

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA**

DEMOCRACY NORTH CAROLINA, THE
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF NORTH
CAROLINA, DONNA PERMAR, JOHN P.
CLARK, MARGARET B. CATES, LELIA
BENTLEY, REGINA WHITNEY EDWARDS,
ROBERT K. PRIDDY II, WALTER HUTCHINS,
AND SUSAN SCHAFFER,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS; DAMON CIRCOSTA, in his official
capacity as CHAIR OF THE STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS; STELLA ANDERSON, in her
official capacity as SECRETARY OF THE STATE
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; KEN RAYMOND, in
his official capacity as MEMBER OF THE STATE
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; JEFF CARMON III, in
his official capacity as MEMBER OF THE STATE
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; DAVID C. BLACK, in
his official capacity as MEMBER OF THE STATE
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; KAREN BRINSON
BELL, in her official capacity as EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR OF THE STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS; THE NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION; J.
ERIC BOYETTE, in his official capacity as
TRANSPORTATION SECRETARY; THE
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES; MANDY
COHEN, in her official capacity as SECRETARY
OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,

Defendants,

PHILIP E. BERGER, in his official capacity as
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE NORTH
CAROLINA SENATE; TIMOTHY K. MOORE, in

Civil Action No. 20-cv-457

his official capacity as SPEAKER OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES,

Defendant-Intervenors.

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Democracy North Carolina, the League of Women Voters of North Carolina (together with Democracy North Carolina, the “Organizational Plaintiffs”), and Donna Permar, John P. Clark, Margaret B. Cates, Lelia Bentley, Regina Whitney Edwards, Robert K. Priddy II, Walter Hutchins, and Susan Schaffer, individuals (“Individual Plaintiffs,” together with the Organizational Plaintiffs, the “Plaintiffs”), bring this civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, the First and Fourteenth Amendments, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (the “ADA”), 42 U.S.C. §§ 12131, *et seq.*, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 794, for preliminary and permanent declaratory and injunctive relief against the Defendants the North Carolina State Board of Elections; Damon Circosta, in his official capacity as Chair of the State Board of Elections; Stella Anderson, in her official capacity as Secretary of the State Board of Elections; Ken Raymond, Jeff Carmon III, and David C. Black, all in their official capacities as Members of the State Board of Elections; Karen Brinson Bell, in her official capacity as Executive Director of the State Board of Elections (together the “SBE Defendants”); Defendants the North Carolina Department of Transportation and J. Eric Boyette, in his official capacity as Secretary of the Department of Transportation (the “DOT Defendants”); and Defendants the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services and Dr. Mandy Cohen, in

her official capacity as Secretary of Health and Human Services (the “DHHS Defendants”).
Plaintiffs allege as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. The COVID-19 pandemic presents an unprecedented challenge to our nation. Caused by a novel coronavirus and transmitted by asymptomatic, otherwise-healthy individuals as well as the symptomatic, this disease threatens the health of millions of Americans, especially elderly people and those with pre-existing medical conditions. As infection and death rates continue to climb, the fallout from COVID-19 has severely strained health care systems, the economy, and all levels and branches of government.

2. This public health crisis has also endangered the machinery of our democracy by threatening massive disruptions in election administration, especially in a presidential election year that was on track for exceptionally high registration rates and turnout. Many states have already taken drastic measures to counteract the spread of COVID-19 and ensure that eligible voters can cast their ballots safely. North Carolina, however, has failed to adequately address these issues, and the recently enacted changes fall far short of what is required in order to allow for safe and accessible voting. As a result, millions of North Carolinians will likely either lose their right to vote or be forced to compromise their health in order to access the franchise.

3. At present, North Carolina’s election code imposes numerous restrictions—on voter registration, mail-in absentee ballots, in-person early voting, and Election Day administration—that, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, unduly burden Plaintiffs’ right to vote in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments. With respect to voter

registration, the pandemic has already caused registration rates to plummet in comparison with previous election years. North Carolina election code and registration practices can be altered to address the voter registration crisis with reasonable accommodations that make registering to vote easier and safer during this public health crisis. For example, North Carolina law requires voters to submit their registration applications at least 25 days prior to the election, or else, register in-person at an early voting site, therefore potentially exposing themselves or their families to infection via COVID-19. By preventing voters from registering in the three weeks leading up to the election, the 25-day registration requirement unconstitutionally burdens the right to vote. Voters cannot be required by their government to choose between registering to vote and preserving their health. Likewise, online voter registration opportunities could be easily expanded to allow voters to register to vote from the safety of their home.

4. Several aspects of North Carolina's cumbersome absentee vote-by-mail regime are unconstitutional because they will require Plaintiffs to risk exposure to COVID-19 and to violate public health social distancing requirements in order to successfully vote by mail. For example, North Carolina requires mail-in absentee voters to complete the ballot in the presence of one witness or a notary. To comply, voters like Plaintiff Lelia Bentley will need to expose themselves to individuals outside of their household, thereby risking their health. The witness requirement thus creates a severe and unjustified burden on the right to vote of people like Plaintiff Bentley.

5. Finally, certain restrictions on the administration of in-person voting, both during the one-stop absentee voting period (known more commonly as "early voting" and

so identified hereinafter) and on Election Day, will produce unsafe conditions for voters. For example, North Carolina requires each county to maintain uniform hours across all early voting sites, regardless of the capacity and demand at each site. This statutory requirement, recently added in June 2018, resulted in a significant reduction in early voting sites in the 2018 general election by inflating costs through the addition of unnecessary hours. This will likewise result in reduced sites and days for early voting in the upcoming 2020 general election because counties will have to close numerous early voting sites to comply with the law and still stay within their budgets. On Election Day, moreover, all poll workers must reside in the county where they serve, with at least one poll worker from the precinct. This “home-county” requirement will exacerbate shortages of poll workers and lead to precinct consolidation. Both the uniform-hours requirement for early voting sites and the home-county requirement for Election Day poll workers will produce unsafe conditions by reducing the number of sites in which voters can cast an in-person vote, which will, in turn, result in long lines and large crowds, as seen in the recent Wisconsin and Georgia primary elections. Further, it is not possible for a state like North Carolina—where historically, the vast majority of voters choose to cast their ballot in person—to shift entirely to vote-by-mail methods in mere months. North Carolina simply lacks the infrastructure necessary to conduct an election predominantly by mail without overwhelming both county election administration systems and the local U.S. Postal Service infrastructure. Immediate steps must be taken to ensure that in-person voting opportunities are preserved and conducted in accordance with public health guidance.

6. In short, with its high transmission and mortality rates, COVID-19 poses a risk to all voters, especially those who could develop severe complications like some of the Individual Plaintiffs. The pandemic has already decimated voter registration rates and third-party voter registration initiatives, and makes it impossible for voters to comply safely with certain requirements for mail-in absentee voting, including the witness or notary requirement. In addition, election officials anticipate severe shortages of poll workers, who justifiably fear contracting the disease, resulting in fewer polling sites. A number of states' election officials, including in North Carolina, have already felt compelled to postpone primary and other elections by weeks or months in the face of this unprecedented public health emergency.

7. As of the filing of this complaint, Defendants have failed to implement adequate election-related measures to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on North Carolina's upcoming general election and safeguard the voting rights of countless eligible North Carolina voters. The recently-enacted amendments in House Bill 1169 ("HB 1169")¹ are entirely inadequate to address the constitutional violations implicated in this lawsuit. Under HB 1169, North Carolina still requires at least one witness or a notary, still requires poll workers to reside within the county, and does not provide any way for individuals to request an absentee ballot via phone. HB 1169 §§ 1(a), 1(b), 2(a). It fails entirely to address voter registration, the uniform hours requirement, the restrictions on organizations like the

¹ See An Act to Make Various Changes to the Laws Related to Elections and to Appropriate Funds to the State Board of Elections in Response to the Coronavirus Pandemic, S.L. 2020-17 (June 15, 2020).

Organizational Plaintiffs to assist voters with requesting absentee ballots, or the restrictions on how absentee ballots may be delivered. Accordingly, the current electoral structure in place imposes an undue burden and an unconstitutional condition on the right to vote in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and a violation of procedural due process. In addition, the State's failure to accommodate the needs of high-risk voters and others violates the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act.

8. Judicial intervention is warranted now, in advance of the 2020 general election, to ensure that the State has adequate time to implement the measures necessary to ensure that the right to vote may be exercised safely during this global pandemic. North Carolina law sets forth an inflexible calendar of pre-election administrative steps and milestones. For example, mail-in absentee ballots, their container-return envelopes with witness certification and signature block, and instruction sheets must be *available for use* 60 days in advance of a statewide general election and 50 days in advance of all other elections, which in this case would be September 4, 2020. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-227.10(a), 163-229(b), 163-229(c). This means that all the text and design for mail-in absentee ballots must be finalized well in advance of the 60th or 50th day before an election such that these materials can be timely printed, delivered, and distributed to voters. Moreover, in “emphasiz[ing] that lower federal courts should ordinarily not alter the election rules on the eve of an election,” the Supreme Court has suggested that challenges to a state’s election administration should be brought as soon as possible. *Republican Nat’l Comm. v. Democratic Nat’l Comm.*, 140 S. Ct. 1205, 1207 (2020) (per curiam).

9. Election administration plans for the June 23, 2020 Republican second primary in Congressional District 11² have unfortunately been irreversibly set in motion. But it is not too late to safeguard the right to vote in November's general election, when the pandemic is expected to resurge and once again threaten the functioning of our democracy.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343 because this case arises under the U.S. Constitution and the laws of the United States and seeks equitable and other relief for the deprivation of constitutional and federal statutory rights under color of state law.

11. This Court has jurisdiction to award attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and 28 U.S.C. § 1920.

12. This Court has jurisdiction to grant declaratory relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

13. Venue is appropriate in the Middle District of North Carolina, under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1).

² N.C. State Bd. of Elections, Emergency Exec. Order (Mar. 20, 2020), https://s3.amazonaws.com/dl.ncsbe.gov/State_Board_Meeting_Docs/Orders/Executive%20Director%20Orders/Order_2020-03-20%20.pdf (rescheduling the Republican second primary in Congressional District 11 from May 12, 2020, to June 23, 2020).

