth might proffer.

88. Disqualifying some, but not all, voters based on a missing or incorrect date on the return envelope of a mail ballot is especially pernicious because that date has “no relation to voting qualifications.” *Harper*, 383 U.S. at 670. “[T]he right to vote is too precious, too fundamental to be so burdened or conditioned” on such basis. *Id.*

**Count III: Rejection of Certain Ballots for Immaterial Paperwork Errors
or Omissions in Violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the
United States Constitution
(42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

89. Plaintiffs rely upon all the paragraphs of this Complaint, which are incorporated into this Count III as if fully restated here.

90. State election laws and practices may not burden a plaintiff’s First and Fourteenth Amendment right to vote unless relevant and legitimate state interests of sufficient weight justify the magnitude and character of the burdens imposed. *See Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 434 (1992); *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 789 (1983). Any burden on the right to vote, “[h]owever slight[,] must be justified by relevant and legitimate state interests ‘sufficiently weighty to justify the limitation.’” *Crawford v. Marion Cnty. Election Bd.*, 553 U.S. 181, 191 (2008) (quoting *Norman v. Reed*, 502 U.S. 279, 288–289 (1992)).

91. The requirement to hand-write a “correct” date on the voter declaration form on the mail ballot envelope, on pain of disenfranchisement for omitting the date

or writing a date that is deemed incorrect, is a burden on the exercise of the right to vote.

92. No relevant, legitimate, and sufficiently weighty state interest justifies this burden. *See Const. Party of Pa. v. Cortes*, 877 F.3d 480, 484 (3d Cir. 2017); *Belitskus v. Pizzingrilli*, 343 F.3d 632, 645 (3d Cir. 2003). The handwritten date on the mail ballot envelope declaration form is not used for any election-related purposes and its only practical function is to disenfranchise thousands of voters each election based on a meaningless paperwork mistake.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and provide the following relief:

1. A declaration that rejecting timely submitted mail-in ballots based solely on a missing or incorrect date next to the voter's signature on the return envelope violates the Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B), and the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution;

2. Injunctive relief preliminarily and permanently enjoining Defendants and all persons acting on their behalf from:

- a. Rejecting and/or not counting otherwise-valid mail-in ballots timely submitted by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, in 2022 and future elections, based solely on a missing or incorrect date on the outer return envelope;

- b. Certifying any future election in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any Pennsylvania county or locality without counting such mail-in ballots; and
 - c. Refusing to include these ballots when reporting the 2022 election totals on Commonwealth and County websites, voter files, record books, and any other public tallies or recordings;
3. Nominal damages to Plaintiffs Seastead, Gutierrez, Polinski, Bencan, and Smith for the completed violation of their legal right to vote under both the Materiality Provision and the First and Fourteenth Amendments;
4. An award of costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988; and
5. Any such other relief as this Court deems just and appropriate.

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Dated: May 17, 2024

Stephen Loney (PA 202535)
Marian K. Schneider (PA 50337)
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF
PENNSYLVANIA
P.O. Box 60173
Philadelphia, PA 19102
sloney@aclupa.org
mschneider@aclupa.org

Witold J. Walczak (PA 62976)
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF
PENNSYLVANIA
P.O. Box 23058
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Tel: (412) 681-7736
vwalczak@aclupa.org
rting@aclupa.org

David Newmann (PA 82401)
Brittany C. Armour (PA 324455)
HOGAN LOVELLS US LLP
1735 Market Street, 23rd Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Tel: (267) 675-4610
david.newmann@hoganlovells.com
brittany.armour@hoganlovells.com

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Ari J. Savitzky

Ari J. Savitzky
Megan C. Keenan
Sophia Lin Lakin
Adriel I. Cepeda Derieux
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
FOUNDATION
125 Broad Street, 18th Floor
New York, NY 10004
Tel.: (212) 549-2500
asavitzky@aclu.org
mkeenana@aclu.org
slakin@aclu.org
acepedaderieux@aclu.org

*Counsel for the Pennsylvania State
Conference of the NAACP, League of
Women Voters of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphians Organized to Witness,
Empower and Rebuild, Common Cause
Pennsylvania, Black Political
Empowerment Project, Make the Road
Pennsylvania, Barry M. Seastead,
Marlene G. Gutierrez, Aynne Margaret
Pleban Polinski, Joel Bencan, and
Laurence M. Smith*

Exhibit A

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DECLARATION OF BARRY M. SEASTEAD

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Barry M. Seastead, hereby declare as follows:

1. I have personal knowledge of the matters in this declaration and this is what I would testify to if called as a witness in Court.

2. I am 68 years old and am otherwise competent to testify.

3. I live in Warren, Pennsylvania, and have lived here since I was 2 years old.

4. I am currently retired. I spent my career as a welder; for 20 years, I worked in a Navy Shop making components for Navy nuclear submarines, and later worked for 10 years as a maintenance welder. Later in my career, I spent 13 years working for the Warren County Assessment Office as a Field Assessor assessing properties for tax purposes.

5. I have been a registered voter in Warren County, Pennsylvania since I was legally eligible to vote.

6. I started voting by mail in the last few years because I wanted to send a message to our elected officials: I believe in mail-in voting and I think all voting should be done by mail, because I think they should be making it easier for everyone to vote. I am the grandson of an immigrant and I believe that voting gives the people a chance to speak their minds; it's the foundation of our country. Instead, we see these efforts to not count certain ballots.

7. Voting means everything to me. It gives me a voice and allows me to

make sure my elected officials' beliefs line up with my own views. I am very pro-labor and pro-union. I was always very active and involved with the unions during my career. I am also a gun-owner and support Second Amendment rights. I want to elect candidates who support those issues.

8. I vote regularly. I try to vote in every general and primary election. I might miss an election here and there, but I definitely vote in most elections.

9. I voted by mail this year. I requested and received a mail ballot from Warren County before the November 2022 election. I made sure to request it and send it back very early because the Postal System is slow, to ensure that it would be received by Election Day. If there was a problem with what I sent back, there would have been plenty of time for the problem to be corrected before Election Day.

10. After I received my ballot, I marked it, inserted it into the secrecy envelope and inserted that in the outer return envelope. I also signed the envelope. I think I dated it, but it might have been a date that someone deemed incorrect. I don't understand how the date can be invalid if it was received before Election Day.

11. After the election, I learned that the outer return envelope of my ballot was determined to have an "invalid date." Someone from the ACLU-PA called me because my name was on a list provided by the Warren County Board of Elections. No one from the County or the state contacted me about this issue. On Election Day, I had just assumed that my ballot was cast and didn't think there would be any problem.

12. If I had known there was a problem with my ballot, I would have corrected it. I have a bad back but I can still get around if I need to.

13. I feel upset about this situation. I think my voice should be heard. Voting

is the only chance I have to express my opinions about the issues that I care about. I am particularly upset because I strongly believe in mail-in voting. They should be making voting more accessible and easier for everyone. I'm very concerned about these ballots not being counted because of the lack of date or incorrect date. This is common sense: If you apply for a ballot, fill it out within the timeframe, and get it in before Election Day, your vote should be counted. I believe in free and fair elections, and don't like any effort that makes voting harder.

14. I think it's very important to vote and that everyone's voice is heard. I think everybody who votes should have their ballots counted. I would like my ballot counted for the November 2022 election.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 23 of November, 2022 in Warren, Pennsylvania.

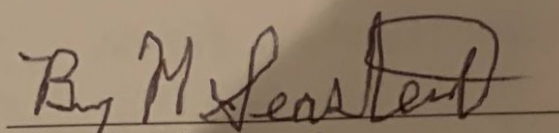

Barry M. Seastead

Exhibit B

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

DECLARATION OF MARLENE G. GUTIERREZ

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Marlene G. Gutierrez, hereby declare as follows:

1. I have personal knowledge of the matters in this declaration and this is what I would testify to if called as a witness in Court.

2. I am 64 years old and am otherwise competent to testify.

3. I live in York, Pennsylvania and have lived in York for two years.

4. I am a corporate travel agent.

5. I first registered to vote in York County when I was 18 years old. After residing in various states and countries for several years, I registered to vote in York County again after moving back in September 2020.

6. I have been voting by mail for at least twenty to thirty years in the other states in which I resided. I opted to vote by mail because I do not like being in crowded areas like voting centers.

7. I vote every time I receive a mail-in ballot, including in primaries and in every presidential election.

8. Voting is important to me because I want my political party to represent my state.

9. I voted in 2022 because the race for the Senate seat was important to me and I wanted my preferred party to win.

10. I voted by mail this year. I requested and received a mail ballot from York County before the November 2022 election.

11. I remember I received my ballot packet at the beginning of October

2022, before the November election.

12. After I received my ballot, I marked it, inserted it into the secrecy envelope and the outer return envelope. I also signed the outer return envelope. I thought I followed all of the instructions.

13. I returned my ballot by putting it in my mailbox for delivery by USPS in the pre-printed envelope, and I received notice from York County that my ballot had been received.

14. On Election Day, I learned that the outer return envelope of my ballot is missing a date next to my signature. I heard a story about this issue on the radio and thought to myself that I did not remember seeing a place to mark the date on the ballot.

15. I received a text message from York County informing me that my ballot had been opened but not counted because it had not been signed or dated properly.

16. I did not attempt to cure my ballot because I was angry and perturbed that my vote would not be counted, and I felt that I could not do anything to fix it.

17. I am very upset that my ballot will not count. It seems very unfair that my ballot will not count because of something that has nothing to do with when the ballot is received or whether I am qualified to vote. I am upset that I was not given notice of this issue until Election Day because I did not have time to do anything about it.

18. I think it's very important to vote and that everyone's voice is heard. It is my duty as a citizen to vote and I like to support my party. I think everybody who votes should have their ballots counted. I would like my ballot counted for the

November 2022 election.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

17

Executed this November ____, 2022 in York, Pennsylvania.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Marlene G. Gutierrez", written over a horizontal line.