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

14. Plaintiff Democracy North Carolina (“Democracy NC”) is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization dedicated to increasing voter access and participation and reducing the corrupting role of money in politics through research, organizing, and advocacy. Democracy NC’s volunteers, who are registered North Carolina voters across every region of the state, form grassroots coalitions and are advocates in communities throughout the state, including Wake County, Edgecombe and Nash Counties (the “Twin Counties”), Alamance County, Mecklenburg County, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Winston-Salem, Asheville, New Bern, Salisbury and Greenville. Democracy NC works for pro-democracy reforms that strengthen the enforcement of election laws, protect voting rights, and improve government accountability and ethics. Democracy NC engages in substantial election protection efforts to ensure that voters are able to access the ballot, and spends substantial time and effort producing voter guides to educate voters about the candidates that will be on their ballots. Democracy NC advocates spend thousands of hours fighting for more early voting sites and times to ensure that all voters have easy access to the franchise. In previous elections, Democracy NC has also run rides-to-the-polls programs to ensure that voters who lacked transportation and could not or did not want to use mail-in absentee voting could nonetheless cast a ballot. Through original research, policy advocacy, grassroots organizing, civic engagement, and leadership training, Democracy NC seeks to achieve a fair and representative political system and advance a just and equitable North Carolina.

15. Plaintiff the League of Women Voters of North Carolina (“LWVNC”) is a nonpartisan community-based organization, formed in 1920, immediately after the enactment of the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution granting women's suffrage. The LWVNC is dedicated to encouraging its members and the people of North Carolina to exercise their right to vote as protected by the U.S. Constitution and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The LWVNC’s mission is to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation in government and to act on selected governmental issues. The LWVNC impacts public policies, promotes citizen education, and makes democracy work by, among other things, removing unnecessary barriers to full participation in the electoral process. Currently the LWVNC has 17 local leagues and over 1,912 members, each of whom, on information and belief, is a registered voter in North Carolina. The LWVNC is affiliated with the League of Women Voters of the United States, which was also founded in 1920. The LWVNC began as an organization focused on training women voters, and has evolved into an organization concerned with educating, advocating for, and empowering all North Carolinians. With members in almost every county in the state, the LWVNC’s local leagues are engaged in numerous activities, including hosting public forums and open discussions on important issues to the community. Individual League members invest substantial time and effort in voter training and civic engagement activities, such as voter registration assistance and get-out-the-vote (GOTV) efforts leading up to elections, including during the early voting period. The LWVNC has developed a First Time Voter Engagement Program, which partners with local election boards and schools to encourage young voters to register to vote. The

LWVNC also devotes substantial time and effort to ensuring that government at every level works as effectively and as fairly as possible in implementing voting regulations and procedures. To do so, the LWVNC advocates to make elections more transparent, to support a strong and diverse judiciary, and to urge for appropriate government oversight.

16. Plaintiff Donna Permar is a U.S. Citizen and a Durham County resident who is completely blind and lives with her spouse who is also completely blind. Ms. Permar is a registered voter who is eligible to vote in the November 2020 general election. Ms. Permar only feels confident voting in-person and thus relies on polling places being open and accessible by public transportation. Ms. Permar must utilize an ADA-compliant machine in order to vote, because she cannot fill out an absentee ballot with confidence or privacy.

17. Plaintiff John P. Clark is a U.S. citizen and a resident of the town of Apex in Wake County, North Carolina. He is 79 years old and a registered North Carolina voter who is eligible to vote in the November 2020 general election. He has severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (“COPD”) and has lived with this disease, which severely limits his activities, for the last 12 years. Whenever he is active at all, walking around or working in the yard, he carries an oxygen tank. He can walk only two blocks, even with oxygen. He has also become more susceptible to exacerbated bouts of pneumonia, contracting it about four times in the last six years. The most recent episode was in January 2020, which has caused a further deterioration of his respiratory condition. COPD makes him more vulnerable to severe complications or even death from COVID-19 and, therefore, it is too high a risk for him to vote in person. It is a necessity that he vote by absentee ballot

in the November general election. To avoid any risk of contracting COVID-19, Mr. Clark has been quarantined along with his wife for approximately the last eight weeks. He lives with his wife, and the only people who have entered their house during the lockdown have been three service people whom he completely avoids. He and his wife never leave their property except for necessary medical appointments, short walks, and occasional drives including a weekly trip to the grocery store, during which Mr. Clark stays in the vehicle. He has voted in every presidential election since 1968, and votes regularly in state and local elections. He wants to vote in the November 2020 general election and has already applied for his mail-in absentee ballot.

18. Margaret B. Cates is a U.S. citizen and a resident of the Town of Faison in Duplin County, North Carolina. She is 85 years old and a registered North Carolina voter who is eligible to vote in the November 2020 general election. She lives alone and has had chronic fatigue syndrome for the last 27 years since 1993. This is a severely debilitating disease and has severely curtailed Ms. Cates' ability to move about and be active. Today, she is in poor health, having suffered several falls recently and a urinary tract infection that she has been fighting for a year. As a result, she has been weak, using a walker in the house, and bedridden for twelve hours at night and for two in the afternoon. Ms. Cates has not left her house in three months, except to go to a doctor's appointment right before March and before the social distancing guidelines were put in place. She has voted in every presidential election since 1956, and also votes in many state and local elections. She wants to vote in the November 2020 general election, and she has never voted by mail. Voting in person is not an option for her, as it would pose too much of a risk to her health.

19. Lelia Bentley is a U.S. Citizen and a 62-year-old registered voter in Wilkesboro who lives on her own. She has been diagnosed with hypertension, which she controls through diet, exercise, and meditation. About once a year, Ms. Bentley develops a cold, which often progresses to include symptoms like sinus and chest congestion, a hacking cough, and shortness of breath. As a result of her medical history, she has been self-isolating at her home since March 10. Consistent with the Governor's stay-at-home order, she does not leave her home unless absolutely necessary. Since March 15, if she has needed groceries, she has ordered them online and had them delivered. Ms. Bentley does not know if she can satisfy the witness requirement in order to request and cast an absentee mail-in ballot. She has observed some of her neighbors breaking social distancing guidelines, including hosting social gatherings in their homes. Other neighbors are themselves self-isolating in order to protect elderly family members and she worries that, even if they would agree to be her witness, she could accidentally expose them to the virus, in spite of the precautions she has been taking. She does not know if her remaining neighbors have been taking appropriate precautions to prevent contracting the novel coronavirus, and therefore does not feel safe asking them to be witnesses. Even if she can obtain a witness, she does not know if she will risk contact with them in order to vote because she fears that it will lead her to contract COVID-19. Ms. Bentley will not vote in person because that would be too much of a risk to her health. She does not know what she will do if she cannot vote by mail.

20. Regina Whitney Edwards is a U.S. citizen and resident of Durham County. She is 30 years old and a registered North Carolina voter who is eligible to vote in the

November 2020 general election. She is at high risk of developing severe illness from COVID-19 because she has a serious pre-existing medical condition, type 1 diabetes. She has had type 1 diabetes for 21 years. To protect her health from the impact of COVID-19, she has remained at home since mid-March and has not seen another person except her partner, whom she lives with. She is uncomfortable leaving her home or being in proximity to people other than her partner. She has voted in multiple elections in North Carolina. But for the threat of COVID-19, she would vote in the November 2020 general election in person. Because of the pandemic and the health risks posed by in-person voting, she is not willing to vote in person during the November 2020 general election, and instead would like to vote by mail-in absentee ballot to protect her health.

21. Robert K. Priddy II is a U.S. citizen and a resident of Brunswick County. He is a 70-year-old registered North Carolina voter who is eligible to vote in the November 2020 general election. He is at high risk of developing severe illness from the novel coronavirus because he has several serious pre-existing health conditions, and because of his age. In 2010, he received a kidney transplant. To ensure that his body does not reject the transplant, he takes medication that suppresses his immune system. The medication also causes borderline diabetic issues, so he receives treatment for diabetes. To protect his health, Mr. Priddy's doctor has advised him to stay home and avoid contact with people outside his household. He has remained at home since mid-March. He relies on his wife to shop for groceries and run other errands. The only time he has gone outside since mid-March was to pick up prescriptions from a drive-thru pharmacy, during which he remained in his vehicle without interacting directly with the pharmacist. He is uncomfortable leaving

his home or being in close proximity to people other than his wife. He has voted in numerous elections in North Carolina. But for the threat of COVID-19, he would vote in the November 2020 general election in person. Because of the pandemic and the health risks posed by in-person voting, he is not willing to vote in person in the November 2020 general election. He would like to vote by mail-in absentee ballot.

22. Walter Hutchins is a U.S. citizen and a resident of Wilmington County. He is a 91-year-old registered North Carolina voter who is eligible to vote in the November 2020 general election. He is legally blind and lives in a nursing home. Due to his age, he is at very high risk of developing severe illness from COVID-19. To keep residents safe, the nursing home where he lives has been under lockdown since mid-March. No visitors, including family members, are allowed. Mr. Hutchins has voted in numerous elections in North Carolina. His wife, who does not live at the nursing home, has helped him fill out his ballot in previous elections. However, because of the lockdown and the COVID-19 pandemic, he has not seen her since mid-March and is uncertain whether she will be able to help him with filling out his ballot in the upcoming November election. He has only voted in-person for elections, and thus is unfamiliar with the absentee ballot process. The nursing home does not have procedures set up to assist voters who are blind. Furthermore, under North Carolina law, the nursing home staff cannot assist Walt fill out or submit an absentee ballot. He would like to vote in the upcoming election by mail, but is unable to request an absentee ballot through the mail because he is legally blind, and would like to do so by phone. Although he strongly wishes to vote in the November election, he is not

sure how he will be able to if the restrictions on requesting absentee ballots and restrictions on nursing home assistance in filling out and submitting absentee ballots remain in effect.

23. Susan Schaffer is a U.S. citizen and a Durham County resident who volunteers in her community assisting eligible people with registering to vote, requesting absentee ballots, as well as completing their absentee ballots. In the past, Mrs. Schaffer has assisted voters at assisted living facilities and other locations that are now prohibited spaces for people seeking to assist voters with their absentee ballot request forms if they are not a near relative or a member of a multi-partisan assistance team (“MAT”). Mrs. Schaffer serves as an intermediary for many voters who are not familiar with the absentee ballot process or who otherwise are not eligible for assistance under the current state of the law as created by Senate Bill 683. Thus, these prohibitions severely burden the right to vote of all of the voters that Mrs. Schaffer would otherwise be able to assist and prevent her from providing that assistance as a volunteer for an organization that has among its core missions helping voters gain access to the ballot box, thereby impairing her fundamental First Amendment right of association and right to free speech.