Marlene G. Gutierrez

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

Exhibit C

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

DECLARATION OF AYNNE MARGARET PLEBAN POLINSKI

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Aynne Margaret Pleban Polinski, hereby declare as follows:

1. I have personal knowledge of the matters in this declaration and this is what I would testify to if called as a witness in Court.
2. I am 71 and am otherwise competent to testify.
3. I live in Dover, Pennsylvania, in York county. I have lived in this location since 2016, about 6 years.
4. I am a retired art educator, art therapist, and professional artist.
5. I am a registered voter in York County. I have been a registered voter in York County since 2016. I have been a registered voter in Pennsylvania since age 18.
6. I started voting by mail in for the June 2020 presidential primary because of the COVID-19 pandemic.
7. I vote regularly. I rarely miss an election and have not missed one since at least 2016.
8. Voting is important to me because I think everyone has the right to give their say as to who they want running the government and the different policies that are important to me. That is why I voted in the 2022 election.
9. I voted by mail this year. I requested and received a mail ballot from York County before the November 2022 election.
10. I remember I received my ballot packet in late September or early October of 2022, in advance of the November election.
11. After I received my ballot, I marked it, inserted it into the secrecy

envelope and then placed it in the outer return envelope. I remember signing the outer return envelope. I thought I followed all of the instructions.

12. I returned my ballot in October of 2022.

13. After the election, I learned that the County determined the outer return envelope of my ballot was missing a handwritten date next to my signature. I learned this for the first time from a phone call with an attorney from the ACLU of Pennsylvania after Election Day.

14. I did not receive any notice from the county or the state that my ballot would not count and that it needed to be cured before Election Day or on Election Day.

15. I did not attempt to cure my ballot because I did not know there was any issue that needed to be cured.

16. I am very upset that my ballot will not count. It seems very unfair that my ballot will not count because of something that has nothing to do with when the ballot is received or whether I am qualified to vote.

17. I think it's very important to vote and that everyone's voice is heard. It's a right and an obligation. I think everybody who votes should have their ballots counted. I would like my ballot counted for the November 2022 election.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this November 14, 2022 in York County, Pennsylvania.



Aynne Margaret Pleban Polinski

Exhibit D

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

DECLARATION OF JOEL BENCAN

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Joel Bencan, hereby declare as follows:

1. I have personal knowledge of the matters in this declaration and this is what I would testify to if called as a witness in Court.

2. I am 71 and am otherwise competent to testify.

3. I live in Ambler, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and I vote in state house legislative district 151. I have lived in Ambler for over 40 years.

4. I am a retired pharmacist.

5. I am a registered voter at my home in Montgomery County and have been a registered voter for decades. I am a fairly regular voter since the Nixon administration.

6. I started voting by mail in 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

7. Voting is important, particularly in environments like the 2022 election where the races are close and each vote can have a real impact on who ends up making decisions in government.

8. I voted by mail this year. I requested and received a mail ballot from Montgomery County before the November 2022 election, and it arrived in the middle of October.

9. When I received my ballot, I filled it out over a weekend. I put it in both envelopes and signed and dated the outer return envelope. I put the date for the day I filled out the ballot and later returned it.

10. I did not mail the ballot because my wife suggested it would be safer to put it into a ballot drop box.

11. On October 29, I went to an event at the Upper Dublin Library and took my ballot because there was a drop box outside. Someone (I think from the county) was monitoring the drop box. The person asked me if I had signed and dated the outside of the envelope, which I had. I showed it to the person who verified that it looked complete. I then put my ballot in the drop box.

12. I later received an e-mail notification that Montgomery County had received the ballot. I had no reason to think there was anything wrong with my ballot.

13. On Election Day, I received an e-mail and phone calls saying that the ballot had been rejected. A true and correct copy of the November 8, 2022 email I received from the Department of State is attached as Exhibit A. However, I was away from home all day and did not receive the messages. My grandchildren had the day off of school, so my wife and I spent a wonderful day with them in Bucks County, to help out our son and daughter-in-law. By the time I was home and saw the messages, it was around 8:30 PM and the polls had closed, meaning that it was too late for me to do anything to correct whatever problem there may have been with my ballot.

14. The only reason I can imagine for rejecting my ballot as incorrectly dated is that the date I wrote on the envelope was the date that I filled out the ballot, rather than the date I returned it to the drop box (which happened a week or two later).

15. I never heard anything from Montgomery County about a problem with

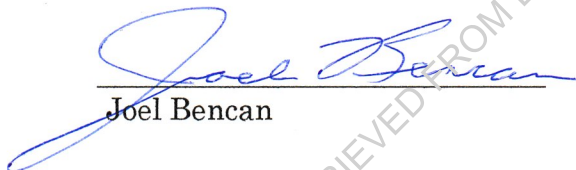
my ballot before Election Day. If I had an opportunity to correct the issue, I certainly would have done so, since I want my vote to count.

16. I am very upset that my ballot will not count. It seems very unfair that my ballot will not count because of something that has nothing to do with when the ballot is received or whether I am qualified to vote.

17. I think it's very important to vote and that everyone's voice is heard. I think everybody who votes should have their ballots counted. I would like my ballot counted for the November 2022 election.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 16th of November, 2022 in Ambler, Pennsylvania.


Joel Bencan

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

Exhibit A

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

On Tuesday, November 8, 2022, 11:26 AM, RA-voterregstatcert@state.pa.us wrote:

Dear JOEL A BENCAN,

Your ballot has been received by MONTGOMERY County on 11/08/2022.

Your ballot status has been updated to cancelled because you did not sign and/or you did not date the declaration on your ballot envelope.