Defendants

24. Defendant North Carolina State Board of Elections is the agency responsible for the administration of the election laws of the State of North Carolina.

25. Defendant Damon Circosta is the Chair of the North Carolina State Board of Elections. Mr. Circosta is sued in his official capacity.

26. Stella Anderson is the Secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Elections. Ms. Anderson is sued in her official capacity.

27. Ken Raymond is a Member of the North Carolina State Board of Elections.

Mr. Raymond is sued in his official capacity.

28. Jeff Carmon III is a Member of the North Carolina State Board of Elections.

Mr. Carmon is sued in his official capacity.

29. David C. Black is a Member of the North Carolina State Board of Elections.

Mr. Black is sued in his official capacity.

30. Defendant Karen Brinson Bell is the Executive Director of the North Carolina State Board of Elections. Ms. Brinson is sued in her official capacity.

31. The North Carolina Department of Transportation is the agency that implements the online voter registration system in the State of North Carolina.

32. J. Eric Boyette is the Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Mr. Boyette is sued in his official capacity.

33. The North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services is the agency that administers online public benefits renewal in the State of North Carolina.

34. Dr. Mandy Cohen is the Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. Dr. Cohen is sued in her official capacity.

Defendant-Intervenors

35. Philip E. Berger is the President Pro Tempore of the North Carolina Senate. Mr. Berger was joined as a defendant-intervenor in his official capacity by order of the Court. Order, ECF No. 26.

36. Timothy K. Moore is the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives. Mr. Moore was joined as a defendant-intervenor in his official capacity by order of the Court. Order, ECF No. 26.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

I. The COVID-19 Pandemic

A. COVID-19

37. In December 2019, health officials in mainland China detected a novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, which causes a disease known as COVID-19. On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (“WHO”) declared COVID-19 to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. On March 11, 2020, the WHO declared that it had become a pandemic. COVID-19 has now spread throughout the world, including to every state in the United States and to every county in North Carolina.

38. The novel coronavirus that causes COVID-19 continues to spread at an unprecedented pace around the world and within the United States. As of June 17, 2020, there were 2,132,321 confirmed cases in the United States, and there have been 116,862 deaths nationwide.³ As of June 17, 2020, the North Carolina Department of Health and

³ Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), *Cases in the U.S.*, CDC, <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/cases-in-us.html> (last updated June 17, 2020).

Human Services had confirmed 46,855 positive cases of coronavirus and 1,168 deaths in North Carolina.⁴

39. COVID-19 appears to be much more contagious than other respiratory illnesses, such as influenza, SARS, or MERS, in significant part because of its capacity for asymptomatic transmission, and substantially more lethal than influenza.

40. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (“CDC”), individuals are at higher risk of severe complications and death from COVID-19 if they are 65 years old or older or have underlying health conditions and diseases, including chronic lung disease, moderate to severe asthma, serious heart conditions, severe obesity (body mass index (“BMI”) of 40 or higher), diabetes, chronic kidney disease undergoing dialysis, liver disease, and other health conditions that suppress immune systems like HIV/AIDS.⁵ The CDC’s website, relying upon research from the National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (“NCIRD”), Division of Viral Diseases, notes that immunocompromised individuals are at severe risk from COVID-19: “Many conditions can cause a person to be immunocompromised, including cancer treatment, smoking, bone

⁴ COVID-19 Response, *COVID-19 North Carolina Dashboard*, NCDHHS, <https://www.ncdhhs.gov/divisions/public-health/covid19/covid-19-nc-case-count> (last updated June 17, 2020, at 12:00pm).

⁵ Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), *People Who Are at Higher Risk for Severe Illness*, CDC, <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/specific-groups/people-at-higher-risk.html> (last updated May 14, 2020).

marrow or organ transplantation, immune deficiencies, poorly controlled HIV or AIDS, and prolonged use of corticosteroids and other immune weakening medications.”⁶

41. Severe COVID-19 cases can cause a wide variety of secondary infections and pathologies, including but not limited to: pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome, kidney failure, liver failure, strokes, heart attacks, cardiac inflammation, and gastrointestinal infections, among others.⁷ Furthermore, everyone is at some risk of severe complications and death from COVID-19, as health officials have recently associated COVID-19 with pulmonary embolism and stroke in younger patients without known risk factors⁸ and subsequent inflammatory disease in young children.⁹ In critical cases, some patients need to be intubated and put on a ventilator. Many critical care patients ultimately die. There is also evidence that individuals of color are dying of COVID-19 at a higher rate than other demographic groups.¹⁰

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ Meredith Wadman et al., *How does coronavirus kill? Clinicians trace a ferocious rampage through the body, from brain to toes*, SCIENCE (Apr. 17, 2020), <https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2020/04/how-does-coronavirus-kill-clinicians-trace-ferocious-rampage-through-body-brain-toes>.

⁸ Robert Glatter, M.D., *Why is COVID-19 Coronavirus Causing Strokes in Young And Middle-Aged People?*, FORBES (Apr. 27, 2020), <https://www.forbes.com/sites/robertglatter/2020/04/27/why-is-covid-19-coronavirus-causing-strokes-in-young-and-middle-aged-people/#598e78fe34df>.

⁹ Pam Belluck, *New Inflammatory Condition in Children Probably Linked to Coronavirus, Study Finds*, N. Y. TIMES (May 13, 2020), <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/13/health/coronavirus-children-kawasaki-pmis.html>.

¹⁰ Shelby Lin Erdman, *Black Communities Account for Disproportionate Number of Covid-19 Deaths in the US, study finds*, CNN (May 6, 2020), <https://www.cnn.com/2020/05/05/health/coronavirus-african-americans-study/index.html>.

42. The CDC has warned that asymptomatic COVID-19-positive individuals can transmit the disease to others.¹¹ Studies have confirmed this.¹² As a result, individuals can spread the disease for a week or more before realizing they are infected, facilitating rapid contagion. Currently, there are no therapeutic treatments or vaccinations that have been shown to significantly alter the trajectory of the COVID-19 outbreak. Leading epidemiology experts anticipate that the pandemic will continue into fall and winter of 2020, and potentially well into 2021.

B. North Carolina's Response to COVID-19

43. In North Carolina, Governor Cooper declared a State of Emergency on March 10, 2020, which remains in effect as of the date of this filing. Within a week thereafter, the Governor imposed social distancing guidelines for individuals and businesses, closed public schools, and prohibited mass gatherings.

44. Governor Cooper has announced a three-phase plan to slowly ease restrictions in North Carolina that will depend on whether North Carolina has successfully met key metrics regarding infection in the state.¹³ On May 5, 2020, Governor Cooper

¹¹ Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19), *Prevent Getting Sick: How COVID-19 Spreads*, CDC, <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prepare/transmission.html> (last updated Apr. 13, 2020).

¹² Mary Van Beusekom, *Studies profile lung changes in asymptomatic COVID-19, viral loads in patient samples*, CTR. FOR INFECTIONS DISEASE RESEARCH & POL'Y, UNIV. OF MINN. (Feb. 25, 2020), <http://www.cidrap.umn.edu/news-perspective/2020/02/studies-profile-lung-changes-asymptomatic-covid-19-viral-loads-patient>.

¹³ Press Release, North Carolina Office of the Governor, *Governor Extends Stay At Home Order Through May 8, Plans Three Phase Lifting of Restrictions Based on Virus Trends*

issued an executive order modifying North Carolina’s stay at home order and transitioning the state to “Phase 1” of slowly easing certain COVID-19 restrictions.¹⁴ This order advised North Carolinians to maintain six-foot social distancing from non-family or household members and encouraged high risk individuals to stay home and travel only for “absolutely essential purposes.”¹⁵ On May 20, 2020, the Governor issued an order moving North Carolina into “Phase 2” and superseding the Phase 1 order.¹⁶ The Phase 2 Order notes that “the risk of contracting and transmitting COVID-19 is higher in settings that are indoors, where air does not circulate freely and where people are less likely to maintain social distancing by staying six (6) feet apart,” and “very strongly encourage[s]” individuals at high risk of severe illness, including those 65 years or older and with underlying medical conditions, to stay home and travel only for “absolutely essential purposes.”¹⁷ It maintains the prior guidance that individuals maintain at least six feet of social distancing from other individuals, and requires businesses to limit occupancy and take other measures promoting social distancing. It also encourages individuals, including restaurant workers and personal

(Apr. 23, 2020), <https://governor.nc.gov/news/governor-extends-stay-home-order-through-may-8-plans-three-phase-lifting-restrictions-based>.

¹⁴ Governor Roy Cooper, Exec. Order No. 138 (May 5, 2020), <https://files.nc.gov/governor/documents/files/EO138-Phase-1.pdf>.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ Governor Roy Cooper, Exec. Order No. 141 (May 20, 2020), <https://htv-prod-media.s3.amazonaws.com/files/eo141-phase-2-1590009188.pdf>.

¹⁷ *Id.*

care patrons, to wear face coverings. Mass gatherings of more than 10 people indoors and 25 people outdoors remain prohibited.¹⁸

45. The Governor has also issued an executive order allowing non-profit corporations incorporated under the laws of the State of North Carolina to vote on matters by electronic balloting to “prevent members and directors from having to gather in a place, and thereby to promote social distancing and the mitigation of the spread of COVID-19.”¹⁹

46. The DHHS Defendants similarly recommend that individuals “put distance between yourself and other people” and advise, “[t]he very best evidence on reducing the spread is to maintain social distance and stay at home.”²⁰

47. These measures are far from temporary and similar measures will likely be required for the remainder of 2020. Governor Cooper’s current Phase 2 executive order notes that “it may be necessary to reinstate certain restrictions eased by this Executive Order,”²¹ and, in any event, even the final “Phase 3” guidelines encourage social distancing and minimizing exposure, and any spike in infections may require tightening restrictions again.²²

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ Governor Roy Cooper, Exec. Order. No. 136 (Apr. 24, 2020), <https://files.nc.gov/governor/documents/files/EO136-Nonprofit-Corp.pdf>.

²⁰ COVID-19 Response, *Individuals and Families*, NCDHHS, <https://www.ncdhhs.gov/divisions/public-health/covid19/individuals-and-families> (last accessed May 19, 2020).

²¹ Governor Roy Cooper, Exec. Order No. 141 (May 20, 2020), <https://htv-prod-media.s3.amazonaws.com/files/eo141-phase-2-1590009188.pdf>.

²² *Id.*

48. Epidemiologists and infectious disease specialists have already concluded that there will very likely be a COVID-19 resurgence in the United States this fall. Dr. Anthony Fauci, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has said a second wave of infections in the United States is “inevitable.”²³ South Korea, Germany, and China are already seeing a resurgence of COVID-19 after loosening restrictions in response to declining new COVID-19 cases. Pointing to the spread of COVID-19 cases in southern hemisphere countries as those regions enter their winter seasons, Dr. Fauci remarked, “And if, in fact, they have a substantial outbreak, it will be inevitable that we need to be prepared that we’ll get a cycle around the second time.”²⁴ He concluded, “[W]e really need to be prepared for another cycle.”²⁵ Furthermore, experts from the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health’s Center for Communicable Disease Dynamics warned that, to avoid exceeding hospital critical care capacities, prolonged or intermittent social distancing may be necessary into 2022.²⁶

²³ Miriam Berger et al., *Drug trial shows modest benefits in treating coronavirus, Fauci says*, WASH. POST (Apr. 20, 2020), <https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2020/04/29/coronavirus-latest-news/>; see also *Remarks by President Trump, Vice President Pence, and Members of the Coronavirus Task Force in Press Briefing*, WHITE HOUSE (Mar. 25, 2020), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-vice-president-pence-members-coronavirus-task-force-press-briefing-11/>.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ Stephen M. Kissler et al., *Projecting the transmission dynamics of SARS-CoV-2 through the postpandemic period*, SCIENCE (Apr. 14, 2020), <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/early/2020/04/24/science.abb5793>.

C. Inadequacies in North Carolina’s Administration of the Upcoming 2020 General Election in Light of the COVID-19 Pandemic

49. The general election for all federal offices, including the presidential election, will be held on November 3, 2020. COVID-19 will have an unprecedented impact on this upcoming election. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, the Brookings Institution predicted that “turnout in 2020 could break all records and test our election machinery as it has never been tested before.”²⁷ Other experts also anticipate record-breaking turnout in the 2020 presidential election.²⁸

50. North Carolina’s election laws and procedures are not designed to facilitate safe, fair, and free elections during such a public health crisis, and the legislature has failed to take action to remedy this situation. Given the rapidly spreading infection, North Carolina’s current election laws will force voters to choose between exposing themselves to severe risks to their health and exercising their constitutionally-protected right to vote.

²⁷ William A. Galston, *What does high voter turnout tell us about the 2020 elections?*, BROOKINGS INST. (Nov. 20, 2019), <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/fixgov/2019/11/20/what-does-high-voter-turnout-tell-us-about-the-2020-elections/>.

²⁸ See, e.g., Susan Milligan, *Preparing for a Voter Surge*, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT (Sept. 20, 2019), <https://www.usnews.com/news/elections/articles/2019-09-20/experts-predict-huge-turnout-in-2020>; Nate Cohn, *Huge Turnout Is Expected in 2020. So Which Party Would Benefit?*, N.Y. TIMES (July 15, 2019), <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/07/15/upshot/2020-election-turnout-analysis.html>; Ronald Brownstein, *Brace for a Voter-Turnout Tsunami*, THE ATLANTIC (June 13, 2019), <https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2019/06/2020-election-voter-turnout-could-be-record-breaking/591607/>.

51. The inadequacies of North Carolina's election laws and procedures to facilitate safe, free, and fair voting during a pandemic have not gone unnoticed by state and county election officials. On March 26, 2020, Defendant Karen Brinson Bell, Executive Director of the North Carolina State Board of Elections, wrote to Governor Cooper and the leadership in North Carolina's General Assembly requesting statutory changes to address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on North Carolina's upcoming elections.²⁹ Among other recommendations, Defendant Bell requested (i) expanding options for voters to submit mail-in absentee ballot requests beyond the current mail-only option to enable requests by fax, email, and an online portal; (ii) establishing a fund to pay for postage for returned absentee ballots; (iii) reducing or eliminating the requirement that two witnesses sign an absentee mail container envelope in order for the ballot to be counted; (iv) lifting the requirement that a majority of Election Day poll workers reside in the precinct in which they work; and (v) lifting the uniformity requirement for early voting sites, days and hours. In a follow-up letter sent April 22, 2020, Defendant Bell emphasized that changes were required immediately during the April 28 legislative session of the General Assembly in order to be effective for North Carolina's 2020 elections, including the 2020 general election.³⁰

²⁹ Letter from Karen Brinson Bell, Exec. Dir., N.C. State Bd. of Elections, to Governor Roy Cooper et al. (Mar. 26, 2020) (Exhibit 1).

³⁰ See Letter from Karen Brinson Bell, Exec. Dir., N.C. State Bd. of Elections, to Governor Roy Cooper et al. (Apr. 22, 2020) (Exhibit 2).

52. On April 27, 2020, dozens of county board of elections officials from eleven counties in North Carolina’s 11th Congressional District similarly issued an “urgent request” of North Carolina’s legislators to protect upcoming elections.³¹ They warned that regular poll workers were “reluctant to serve” during the pandemic given that a large percentage of them are elderly and at higher risk of severe complications and death from COVID-19. These county officials requested that the legislators eliminate the requirement that a majority of poll workers reside in the precinct in which they serve and instead permit officials to recruit poll workers from anywhere in the entire county.

D. Voter Registration

53. Those eligible to vote in North Carolina can register in person, by mail, or, under some circumstances, online with the Department of Motor Vehicles (“DMV”), a division of Defendant the North Carolina Department of Transportation.³² To register by mail, eligible voters can download a voter registration form from the State Board of Elections website and then print, complete, and sign the form. Voters cannot submit this form electronically and they must mail in the original form with a wet-ink signature to the local county board of elections. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-82.6(c). Voters must also include their drivers license number, non-driver identification card, or last four digits of their Social Security number. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2.

³¹ Letter from Board of Elections Members in Congressional District 11 to General Assembly Leaders et al. (Apr. 29, 2020) (Exhibit 3).

³² *See Registering to Vote in North Carolina*, N.C. State Bd. of Elections, <https://www.ncsbe.gov/Voters/Registering-to-Vote> (last accessed May 20, 2020).

54. Alternatively, eligible voters who are existing DMV customers with a North Carolina drivers license or DMV-issued ID may register to vote online. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-82.19. Until recently, this option required users to complete a DMV transaction, such as a license renewal or duplicate, at the same time.³³ For this registration method, voter registration applications must be submitted at least 25 days before the election in which the voter wishes to cast a ballot.³⁴

55. Eligible voters may also register to vote through certain state agencies such as the Division of Social Services, Division of Public Health/WIC, and Division of Services for the Blind—all divisions of Defendant N.C. Department of Health and Human Services—among others. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-82.20 – 82.23.³⁵ Voters may submit forms to state agencies in lieu of mailing the application but must do so at least 25 days before the election in which they wish to vote, *see* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-82.20(g), (h), and may not do so online, even though those agencies, upon information and belief, possess “wet-ink” signatures for those customers.

³³ *See* Press Release, N.C. State Bd. of Elections, *State Board, DMV Partner to Expand Online Voter Registration Service* (Mar. 30, 2020), https://www.ncsbe.gov/Press-Releases?udt_2226_param_detail=2195.

³⁴ *See also* *Registering to Vote in North Carolina*, N.C. State Bd. of Elections, <https://www.ncsbe.gov/Voters/Registering-to-Vote> (last visited May 19, 2020) (“Voter registration applications submitted [through the DMV] fewer than 25 days before an election will not be processed until after the election.”)

³⁵ *See NVRA Agency Forms*, N.C. State Bd. of Elections, <https://www.ncsbe.gov/Voter-Registration/NVRA> (last accessed May 19, 2020).

56. Finally, voters may register in person at an early voting site using same-day registration with valid identification.³⁶ This option is available up until the last Saturday before the election. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-227.2(b)

57. The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting stay-at-home orders in North Carolina have significantly hindered third-party voter registration efforts for the 2020 general election. For example, Plaintiff LWNVC has had to cancel and otherwise reduce its in-person voter registration initiatives, which typically comprise a significant portion of its voter registration efforts. Plaintiff Democracy NC has had to cancel its in-person voter education forums where voter registration forms are usually provided. Furthermore, voters' ability to access the resources needed to register to vote—whether they be printers, postage, and access to a post-office box, state agency, county board of election or the DMV—have also been significantly hindered by the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, voter registration is significantly lagging this year as compared to previous general election years. While January 2020 showed an approximately 162 percent *increase* in registrations compared to January 2016 (indicating increased intent to vote in this election cycle), April 2020 showed an approximately 50 percent *decrease* in voter registrations compared to April 2016.³⁷

³⁶ *One-Stop Early Voting; Same-Day Registration*, N.C. State Bd. of Elections, <https://www.ncsbe.gov/Voting-Options/One-Stop-Early-Voting> (last accessed May 20, 2020).

³⁷ *See* N.C. State Bd. of Elections, *NVRA Data (2008 to present)*, https://s3.amazonaws.com/dl.ncsbe.gov/NVRA/nvra_stats_all.txt. This data file is accessible by going to <https://www.ncsbe.gov/Public-Records-Data-Info/Election-Results-Data> and navigating to “FTP Site” → “NVRA” → “NVRA_stats_all.txt”.

E. Absentee Vote-By-Mail

58. There will be a dramatic increase in the number and proportion of mail-in absentee ballots cast in the upcoming 2020 elections. While North Carolina permits all registered voters to cast an absentee ballot if they choose, *see* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-226(a), recently-enacted restrictions on absentee voting as well as other pre-existing provisions in the North Carolina election code impose undue burdens on voters wishing to cast mail-in absentee ballots in light of the current pandemic, and will force voters to choose whether to exercise their right to vote or protect their health.