If you have questions about your ballot, please contact MONTGOMERY County at (610) 278-3280.

Thank you

****Please do not reply to this email.****

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

Exhibit E

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

DECLARATION OF LAURENCE M. SMITH

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Laurence M. Smith, hereby declare as follows:

1. I have personal knowledge of the matters in this declaration and this is what I would testify to if called as a witness in Court.
2. I am 78 years old and am otherwise competent to testify.
3. I am a resident of Montgomery County (PA. Legislative District 151) and have lived at the same address in Dresher, Pennsylvania for 28 years.
4. I am presently retired. I spent my career as an entrepreneur in the medical services industry. In 1977, I founded a company that provides portable X-rays and EKGs in nursing homes.
5. I am registered to vote in Montgomery County and have voted there since moving to Pennsylvania in 1991. Prior to that, I lived in Massachusetts, where I also voted in every election.
6. I vote in every election—both the general and the primary—because I believe it is my civic duty. Voting has been especially important to me in recent years because of the increasing polarization in our country.
7. I started voting by mail in 2020, as soon as it became available in Pennsylvania. I decided to vote by mail-in ballot because I thought it was a convenient and secure way to vote. My wife and I both have busy schedules and appreciate the convenience of filling out the ballot and putting it in the mailbox.

8. Voting is important to me because I believe that it is part of what you do as an American citizen. I have voted in every election since I became eligible to vote, regardless of who was running for office. In recent years, I have voted for the Democratic ticket, but earlier in my life, I voted for both Democrats and Republicans. My family considers it our civic responsibility to pay attention to the news and to vote to elect our local and national representatives.

9. I voted by mail this year. I requested and received a mail ballot from Montgomery County several weeks before the November 2022 election. When I received the ballot packet, I immediately filled it out and mailed it back. I remember putting my ballot in the secrecy envelope and then in the outer envelope. I filled out the outer envelope and thought I had followed all instructions correctly.

10. On October 18, 2022, I received an email from the government that indicated that my ballot had been timely received by Montgomery County. The email read, "Your ballot status has been updated to reflect your official ballot has been received timely and recorded." After receiving this email, I never considered the possibility that anything was wrong with my ballot. A true and correct copy of the October 18 email I received is attached as Exhibit A.

11. On Friday, November 4, 2022, my wife, Dina Lichtman Smith, received an email that there was something wrong with her ballot. The email provided instructions on how she could fix the issue.

12. On Monday, November 7, 2022—the day before Election Day—I accompanied my wife to the County seat in Norristown, Pennsylvania. The officials pulled up my wife's ballot, and she was able to resolve the problem. The process was

very efficient and professional.

13. The officials said, "You're Laurence Smith," but did not say anything about my ballot, nor do I know whether they pulled up my ballot.

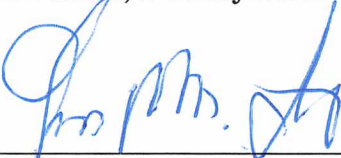
14. I had no indication or information that there was any problem with the date on my ballot until I received a call from someone at the ACLU of Pennsylvania after Election Day. If I had known there was a problem, I obviously would have fixed it when I went to Norristown with my wife. I relied on the October 18 email stating that my ballot was accepted, and the fact that I had not received any additional communication from the County saying there was a problem with my ballot.

15. I was frustrated to learn that there was a problem with my mail-in ballot, because I am a careful and detail-oriented person. I read the instructions carefully and thought that I was following all the proper steps. I have no idea what the County found to be wrong in terms of the date or signature on the envelope.

On an emotional level, I am upset to learn that my ballot will not count. Even though one vote may not make a difference, it's about the principle. I cannot think of any possible reason why my ballot, which arrived before November 8th, should not be counted due to a small clerical error with the date on the outside envelope.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 10th of November, 2022 in Dresher, Pennsylvania.



Laurence M. Smith

Exhibit A

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Larry Smith

to me ▾

Nov 13, 2022, 3:15 PM (3 days ago)



Begin forwarded message:

From: Dina Lichtman <dinalichtman@gmail.com>
Subject: Fwd: Your Ballot Has Been Received
Date: November 9, 2022 at 6:11:11 PM EST
To: Dina Lichtman <dinalichtman@gmail.com>, Larry Gmail <laurencemsmith@gmail.com>

Begin forwarded message:

From: <RA-voterregstatcert@state.pa.us>
Subject: Your Ballot Has Been Received
Date: October 18, 2022 at 5:31:48 PM EDT
To: <LAURENCESMITH@GMAIL.COM>

Dear LAURENCE MARK SMITH,

Your ballot has been received by MONTGOMERY County on 10/18/2022.

Your ballot status has been updated to reflect your official ballot has been received timely and recorded.

Please note: You are no longer permitted to vote at your polling place location now that you have returned your ballot timely.

If you have questions about your ballot, please contact MONTGOMERY County at (610) 278-3280.

Thank you

****Please do not reply to this email.****

Exhibit F

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

From: Marks, Jonathan <jmarks@pa.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, November 1, 2022 6:50 PM
To: Marks, Jonathan <jmarks@pa.gov>
Subject: Important DOS Email re: Undated Ballots
Importance: High

Dear county election official,

Please be advised that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania issued the attached order this afternoon directing county boards of elections to “refrain from counting any absentee and mail-in ballots received for the November 8, 2022 general election that are contained in undated or incorrectly dated outer envelopes.” The Court also directed that counties “**segregate** and **preserve** any ballots contained in undated or incorrectly dated outer envelopes.”