59. Wisconsin's recent election, which was held after its governor declared state of emergency in response to COVID-19, shows that there will likely be an increased use of mail-in ballots in North Carolina. Like North Carolina, Wisconsin does not require an excuse to vote by mail. In its April 7, 2020 spring election, nearly 1.3 million registered Wisconsin voters requested a mail-in ballot,³⁸ the most in the state's history. Of the 1.6 million voters who cast ballots in the spring election,³⁹ more than 70 percent, that is 1.1 million, voted by mail-in absentee ballot.⁴⁰ This was a dramatic increase from the

³⁸ *Absentee Ballot Report - April 7, 2020 Spring Election and Presidential Preference Primary*, WIS. ELECTIONS COMM'N (Apr. 16, 2020), <https://elections.wi.gov/node/6856>.

³⁹ *Unofficial Spring Election Turnout - 34.3 % - 4/14/2020*, WIS. ELECTIONS COMM'N, <https://elections.wi.gov/blog> (last accessed May 21, 2020).

⁴⁰ *Updated municipal absentee ballot data*, WIS. ELECTIONS COMM'N, <https://elections.wi.gov/blog> (last updated 4/13/20 9:35am).

percentage of mail-in absentee ballots cast in the 2016 presidential primary election, in which mail-in absentee ballots made up just 11.8 percent of total ballots cast.⁴¹

60. Defendant North Carolina State Board of Elections anticipates a similar dramatic increase in mail-in absentee voting in 2020 to 30 to 40 percent,⁴² and thus needs to prepare for such an increase. As it currently stands, North Carolina's election code imposes severe burdens to voters who need to cast absentee mail-in ballots, in light of the current pandemic, and to the expected influx of voters wishing to vote by mail for the first time.

1. Senate Bill 683

61. North Carolina law has permitted all eligible citizens to vote by mail in all federal and state elections since 2001. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-226(a). Voters must submit a completed State Absentee Ballot Request Form to their county board of elections in order to receive an absentee ballot. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2(a).

62. In November 2019 North Carolina made it significantly more cumbersome for its voters to cast absentee ballots by mail by enacting Senate Bill 683. *See* An Act to Amend the Laws Governing Mail-In Absentee Ballots (“SB 683”), S.L. 2019-239, § 1 (Nov. 6, 2019).⁴³ Among other provisions, SB 683 imposes restrictions on who can assist

⁴¹ *Absentee Ballot Requests for April 7 Exceed 1 million - COVID-19*, WIS. ELECTIONS COMM’N (Apr. 1, 2020), <https://elections.wi.gov/node/6802>.

⁴² *See* Letter from Karen Brinson Bell, Exec. Dir., N.C. State Bd. of Elections, to Governor Roy Cooper et al. (Apr. 22, 2020) (Exhibit 2).

⁴³ *See* <https://www.ncleg.gov/EnactedLegislation/SessionLaws/PDF/2019-2020/SL2019-239.pdf>.

voters with completing mail-in absentee ballot request forms. *See* S.B. 683 § 1.3(a) (amending N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2(e), (e1)). Requests are invalid if “completed partially or in whole, or signed by anyone other than the voter, or the voter’s near relative or verifiable legal guardian.” N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2(e)(2). Under HB 1169 § 1(c), Members of multi-partisan teams (“MATs”) trained and authorized by county boards of elections may also now assist in completion and delivery of the request, but in certain North Carolina counties, the availability of MATs has been inadequate. Even though HB 1169 requires the DHHS and SBE Defendants to prepare MATs members to assist voters while complying with COVID-19 safety guidelines, *see* HB 1169 § 2(d), there is no indication of how DHHS and SBE Defendants plan to recruit additional MATs members or compensate for issues of availability of MAT teams. Finally, voters requiring assistance to complete the written request form due to blindness, disability, or inability to read or write may request another person if “there is not a near relative or legal guardian available to assist that voter.” N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2(e1).

63. There are also restrictions on who may help return a completed absentee ballot request. Under N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2(c), as amended by HB 1169, the completed request form may only be delivered to the county board of elections by the voter, the voter’s near relative or verifiable legal guardian, or a MAT team member.

64. Unlike for completing an absentee ballot request form, there is no exception in the statute for a voter who needs assistance with returning the request form by reason of their blindness, disability, or inability to read or write. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2(e)(4).

65. There are also no such exceptions to the similar restrictions for marking, completion and submission of mail-in absentee ballots. People, who by reason of their blindness, disability, or inability to read or write, require assistance are still restricted to the voter's near relative or verifiable legal guardian, or a MAT team member. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-226.3(a)(4), 163-226.3(a)(5), 163-226.3(a)(6), 163-231(b)(1).

66. By doing so, SB 683 has effectively banned organizations like LWVNC and individuals like Plaintiff Schaffer from assisting voters with requesting absentee ballots. This is especially damaging where, as here, the State Board expects a dramatic increase in voting-by-mail, indicating that many individuals will be seeking to vote by mail for the first time. Without assistance by organizations like LWVNC or individuals like Plaintiff Schaffer, which was available up until SB 683's passage in late 2019, many of these voters will lack needed assistance to navigating the ballot request process during a time when that assistance is crucial to ensuring individuals can vote safely.

67. SB 683 also narrowed the list of identification voters could submit with their request form to only a North Carolina driver's license number, special identification card number, or the last four digits of his or her Social Security number. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2(a)(4), (f). There is no provision allowing individuals to submit alternative proof of residency such as those documents provided for under the Help America Vote Act ("HAVA"), i.e., a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document showing the name and address of the voter. Defendant Executive Director Bell requested in her March 26, 2020 letter that North Carolina permit voters to submit this alternative documentation with their absentee request forms, noting that the

State Board had received “multiple reports from county boards of elections and from voters that, without this option, some voters are no longer able to request an absentee ballot, and that “[a]llowing this option will make it easier for those most at risk of contracting COVID-19 to vote absentee by mail.”⁴⁴

2. Witness Requirement

68. North Carolina’s witness or notary requirement for mail-in absentee voting will also force voters to decide whether to break quarantine or violate social-distancing directives, and thereby risk their own health, in order to successfully cast a ballot this year. Among other requirements, North Carolina election law requires that an individual voting an absentee ballot do so “[i]n the presence of two persons who are at least 18 years of age.” N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-231(a).⁴⁵ In HB 1169, the General Assembly reduced this to a one-witness requirement for the 2020 general election. *See* HB 1169 § 1(a). However, HB 1169 did not modify the language in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-229(b)(3) requiring envelopes to leave a space for two persons, and instead only provided that the State Board of Elections “may” prepare envelopes with space of one witness for the upcoming election; it is therefore not clear whether voters will receive envelopes indicating they still need two

⁴⁴ *See* Letter from Karen Brinson Bell, Executive Director, to Governor Roy Cooper et. al. (Mar. 26, 2020), https://s3.amazonaws.com/dl.ncsbe.gov/sboe/SBE%20Legislative%20Recommendations_COVID-19.pdf.

⁴⁵ Other restrictions include prohibiting any candidate for nomination or election from serving as a witness unless the voter is the candidate’s near relative, prohibiting owners, managers, directors, employees of any hospital, clinic, nursing home, or rest home from witnessing for a voter who is a patient or resident, and certain office-holders. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-226.3(a)(4) and 163-237(b)(1).

witnesses in order to successfully vote by absentee mail-in ballot. *Id.* at § 1(a), 3(a) (setting forth amendments to 163-229(b)).

69. The only alternative is to obtain the signature of a notary public. *Id.* However, during the current pandemic a notary public is not a viable option for many voters because many businesses are closed and the recent exclusion of absentee ballots from the recent COVID response bill allowing for electronic notaries. *See* An Act to Provide Aid to North Carolinians in Response to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Crisis, S.L. 2020-3 § 4.1(c) (May 4, 2020).⁴⁶ Accordingly, even when they do have access to a notary public, individuals again would have to breach social-distancing measures and leave their home to have their ballot notarized.

70. North Carolina is one of just twelve states that requires a witness or notary to observe the voter casting the absentee ballot and then sign the ballot's certificate envelope and (until HB 1169's passage) one of just three states that requires two witnesses.⁴⁷ In a time when social distancing is a crucial measure to protect public health,

⁴⁶ *See* <https://www.ncleg.gov/EnactedLegislation/SessionLaws/PDF/2019-2020/SL2020-3.pdf> (at PDF p. 31) (“Nothing in this section shall apply to any notarization under Article 20 of Chapter 163 of the General Statutes [regarding absentee ballots].”).

⁴⁷ *See* Ala. Code §§ 17-9-30(b), 17-11-7, 17-11-10; Alaska Stat. § 15.20.030; La. Stat. Ann. § 18:1306(2)(a); Minn. Stat. §§ 203B.07, 203B.121; Minn. R. 8210.2450; Miss. Code Ann. §§ 23-15-627, 23-15-635, 23-15-633; Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 115.279, 115.283, 115.295; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-231; Okla. Stat. tit. 26, § 14-108; 17 R.I. Gen. Laws § 17-20-23; S.C. Code Ann. §§ 7-15-220, 7-15-230; Va. Code Ann. §§ 24.2-706, 24.2-707; Wis. Stat. § 6.87(4)(b)1; *see also* Jay Chaudhury, *NC absentee ballots require 2 witnesses. Is that unique?*, POLITIFACT (Apr. 23, 2020), <https://www.politifact.com/factchecks/2020/apr/23/jay-chaudhuri/nc-absentee-ballots-require-2-witnesses-unique/>; *Voting Outside the Polling Place: Absentee, All-Mail and other Voting at Home Options*, NAT'L CONF. OF STATE LEGIS. (Apr. 14, 2020),

the witness requirement unconstitutionally forces individuals to choose between voting through an absentee mail-in ballot that will count or protecting their health, and constitutes an insurmountable hurdle for many eligible North Carolina voters seeking to protect their health and the health of their family or co-habitants. Those eligible North Carolina voters under self-quarantine, particularly those at risk of severe complications and death from COVID-19, who live alone or who do not have another adult in their household, will be unable to safely satisfy the state's witness signature requirement and cast a mail-in absentee ballot. This is no small number: According to the U.S. Census, there are 1,113,548 single-member households in North Carolina.⁴⁸ Of those single-member households, 416,121, or 37 percent, are occupied by someone 65 or older.⁴⁹

71. Plaintiff Bentley is an eligible North Carolina voter who needs to vote by mail-in absentee ballot to safeguard her health and well-being. Ms. Bentley has been diagnosed with hypertension and has a history of developing cold symptoms attacking her lungs, putting her at risk of severe illness from COVID-19. As a result, she has been self-isolating in her home since March 10 to avoid contracting novel coronavirus. Ms. Bentley lives alone and does not have any family nearby and does not feel safe asking her neighbors

<https://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/absentee-and-early-voting.aspx> (select tab titled “Processing, Verifying, and Counting Absentee Ballots” and scroll down to the chart “Verifying Authenticity of Absentee/Mailed Ballots.”).

⁴⁸ Table S2501, *Occupancy Characteristics, American Community Survey*, U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=S2501&g=0400000US37&tid=ACSST5Y2018.S2501>.

⁴⁹ *Id.*

to serve as witnesses because she has observed some breaking the Governor's stay-at-home order. Other neighbors are themselves self-isolating to protect vulnerable family members, and Ms. Bentley does not know what precautions her remaining neighbors are taking. Accordingly, Plaintiff Bentley has no way to safely comply with the witness requirement and is therefore effectively disenfranchised by N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-231(a) as amended by HB 1169 § 1(a). Plaintiff Bentley will be forced to choose between exercising her fundamental right to vote or running the risk of contracting and spreading COVID-19 and further worsening the pandemic in North Carolina.

3. Other North Carolina Election Laws and Procedures that Must Be Adjusted to Protect the Right to Vote By Mail During This Public Health Crisis

72. In addition to the restrictions imposed by SB 683 and the witness requirement, North Carolina's election laws lack crucial mechanisms for guaranteeing that eligible individuals in North Carolina will be able to cast a mail-in absentee ballot that is counted. As pointed out by Defendant Director Bell, North Carolina has no mechanism for requesting absentee ballots by phone, providing only that voters can call by phone to have a blank form sent to them and submit this form in-person, via mail, e-mail, fax, or use a future online portal. *See* HB 1169 §§ 2(a), 5, 7. Furthermore, HB 1169 does not require the online request portal to be set up until September 1, HB 1169 § 7(d), and thus there is no assurance this option will be available to voters wishing to request an absentee ballot before then.

73. Furthermore, North Carolina voters need a fail-safe for absentee voting to prevent the unlawful denial of the right to vote given North Carolina's lack of experience

with the anticipated volume of mail-in absentee ballot requests for the November general election. This is especially critical given the recent evidence out of Wisconsin, Ohio, and Georgia that state and local election officials, as well as the U.S. Postal Service, are failing to deliver thousands of absentee ballots to voters in the mail.⁵⁰ Those voters who timely request an absentee ballot but who do not receive their requested absentee ballot in time to vote and drop them off or mail them by Election Day—i.e., within a certain number of days of the election of their request and/or within a certain number of days of the request—will be disenfranchised unless they are permitted to use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (“FWAB”) as an alternative of last resort to cast their votes.⁵¹ FWABs are already offered to overseas civilians, who can download them and print them for use, but domestic civilian absentee voters are denied the same option, even when their regular mail-in absentee ballot does not arrive in time or at all.

74. HB 1169’s requirement that every absentee ballot has a tracking code, *see* HB 1169 § 3(a), is insufficient to provide relief for individuals who wish to vote by mail. The knowledge that their ballots will not arrive on time still results in their inability to cast their ballots by mail.

⁵⁰ *See, e.g.,* Carrie Levine, *Ohio’s Mail-in Ballot Brouhaha: A Sign of Coming Trouble?* THE CTR. FOR PUBLIC INTEGRITY (Apr. 28, 2020), <https://publicintegrity.org/politics/elections/ohios-mail-in-ballot-brouhaha-a-sign-of-coming-trouble/>; *Georgia Primary Blighted by Long Lines and Broken Voting Machines*, The Guardian (June 2020), <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2020/jun/09/georgia-election-primary-long-lines-broken-voting-machines>.

⁵¹ *See* <https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Forms/fwab2013.pdf>.

75. Additionally, voters without access to postage and mail pick-up must also violate social-distancing directives and guidelines to submit mail-in absentee ballots. To successfully vote by mail, voters must mail their ballots such that they are postmarked on or before Election Day and delivered no later than 5:00 pm on Election Day, or return their voted ballots to the county board of elections (not a polling location) no later than 5:00 pm on Election Day. However, there is currently no provision in North Carolina law for contactless drop boxes for absentee ballots, which would allow voters to avoid severe delays with the U.S. Postal Service, reduce the overall burden on the U.S. Postal Service, and allow those voters with their own vehicles to submit absentee ballots without requiring contact with anyone to obtain required postage or deliver in-person to the county board of elections.

76. Finally, there is no adequate statewide-mandated procedure in North Carolina for voters to cure deficient absentee ballot requests or the ballots themselves. In the March 2020 North Carolina primary, almost 15 percent of submitted absentee mail-in ballots were rejected.⁵² This number was even higher for voters of color, with 19 percent of mail-in ballots submitted by black voters rejected and almost 16 percent of mail-in

⁵² See N.C. State Bd. of Elections, *March 3, 2020 Absentee File*, https://s3.amazonaws.com/dl.ncsbe.gov/ENRS/2016_03_03/absentee_20200303.zip. This data file is accessible by going to <https://www.ncsbe.gov/Public-Records-Data-Info/Election-Results-Data> and navigating to “FTP Site” → “ENRS” → “2020_03_03” → “absentee_20200303.zip”. The statistics generated from the absentee file do not include absentee by mail ballots that were either requested and not sent to the voter, or sent to the voter but not returned to the State Board of Elections.

ballots submitted by Latinx voters rejected.⁵³ In light of the anticipated dramatic increase in the use of absentee ballots and the new restrictions under SB 683 on who may assist a voter to request an absentee ballot, there is a heightened risk that voters new to mail-in absentee voting will fail to follow the proper procedures without being afforded any opportunity to cure any deficiencies. As it stands, North Carolina’s election code risks disenfranchising vast numbers of voters attempting to submit mail-in absentee ballots.

F. In-Person Voting

77. North Carolina’s electorate has expressed a clear preference for in-person voting, with just 4 percent of voters casting mail-in absentee ballots in the 2016 general election.⁵⁴ In general, preference for in-person voting holds disproportionately true for voters of color.⁵⁵ There are a multitude of causes for this voter behavior pattern, but one reason stems from the machinations used to steal votes from and defraud voters of color, among others.⁵⁶ This means that North Carolina has not needed to, and indeed has not,

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ See N.C. State Bd. of Elections, *November 8, 2016 History Statistics*, https://s3.amazonaws.com/dl.ncsbe.gov/ENRS/2016_11_08/history_stats_20161108.zip This data file is accessible by going to <https://www.ncsbe.gov/Public-Records-Data-Info/Election-Results-Data> and navigating to “FTP Site” → “ENRS” → “2016_11_08” → “history_stats_20161108.zip”.

⁵⁵ See David Becker, *Mail-in ballots to avoid coronavirus? Yes, but here’s how to minimize chaos and unfairness*, WASH. POST (Mar. 18, 2020), <https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2020/03/18/mail-in-ballots-avoid-coronavirus-yes-heres-how-minimize-chaos-unfairness/>.

⁵⁶ See generally, CAROL ANDERSON, ONE PERSON, NO VOTE: HOW VOTER SUPPRESSION IS DESTROYING OUR DEMOCRACY 19-22 (2018); STEVEN LAWSON, BLACK BALLOTS: VOTING RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH, 1944-1969, Ch. 2 (1999).

built the infrastructure to accommodate such a dramatic increase in voter demand for absentee ballots without overwhelming current systems and causing mass disenfranchisement.⁵⁷ Thus, it is critically important that voters be provided with ample and as-safe-as-possible in-person voting options.

78. The CDC has issued guidance directing election officials to “reduce crowd size at polling stations” such as encouraging “early voting, where voter crowds may be smaller throughout the day,” which “minimizes the number of individuals a voter may come in contact with.”⁵⁸ There are two provisions of North Carolina law that have already and will continue to hinder county boards in providing safe and adequate in-person voting options, and there are a number of other adjustments needed to ensure voter and poll worker safety.

1. Ensuring Adequate Number of Poll Workers

79. The first problematic provision is North Carolina’s requirement that poll workers reside in the county where they serve on Election Day. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-42(b) as amended by HB 1169 § 1(b). Upon information and belief, as of May 14, 2020, eight county boards have requested to eliminate 64 precincts for the upcoming

⁵⁷ *See* Ryan McCarthy, *Whether the Ballot You Mail Is Counted May Depend On Where You Vote*, PROPUBLICA (Apr. 30, 2020), <https://www.propublica.org/article/whether-the-ballot-you-mail-is-counted-may-depend-on-where-you-vote>.

⁵⁸ Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), *Recommendations for Election Polling Locations*, CDC, <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/election-polling-locations.html> (last updated: Mar. 27, 2020).

Congressional District 11 Second Republican Primary, impacting over 50,000 voters.⁵⁹ Several of these county boards specifically cited a lack of poll workers as a reason for consolidated precincts.

80. As the pandemic persists into the fall, older poll workers will continue to withdraw in numbers sufficient to preclude the operation of countless polling places. In the 2014 general election, over 60 percent of North Carolina poll workers were 61 years of age or older and, as a result, a significant portion of poll workers are in the 65-years-old-plus CDC risk category.⁶⁰

81. Defendant Director Bell requested a change in state law to allow county boards to recruit and train poll workers from across the county,⁶¹ and county board members from Congressional District 11 similarly conveyed to North Carolina's leadership that this change "would significantly help us staff polling places in these challenging times."⁶²

⁵⁹ *See*

https://dl.ncsbe.gov/index.html?prefix=Public_Records_Requests/June%202023%20Second%20Primary_temporary_precinct_transfers/.

⁶⁰ U.S. Election Assistance Comm'n, The 2014 EAC Election Administration and Voting Survey Comprehensive Report (Table 39), at 248, https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/1/2014_EAC_EAVS_Comprehensive_Report_508_Compliant.pdf.

⁶¹ *See* Letter from Karen Brinson Bell, Exec. Dir., N.C. State Bd. of Elections, to Governor Roy Cooper et al. (Mar. 26, 2020) (Exhibit 1).

⁶² Letter from Board of Elections Members in Congressional District 11 to General Assembly Leaders et al. (Apr. 27, 2020) (Exhibit 3).