This order means that you **must remember to do two things** as you pre-canvass and canvass absentee and mail-in ballots:

1. Segregate AND preserve these undated and incorrectly dated ballots; and
2. Do not count the votes cast on ballots with undated or incorrectly dated ballots

Warmest regards,

Jonathan Marks | Deputy Secretary for Elections and Commissions (*he, him, his*)

Office of the Secretary

302 North Office Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120

Office: 717.787.6458 Direct: 717.783.2035

dos.pa.gov | vote.pa.gov | [Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#)

**[J-85-2022]
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA
MIDDLE DISTRICT**

DAVID BALL, JAMES D. BEE, JESSE D. : No. 102 MM 2022
DANIEL, GWENDOLYN MAE DELUCA, :
ROSS M. FARBER, LYNN MARIE :
KALCEVIC, VALLERIE SICILIANO- :
BIANCANIELLO, S. MICHAEL STREIB, :
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, :
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN :
CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, AND :
REPUBLICAN PARTY OF PENNSYLVANIA, :

Petitioners

v.

LEIGH M. CHAPMAN, IN HER OFFICIAL :
CAPACITY AS ACTING SECRETARY OF :
THE COMMONWEALTH, AND ALL 67 :
COUNTY BOARDS OF ELECTIONS, :

Respondents

PER CURIAM

DECIDED: November 1, 2022

AND NOW, this 1st day of November, 2022, upon review of the briefs of the parties and *amici*, the Petitioners' request for injunctive and declaratory relief is granted in part and denied in part. The Pennsylvania county boards of elections are hereby **ORDERED** to refrain from counting any absentee and mail-in ballots received for the November 8, 2022 general election that are contained in undated or incorrectly dated outer envelopes. See 25 P.S. §3146.6(a) and §3150.16(a).

The Court is evenly divided on the issue of whether failing to count such ballots violates 52 U.S.C. §10101(a)(2)(B).

We hereby **DIRECT** that the Pennsylvania county boards of elections segregate and preserve any ballots contained in undated or incorrectly dated outer envelopes.

The Republican National Committee, the National Republican Congressional Committee, and the Republican Party of Pennsylvania have standing. Petitioners David Ball, James D. Bee, Jesse D. Daniel, Gwendolyn Mae Deluca, Ross M. Farber, Lynn Marie Kalcevic, Vallerie Siciliano-Biancaniello, and S. Michael Streib are hereby **DISMISSED** from the case for lack of standing.

Opinions to follow.

Chief Justice Todd and Justices Donohue and Wecht would find a violation of federal law.

Justices Dougherty, Mundy and Brobson would find no violation of federal law.

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Exhibit G

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM



**Guidance on Undated and Incorrectly Dated
Mail-in and Absentee Ballot Envelopes Based on
the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's Order in *Ball
v. Chapman*, issued November 1, 2022**

Date: November 3, 2022

Version: 1.0

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Guidance on Undated and Incorrectly Dated Mail-in and Absentee Ballot Envelopes Based on the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's Order in *Ball v. Chapman*, issued November 1, 2022

On November 1, 2022, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court issued an Order regarding undated and incorrectly dated outer envelopes containing mail-in and absentee ballots. A copy of that Order is attached. This email follows an initial communication from Deputy Secretary Jonathan Marks on the evening of November 1, 2022 and provides additional guidance to counties regarding the Court's Order.

In light of the Court's Order, the Department's September 26, 2022 Guidance Concerning Examination of Absentee and Mail-In Return Envelopes ("Envelope Guidance") and Guidance Concerning Civilian Absentee and Mail-In Ballot Procedures as it relates to undated and incorrectly dated outer envelopes is modified as stated below and counties are directed as follows:

- Returned ballots should be scanned into the SURE system immediately upon receipt. County election offices should ensure that previously received mail-in and absentee ballots have been scanned into SURE.
 - As a reminder, election offices should date-stamp return envelopes for all mail-in and absentee ballots immediately upon receipt.
- Examine all mail-in and absentee ballots received to determine if the return envelopes for those ballots are signed and dated.
- For ballots which are administratively determined to be undated or incorrectly dated, code that ballot as CANC – NO SIGNATURE within the SURE system.
- Further, for those ballots that have been administratively determined to be undated or incorrectly dated, the ballots must be segregated from other ballots. Counties may prefer to keep segregated undated and incorrectly dated ballots organized by precinct, and alphabetically by last name within each precinct.
 - The department strongly recommends that counties also segregate into separate groups undated ballots versus incorrectly dated ballots.
- For voters returning their ballots in person to election offices, office personnel should remind voters to confirm that they signed and correctly dated their ballots, and to provide them an opportunity to do so prior to submission.