82. Although HB 1169 requires only one poll worker to be from within the precinct, it still requires poll workers to be from within the county. *See* HB 1169 § 1(b). The June 9, 2020 primary election in Georgia indicates that this expansion will still be insufficient to prevent a poll worker shortage, as even county-wide recruitment of poll workers proved insufficient to properly staff polling locations.⁶³ As North Carolina faces the withdrawal of countless poll workers statewide, this requirement will make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to cure those critical shortages, prevent the closure of any polling places, and minimize the lines, crowds, and wait times at operational polling places. Long wait times and crowds unduly place vulnerable voters at a greater risk of contracting COVID-19.

2. Early Voting Flexibility

83. North Carolina must also change its hours-uniformity requirement for one-stop, better known as “early voting,” sites. Currently, if any early voting site is open in a county, all early voting sites must be open and all sites other than the county board office must be open 8:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-227.6(c). As a result, precincts are unable to provide flexible hours that accommodate the specific behaviors and needs of the local voting population using that site. Precincts that might otherwise close

⁶³ *Georgia Primary Blighted By Long Lines and Broken Voting Machines*, The Guardian (June 2020), <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2020/jun/09/georgia-election-primary-long-lines-broken-voting-machines>; O.C.G.A. § 21-2-92 (requiring poll workers to be “residents of or otherwise employed by the county in which they are appointed” for non-municipal elections).

due to low anticipated activity must stay open, increasing costs for the entire county and causing precinct consolidation.⁶⁴

84. After North Carolina imposed this requirement in June 2018 mandating uniform hours across all early voting sites within each county,⁶⁵ the costs of implementing this measure caused 43 counties to reduce the number of early voting sites in the 2018 general election compared to 2014 and over two thirds of counties to reduce weekend hours. This disproportionately impacted black voters, who in 2018 made up approximately 22% of registered voters but 27% of those who cast ballots on the last Saturday of early voting.⁶⁶

85. As discussed above, the anticipated shortage of poll workers will already cause precinct consolidation in light of the global pandemic; the uniform hours requirement will compound this, causing long lines and limited early voting sites during the early voting period when social distancing and reducing crowds is required for safe election administration. Individuals accustomed to early voting may very well be deterred by large

⁶⁴ See Blake Paterson, *Bipartisan Furor as North Carolina Election Law Shrinks Early Voting Locations by Almost 20 Percent*, PROPUBLICA (Sept. 24, 2018), <https://www.propublica.org/article/bipartisan-furor-as-north-carolina-election-law-shrinks-early-voting-locations-by-almost-20-percent>.

⁶⁵ See An Act to Set Hours for One-Stop Early Voting Sites, S.L. 2018-112 (June 15, 2018). As originally written, the statute removed the final Saturday of early voting beginning in 2018; this was subsequently postponed.

⁶⁶ See *Voting Rights and Election Administration in North Carolina: Field Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Elections of the H. Comm. on House Administration* (Apr. 18, 2019) (testimony of Tomas Lopez, Exec. Dir., Democracy North Carolina), <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/HA/HA08/20190418/109315/HHRG-116-HA08-Wstate-LopezT-20190418.pdf>.

crowding and the inherent heightened risk of infection; they will thus be forced to choose between risking their health to cast a ballot or foregoing their right to vote.

3. Information Regarding Precinct Consolidation

86. The State Board of Elections must also create a more accessible, centralized way in which voters and advocates can monitor precinct consolidation, and thereby advocate against harmful precinct consolidations. Currently, each county board of elections must give notice at least 45 days before the election when altering or consolidating precincts. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-128(a). This notice must be posted in a generally circulated newspaper, posted on the door of the county courthouse and county board of elections, and mailed to the chairmen of every political party in the county. *Id.* Voters only need to be notified of changes in their particular precinct 30 days before an election. *Id.* In order to ensure that all voters have access to information about precinct consolidations necessitated by poll worker and/or site shortages, the State Board must provide that information in a centralized and accessible manner.

4. Personal Protective Equipment

87. Finally, there is currently no provision for counties to provide poll workers and voters with Personal Protective Equipment (“PPE”) for use during in-person voting, such as protective masks and gloves for poll workers and/or voters, separation shields, antiseptic wipes for equipment, and single-use pens. Section 11.3(b) of HB 1169 provides only that the State Board of Elections “coordinate” the purchase of PPE with counties, but does not guarantee or require that each county provide PPE. Effective use of PPE can

dramatically reduce the likelihood of coronavirus transmission,⁶⁷ and these measures are needed to adequately protect voters exercising their constitutional rights. In a May 15, 2020, meeting of the State Board of Elections, Defendant Director Bell stated that she had ordered PPE for those counties holding the second Republican primary election on June 23, 2020. The same provisions are required for the 2020 general election and, because of the state-wide nature and expected high turnout of this election, the SBE Defendants must take action immediately to ensure counties obtain adequate supplies. Without these measures, Plaintiffs will be forced to choose between their right to vote and their right to bodily integrity.

CLAIMS

COUNT ONE

(All Defendants)

(Undue Burden on the Right to Vote in Violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

88. Plaintiffs reallege and reincorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and the paragraphs in the counts below as though fully set forth herein.

89. Under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, any burden on the right to vote must be balanced against a state's interest in that requirement.

The Supreme Court has set forth the following test:

[T]he rigorousness of our inquiry into the propriety of a state election law depends upon the extent to which a challenged regulation burdens First and Fourteenth Amendment rights. Thus, as we have recognized when those

⁶⁷ See, e.g., Zeynep Tufekci et al., *The Real Reason To Wear A Mask*, THE ATLANTIC (Apr. 22, 2020), <https://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2020/04/dont-wear-mask-yourself/610336/>.

rights are subjected to “severe” restrictions, the regulation must be “narrowly drawn to advance a state interest of compelling importance.” *Norman v. Reed*, 502 U.S. 279, 289 (1992). But when a state election law provision imposes only “reasonable, nondiscriminatory restrictions” upon the First and Fourteenth Amendment rights of voters, “the State’s important regulatory interests are generally sufficient to justify” the restrictions. *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 788 (1983); *see also id.*, at 788–789, n. 9.

Burdick v. Takushi, 504 U.S. 428, 434 (1992).

90. “A panoply of regulations, each apparently defensible when considered alone, may nevertheless have the combined effect of severely restricting participation and competition.” *Clingman v. Beaver*, 544 U.S. 581, 607-08 (2005) (O’Connor, J., concurring); *see also N.C. State Conf. of NAACP v. McCrory*, 831 F.3d 204, 231 (4th Cir. 2016) (because there were fewer early voting days, more voters would have to vote on Election Day, and “[t]ogether, these produce longer lines at the polls on Election Day, and absent out-of-precinct voting, prospective Election Day voters may wait in these longer lines only to discover that they have gone to the wrong precinct and are unable to travel to their correct precincts. Thus, cumulatively, the panoply of restrictions results in greater disenfranchisement than any of the law’s provisions individually.”).

91. Unless Plaintiffs are granted the relief requested, the right to vote and ability to freely associate of thousands of North Carolinians, including Individual Plaintiffs and Organizational Plaintiffs and their members, will be severely burdened (if not denied entirely) in the general election on November 3, 2020.

Voter Registration

92. North Carolina’s requirement that voter registration applications be submitted at least 25 days before the election in which the voter wishes to cast a ballot

under N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-82.6(d), and the DMV’s requirement that those registering online do so at least 25 days before the election, is a severe burden on the right to vote in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has caused a dramatic decrease in voter registration rates. If a voter is not able to register at least 25 days before the election, then their only recourse is to do same-day registration at an early voting site, therefore potentially exposing themselves or their families to infection via COVID-19. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-82.6(f). Furthermore, North Carolina’s failure to provide online voter registration through other state agencies, and specifically Defendant DHHS, places a severe burden on those individuals who need to register online but are not registered with the DMV.

93. Any administrative burden created by extending the voter registration deadline and/or expanding online voter registration through Defendant DHHS is “de minimis” and Defendants cannot put forth a compelling or legitimate state interest in keeping the deadline as such in face of the emergency situation that COVID-19 has created and will create. *See Democratic Nat’l Comm. v. Bostelmann*, No. 20-cv-249-wmc, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 48394, at *14 (W.D. Wis. Mar. 20, 2020); *Fla. Democratic Party v. Scott*, 215 F. Supp. 3d 1250, 1257 (N.D. Fla. 2016); *Ga. Coal. for the Peoples’ Agenda, Inc. v. Deal*, 214 F. Supp. 3d 1344, 1345–46 (S.D. Ga. 2016).

94. Since DMV has only allowed voters to register online without requiring a DMV transaction at the same time since March 2020, voters are generally unaware of this option. The 25-day deadline will hinder LWFVNC’s efforts to promote voter registration and require LWFVNC and its members to divert significant resources. The lack of other

online registration options offered by the DHHS Defendants further impedes LWVNC's ability to educate and engage in its voter registration efforts, and frustrates its mission to ensure that all eligible voters can register safely during the COVID-19 pandemic.

95. In the midst of this ongoing public health crisis, there is no state interest in favor of enforcing this 25-day deadline or failing to provide online voter registration through Defendant DHHS that justifies the burden placed on Plaintiffs' constitutional right to vote, especially given that North Carolina allows for same-day registration at one-stop early voting sites up until the Saturday before the election and has already implemented an online voter registration method through DMV for certain voters. Upon information and belief, Defendant DHHS possesses "wet-ink" signatures of its benefits recipients. Accordingly, any purported state interests in enforcing this 25-day deadline or failing to provide Defendant DHHS online voter registration are neither narrowly drawn to advance nor justified by this interest, in light of the ongoing public health crisis.

Vote-by-mail assistance restrictions

96. North Carolina's restrictions on who can assist voters with completing and returning mail-in absentee ballot request forms pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2(c), (e), and (e1) is a severe burden on the fundamental right to vote and Plaintiff LWVNC, their members, and the voters they will assist during the upcoming election. This restriction impairs LWVNC's efforts to help voters cast a ballot and limits the assistance LWVNC and its members can provide to voters wishing to vote by mail, during an election in which voters are expected to vote by mail—and do so for the first time—in unprecedented numbers. Additionally, Plaintiff Schaffer's First Amendment speech and associational

right to help people cast a ballot is impaired given that under the current law she is not able to assist voters as she has in the past through various volunteer opportunities.