###

Version	Date	Description
1.0	11/3/22	Original issue

Exhibit H

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

**[J-85-2022]
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA
MIDDLE DISTRICT**

DAVID BALL, JAMES D. BEE, JESSE D. : No. 102 MM 2022
DANIEL, GWENDOLYN MAE DELUCA, :
ROSS M. FARBER, LYNN MARIE :
KALCEVIC, VALLERIE SICILIANO- :
BIANCANIELLO, S. MICHAEL STREIB, :
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, :
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN :
CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, AND :
REPUBLICAN PARTY OF PENNSYLVANIA, :

Petitioners

v.

LEIGH M. CHAPMAN, IN HER OFFICIAL :
CAPACITY AS ACTING SECRETARY OF :
THE COMMONWEALTH, AND ALL 67 :
COUNTY BOARDS OF ELECTIONS, :

Respondents

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER

PER CURIAM

AND NOW, this 5th day of November, 2022, the Court hereby supplements its per curiam order dated November 1, 2022, wherein we directed, in part, that “[t]he Pennsylvania county boards of elections are hereby ORDERED to refrain from counting any absentee and mail-in ballots received for the November 8, 2022 general election that are contained in undated *or incorrectly* dated outer envelopes.” (Emphasis added.) For purposes of the November 8, 2022 general election, “incorrectly dated outer envelopes” are as follows: (1) mail-in ballot outer envelopes with dates that fall outside the date range

of September 19, 2022, through November 8, 2022; and (2) absentee ballot outer envelopes with dates that fall outside the date range of August 30, 2022, through November 8, 2022. See 25 P.S. §§ 3150.12a, 3150.15, 3146.2a(a), 3146.5(a).

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE OF
THE NAACP, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

AL SCHMIDT, in his official capacity as Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:22-cv-00339-SPB

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO AMEND**

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

INTRODUCTION

This case is before the Court on remand from the Third Circuit for consideration of the Plaintiffs' Equal Protection claim. Plaintiffs seek leave to amend to add an additional constitutional claim, namely that refusing to count voters' mail ballots for failure to write a "correct" date on the voter declaration form on the outer mail ballot envelope constitutes an undue burden on the fundamental right to vote in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments. State election laws may not burden a plaintiff's constitutional right to vote unless relevant and legitimate state interests of sufficient weight exist to justify the burdens imposed. *See Const. Party of Pa. v. Cortes*, 877 F.3d 480, 484 (3d Cir. 2017) (quoting *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 789 (1983)); *see also Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 434 (1992).

Leave to amend should be granted here. Plaintiffs do not seek to add any new factual allegations and do not seek to reopen discovery, nor is any additional discovery needed. Rather, Plaintiffs seek to conform the pleadings and the claims to the record, which revealed after discovery that requiring voters to correctly handwrite the date on the outer envelope of their ballot serves no state election administration interest or purpose: Pennsylvania counties do not rely on the handwritten date on the outer mail ballot envelope to determine a ballot's timeliness, or anything else about a voter's qualifications. Rather, as this Court previously noted, it is "wholly irrelevant." Nov. 21 MSJ Op., ECF No. 347 at 67; *accord Pa. State Conf. of NAACP Branches v. Sec'y Commonwealth of Pa.*, 97 F.4th 120, 125 (3d Cir. 2024) ("The date

requirement, it turns out, serves little apparent purpose. It is not used to confirm timely receipt of the ballot or to determine when the voter completed it.”). Moreover, the addition of this claim will cause no prejudice to any defendant in this case because an *Anderson-Burdick* claim is already pending and fully briefed in the parallel *Eakin* case involving the same facts and the same defendants, *e.g.* Intervenor-Defs.’ Opp. to Summ. Judgment, *Eakin v. Adams Cnty. Bd. of Elections*, No. 22-CV-340 (W.D. Pa. May 5, 2023), ECF No. 312.

Leave to amend should be granted.

BACKGROUND

The Court is familiar with the underlying nature of the case, which involves the requirement that voters handwrite a date on the voter declaration form on the mail ballot envelope, on pain of having their mail ballot set aside and not counted, often without any notice or opportunity to cure the issue. *See* 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(a) and 3150.16(a).

In the 2022 general elections, counties rejected ballots from over 10,000 eligible, qualified voters solely because they omitted the date from the envelope form or made some error, like a typo, in writing the date on the form. *E.g.*, Nov. 21 MSJ Op., ECF No. 347 at 48–49 & n.30; Plaintiffs’ L.R. 56(B)(1) Statement of Material

Facts (hereinafter “SMF”), ECF No. 283 at ¶¶ 28, 36–38, 42.¹ As revealed by discovery in this case, the handwritten date is not used to determine whether a ballot was timely received, SMF ¶¶ 51–52, or whether a voter meets the qualifications to vote in Pennsylvania, such as age or citizenship, SMF ¶¶ 47–50. Nor is the date used to prevent the votes of persons who die before Election Day from being counted; rather, such ballots are not counted regardless of the date written on the envelope declaration form. *See* SMF ¶¶ 43, 61–64; *see also* Nov. 21 MSJ Op., ECF No. 347 at 67–69 & n.39.

Plaintiffs filed this action following the 2022 election challenging the refusal to count voters’ mail ballots based on a meaningless mistake in writing the date on the mail ballot envelope declaration form. Plaintiffs asserted a statutory claim pursuant to 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B), the Materiality Provision of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, as well as a constitutional claim under the Equal Protection Clause. *See* Am. Compl., ECF No. 121 at ¶¶ 75–88. Another such challenge asserting statutory and constitutional claims, *Eakin v. Adams County Board of Elections*, No. 22-CV-340 (W.D. Pa. filed Nov. 7, 2022), was also filed around the same time.

Immediately following the close of discovery, the parties in this case cross-moved for summary judgment, and the Court granted Plaintiffs’ motion based on

¹ Plaintiffs cite the previously filed SMF in connection with their initial motion for summary judgment for reference here because it contains relevant citations to the underlying discovery record. In accordance with the briefing schedule set forth by the Court on May 8, 2024, ECF No. 385, Plaintiffs will file a new motion for summary judgment, accompanied by a renewed SMF, on their pending Equal Protection claim as well as the proposed *Anderson-Burdick* claim sought to be added here.

their statutory claim. Nov. 21 MSJ Op., ECF No. 347 at 64–73. The Court accordingly declined to rule on the Equal Protection claim. *Id.* at 73–76.

Certain defendants appealed, and the Third Circuit reversed on the statutory claim, holding that, although the requirement to handwrite the date on the envelope form “serves little apparent purpose” and indeed “bears no relation—it is immaterial—to whether a voter is qualified under Pennsylvania law to vote,” the statute did not apply as a matter of law to the particular paperwork at issue in this case. *Pa. State Conf. of NAACP Branches*, 97 F.4th at 125, 131. The court of appeals remanded “for further proceedings on the equal protection claim.” COA Mandate, ECF No. 384 at 3.

Plaintiffs now seek to amend their complaint to add an additional constitutional cause of action under the First and Fourteenth Amendments for consideration along with the Equal Protection claim.

ARGUMENT

Courts should “freely give leave” to amend the pleadings “when justice so requires.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2); *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178 (1962). “The Third Circuit has adopted a liberal policy favoring the amendment of pleadings to ensure that claims are decided on the merits rather than on technicalities.” *Johnson v. Geico Cas. Co.*, 673 F. Supp. 2d 244, 248 (D. Del. 2009) (citing *Dole v. Arco Chem. Co.*, 921 F.2d 484, 487 (3d Cir. 1990)). Amendment should be granted unless there is a showing of “undue delay, bad faith or dilatory motive on the part of the movant, repeated failure to cure deficiencies by amendment previously allowed, undue

prejudice to the opposing party by virtue of allowance of the amendment, futility of amendment, etc.” *Foman*, 371 U.S. at 182; e.g., *Abraham v. City of Philadelphia*, No. CV 05-6327, 2006 WL 8459993, at *1 (E.D. Pa. Aug. 15, 2006) (quoting *Foman*, 371 U.S. at 182).

None of those circumstances exist here and leave to amend should be granted.

First, there is no undue delay. “[D]elay alone is an insufficient ground to deny leave to amend.” *Cureton v. Nat’l Collegiate Athletic Ass’n*, 252 F.3d 267, 273 (3d Cir. 2001) (citation omitted). Rather, the delay must be “undue,” that is, “protracted and unjustified,” such that it places “an unwarranted burden on the court” or results in prejudice to an opposing party. *Id.*; see also *Mullin v. Balicki*, 875 F.3d 140, 151 (3d Cir. 2017).

Here, Plaintiffs have moved swiftly to amend their complaint following the Third Circuit’s reversal of summary judgment on Plaintiffs’ statutory claim and remand for the consideration of their constitutional claim. “[A]mendment of a complaint is not unusual at the summary judgment stage of the case,” including to present an alternative theory on the same facts after rejection of an initial legal theory. See *Adams v. Gould Inc.*, 739 F.2d 858, 868–69 (3d Cir. 1984) (citation omitted). Accordingly, the Third Circuit has rejected attempts to “characterize [amendment to add an alternative legal theory at the summary judgment stage] as ‘undue delay.’” *Id.*; see also *Bradley v. Kemper Ins. Co.*, 121 F. App’x 468, 471 (3d Cir. 2005) (suggesting the grant of leave to amend following remand would be “prudent”); *Gilmour v. Gates, McDonald & Co.*, 382 F.3d 1312, 1315 (11th Cir. 2004) (“At the

summary judgment stage, the proper procedure for plaintiffs to assert a new claim is to amend the complaint in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a).” Nor would allowing the addition of an *Anderson-Burdick* claim in this case place any unwarranted burden on the Court: Plaintiffs do not seek to reopen discovery or to delay the filing of a renewed summary judgment motion as contemplated by the Court’s May 8 Scheduling Order, because the *Anderson-Burdick* claim is fully supported by the existing record. Indeed, there is *already* a fully-briefed summary judgment motion on an *Anderson-Burdick* challenge to the envelope date rule pending before the Court in the parallel *Eakin* case. *See* Pis.’ MSJ and Br. in Supp., *Eakin v. Adams Cnty. Bd. of Elections*, No. 22-CV-340 (W.D. Pa. April 21, 2023), ECF Nos. 287, 288.

Second, there is no possible prejudice to any of the defendants from the addition of the *Anderson-Burdick* claim. Prejudice for purposes of Rule 15 “means undue difficulty in prosecuting [or defending] a lawsuit as a result of a change in tactics or theories on the part of the other party.” *Deakyne v. Comm’rs of Lewes*, 416 F.2d 290, 300 (3d Cir. 1969). Proving undue prejudice requires a defendant to “show that it was unfairly disadvantaged or deprived of the opportunity to present facts or evidence which it would have offered had the ... amendments been timely.” *Bechtel v. Robinson*, 886 F.2d 644, 652 (3d Cir.1989).

Here, Plaintiffs seek to add only a cause of action, not new factual allegations.² Plaintiffs are seeking the same relief for the same class of voters based on the same facts, with no additional discovery whatsoever. Plaintiffs' proposed *Anderson-Burdick* claim under the First Amendment requires the Court to assess governmental interest in the challenged voting restriction—an issue that was already explored in discovery because it is also implicated by Plaintiffs' existing Equal Protection claim. *E.g., Obama for Am. v. Husted*, 888 F. Supp. 2d 897, 905–06 (S.D. Ohio) (Equal Protection analysis looks to whether there is “substantial justification from the state” necessitating disparate treatment of voters). Nor could any defendant argue that they might need to reopen the record to conduct additional discovery beyond what they already took in both this case and the *Eakin* case (where, again, they have faced an *Anderson-Burdick* claim from the start and have already opposed a motion for summary judgment). There can be no possible prejudice from the grant of leave to amend where “it is unlikely Defendants would have conducted the case any differently had these amendments been made earlier” and “the general nature of the factual allegations has remained the same.” *Johnson*, 673 F. Supp. 2d at 252.

² A copy of Plaintiffs' Proposed Second Amended Complaint is appended to the Motion for Leave to Amend. The new cause of action is set forth under the heading “Count III” at paragraphs 89 through 92. The language describing the causes of action asserted in paragraphs 3, 7, 74, and the Prayer for Relief is also modified slightly for consistency in order to include reference to the proposed new claim. Separately, the proposed Second Amended Complaint also conforms the pleadings to the record by removing references to three withdrawn plaintiffs and substituting the name of the current Secretary of the Commonwealth, Al Schmidt.

Finally, amendment is not futile. The *Anderson-Burdick* test weighs the burden imposed by a state voting rule against the legitimate, non-speculative state interests served by that rule. *E.g.*, *Soltysik v. Padilla*, 910 F.3d 438, 449 (9th Cir. 2018). Even a “minimal” burden on the right to vote “must be justified by relevant and legitimate state interests ‘sufficiently weighty to justify the limitation.’” *See Ohio State Conf. of NAACP v. Husted*, 768 F.3d 524, 538 (6th Cir. 2014), *vacated on other grounds*, No. 14-3877, 2014 WL 10384647 (6th Cir. Oct. 1, 2014) (quoting *Crawford v. Marion Cnty. Election Bd.*, 553 U.S. 181, 191 (2008)). Here, the existing record reveals—and the Court of Appeals agreed—that the handwritten date on the envelope declaration form serves no state interest. It serves no function related to determining a voter’s qualifications, the timeliness of a ballot, or preventing the counting of fraudulent ballots. Plaintiffs’ motion for leave to amend is “solidly grounded in the record” and “supported by substantial evidence” in the existing record. *E.g.*, *Hatch v. Dep’t for Child., Youth & Their Fams.*, 274 F.3d 12, 19 (1st Cir. 2001) (citation omitted). The Court should grant the motion for leave to amend and consider the proposed *Anderson-Burdick* claim along with Plaintiffs’ Equal Protection claim as set forth in Plaintiffs’ forthcoming motion for summary judgment.

CONCLUSION

Leave to amend should be granted.

Dated: May 17, 2024

Stephen Loney (PA 202535)
 Marian K. Schneider (PA 50337)
 AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF
 PENNSYLVANIA

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Ari J. Savitzky
 Ari J. Savitzky
 Megan C. Keenan
 Sophia Lin Lakin
 Adriel I. Cepeda Derieux

P.O. Box 60173
Philadelphia, PA 19102
sloney@aclupa.org
mschneider@aclupa.org

Witold J. Walczak (PA 62976)
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF
PENNSYLVANIA
P.O. Box 23058
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Tel: (412) 681-7736
vwalczak@aclupa.org
rting@aclupa.org

David Newmann (PA 82401)
Brittany C. Armour (PA 324455)
HOGAN LOVELLS US LLP
1735 Market Street, 23rd Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Tel: (267) 675-4610
david.newmann@hoganlovells.com
brittany.armour@hoganlovells.com

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
FOUNDATION
125 Broad Street, 18th Floor
New York, NY 10004
Tel.: (212) 549-2500
asavitzky@aclu.org
mkeenana@aclu.org
slakin@aclu.org
acepedaderieux@aclu.org

*Counsel for the Pennsylvania State
Conference of the NAACP, League
of Women Voters of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphians Organized to
Witness, Empower and Rebuild,
Common Cause Pennsylvania,
Black Political Empowerment
Project, Make the Road
Pennsylvania, Barry M. Seastead,
Marlene G. Gutierrez, Aynne
Margaret Pleban Polinski, Joel
Bencan, and Laurence M. Smith*

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, on the date set forth below, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing Memorandum of Law in Support of Motion to Amend to be served via the Court's electronic filing system upon all counsel of record.

Dated: May 17, 2024
/s/ Ari Savitzky

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