97. Likewise, the failure of North Carolina election code to allow individuals to submit alternative proof of residency such as HAVA documents with their absentee request forms unnecessarily impedes and restricts the ability of North Carolina voters to successfully request absentee ballots at a time when the need to request those ballots will be at an all-time high.

98. In the midst of this ongoing public health crisis, there is no state interest in favor of imposing and enforcing these restrictions that justifies the burden placed on the constitutional right to vote. Any purported state interest in enforcing the restriction on who can assist individuals in requesting absentee ballots is neither narrowly drawn to advance nor justified by this interest, in light of the ongoing public health crisis.

Vote-by-mail Witness Requirement

99. North Carolina's witness or notary requirement for mail-in absentee voting pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-231(a), even as amended by HB 1169 to require one witness, is a severe burden on Plaintiffs' right to vote in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, because it will require voters, particularly voters at high risk of severe complications and death from COVID-19, to break their self-quarantine and violate social distancing directives at risk to their health. Plaintiff Bentley, who is self-isolated at home, lives alone and does not have any family members nearby. Satisfying the witness requirement will require her to put herself at risk of contracting COVID-19 in order to satisfy the witness certification requirement.

100. In the midst of this ongoing public health crisis, there is no state interest in favor of enforcing the witness or notary requirement that justifies the burden placed on Ms. Bentley's constitutional right to vote. Any purported state interest in enforcing the witness or notary requirement is neither narrowly drawn to advance nor justified by this interest, in light of the ongoing public health crisis.

Vote-by-mail lack of fail-safe for absentee ballots that are not timely delivered to voters

101. North Carolina lacks any fail-safe option for mail-in absentee voters, if the state's election administrators, as anticipated, cannot successfully deliver mail-in ballots on time to ten times as many absentee voters as usual. In order to prevent the wholesale and unlawful denial of the right to vote to voters who cannot risk voting in person at a polling site on or before Election Day, Defendants must afford voters who timely request an absentee ballot but who do not receive their requested absentee ballot in time to vote and drop them off or mail them by Election Day—*i.e.* within a certain number of days of the election of their request and/or within a certain number of days of the request—the option to use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (“FWAB”) as an alternative of last resort to cast their votes.⁶⁸ Plaintiffs Clark, Cates, Edwards, Priddy, and Bentley all intend to vote by mail-in absentee ballot, in order to safeguard their health. If, as expected, North Carolina's state and local election officials and their staff cannot keep pace with the unprecedented rise in absentee ballot requests, some or all of these five Plaintiffs may well not receive their absentee ballots in a timely fashion such that they can be cast and counted.

⁶⁸ See <https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Forms/fwab2013.pdf>.

Accordingly, in order to protect their right to vote, just like overseas civilian voters, Plaintiffs Clark, Cates, Edwards, Priddy, and Bentley must be permitted to cast FWABs, as a fail-safe option.

102. Particularly in the midst of this ongoing public health crisis, the failure to offer this standardized fail-safe option for mail-in absentee voters, which would completely deny the right to vote to countless domestic civilian absentee voters, cannot be justified by any legitimate or important state interest. This option is already afforded to overseas civilian voters; the exclusion of domestic, civilian voters, at least in the limited context where a voter does not receive a requested absentee ballot in the mail, is unreasonable and discriminatory. *See Burdick*, 504 U.S. at 434 (“But when a state election law provision imposes only reasonable, *nondiscriminatory* restrictions upon the First and Fourteenth Amendment rights of voters, the State’s important regulatory interests are generally sufficient to justify’ the restrictions.”) (emphasis added, internal quotations omitted). Any purported state interest in failing to provide these services is neither narrowly drawn to advance nor justified by this interest, in light of the ongoing public health crisis.

Vote-by-mail failure to provide other accommodations

103. North Carolina’s failure to provide mechanisms for requesting absentee ballots by phone, its failure to provide contactless drop boxes for absentee ballots that would allow voters to submit their absentee ballots from their vehicles instead of violating social-distancing directives and guidelines, and its failure to provide a statewide-mandated procedure for voters to cure deficient absentee ballot requests are all, individually or in combination, severe restrictions on Plaintiffs’ right to vote and will require them to put

their own health at risk in order to successfully vote by absentee ballot. *See Clingman v. Beaver*, 544 U.S. 581 607–08 (2005) (O’Connor, J., concurring); *N.C. State Conf. of NAACP v. McCrory*, 831 F.3d 204, 231 (4th Cir. 2016). LWVNC will also have to redirect a significant amount of its limited resources toward helping eligible voters to access absentee ballot request forms without a phone option to request an absentee ballot.

104. Additionally, Plaintiffs Clark, Cates, Edwards, Priddy, Bentley, and Hutchins all intend to vote by mail-in absentee ballot, some for the first time, and may well make errors on their absentee ballot request forms or absentee ballots and/or their certificate envelopes. Procedural due process requires a cure procedure for these defects. Furthermore, the lack of any uniform mechanism to cure will require LWVNC and Democracy NC to devote additional resources towards researching these various rules to help ensure the voters they assist have followed all procedures for requesting and filling out absentee ballots precisely, in addition to their general educational efforts.

105. In the midst of this ongoing public health crisis, there is no state interest in failing to provide these services that justifies the burden placed on Plaintiffs’ constitutional right to vote, especially given the numerous other states that do provide these services. Any purported state interest in failing to provide these services is neither narrowly drawn to advance nor justified by this interest, in light of the ongoing public health crisis.

Poll worker “home county” requirement

106. North Carolina’s requirement that poll workers reside in the county where they serve on Election Day pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-42(b), as amended by HB 1169, is a severe burden on Plaintiffs’ right to vote, as it will exacerbate a shortage of poll

workers, force precinct consolidation and relocation, and create long lines and crowds on Election Day that contravene social distancing directives needed to protect Plaintiffs' health.

107. This constitutes a severe burden on voters, particularly those who cannot wait in line for hours to vote. SBE Defendants are on notice that precinct consolidation due to lack of poll workers is likely, given the requests for precinct consolidation for the June 23, 2020 second Republican Primary and the recent issues in the June 9, 2020 Georgia primary, and their failure to prepare for this same eventuality in the November 3, 2020 general election will severely burden the rights of voters who rely on in-person voting. *See Ury v. Santee*, 303 F. Supp. 119, 124 (N.D. Ill. 1969) (finding that the defendant's failure to provide adequate voting facilities despite their foreknowledge of precinct consolidations deprived voters of their constitutional rights); *see also League of Women Voters of Ohio v. Brunner*, 548 F.3d 463, 478 (6th Cir. 2008) (finding long lines and inadequate voting machines severely burdened Ohio voters' right to vote).

108. Plaintiff Permar relies on polling sites being open in order to vote in-person given her disability and her need to use an ADA compliant voting machine. She also relies on polling places being located in places that are accessible by public transportation, which she uses to independently travel. Ms. Permar's right to vote and others similarly situated would be severely burdened if precincts are consolidated in such a way as to force her or others similarly situated to travel to a polling place that is not accessible by public transportation or to wait in long lines exposing themselves to COVID-19 when they get to the polling place. Plaintiff LWVNC will also be required to divert resources to recruit poll

workers, as well as in its voter education efforts to alert its members and those in their communities about precinct consolidations if the home county requirement for poll workers remains in place and precincts are consolidated as a result. Democracy NC's poll monitors will also have to divert their resources to ensure voters find the correct precinct, instead of providing the help they would otherwise provide voters.

109. In the midst of this ongoing public health crisis, there is no state interest in enforcing this requirement that justifies the burden placed on Plaintiffs' constitutional right to vote. Any purported state interest in enforcing this requirement is neither narrowly drawn to advance nor justified by this interest, in light of the ongoing public health crisis.

In-person voting uniform hours

110. North Carolina's requirement that early voting sites in every county maintain uniform hours pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-227.6(c) is a severe burden on Plaintiffs' right to vote, as the costs of maintaining uniform hours and limited resources in counties will cause precinct consolidation and long lines and crowds on early voting days that contravene social distancing directives needed to protect Plaintiffs' health. Additionally, given the SBE Defendants' knowledge about the effect that COVID-19 has had on the June 2020 runoff election and could have on the November 2020 general election, they have an obligation to mitigate precinct consolidation as much as possible so as to not severely burden voters' right to vote. *See Ury*, 303 F. Supp. at 124.

111. Plaintiff Permar works at Duke Hospital as a staff assistant, thus it is important that she is able to vote at a time that is in line with her work schedule. Further, Ms. Permar or other similarly situated disabled individuals should not have to wait in long

lines further risking their health or potential COVID-19 infection. Plaintiffs Democracy NC and LWVNC will also be required to divert resources in its voter education efforts to alert their members/advocates and those in their communities about precinct consolidations if the uniform hours requirement remains in place.

112. In the midst of this ongoing public health crisis, there is no state interest in enforcing this uniform hours requirement that justifies the burden placed on Plaintiffs' constitutional right to vote. Any purported state interest in enforcing this requirement is neither narrowly drawn to advance nor justified by this interest, in light of the ongoing public health crisis.

Precinct-consolidation monitoring

113. North Carolina's failure to provide a more accessible, centralized way in which voters and advocates can monitor precinct consolidation is a severe burden on Plaintiffs' right to vote. The lack of centralized access to this information will impede and confuse voters' ability to determine where and how best to vote in-person and will impede the efforts of advocates to oppose harmful precinct consolidations. Plaintiff Permar and other voters rely on being able to know in advance where early voting locations are, or where their election-day polling place is, so as to ensure that they are able to properly schedule a time to vote. Democracy NC is a central hub for voter information, and it would be a huge drain on its resources to not have easy access to proposed precinct consolidations to inform voters. In the midst of this ongoing public health crisis, there is no state interest in failing to provide this service that justifies the burden placed on Plaintiffs' constitutional right to vote. Any purported state interest in failing to provide this service is neither

narrowly drawn to advance nor justified by this interest, in light of the ongoing public health crisis.

Personal Protective Equipment

114. North Carolina's failure to provide PPE to all counties for use during early and Election-Day in-person voting is a severe burden on Plaintiffs' right to vote, as the failure to provide this will exacerbate the shortage of poll workers and increase the risk present to all individuals that vote in person. In conducting its Election Protection hotline and poll monitoring program, Democracy NC volunteers will almost certainly be queried about PPE, who has it, and how to get it if it is not provided. In the midst of this ongoing public health crisis, there is no state interest in failing to provide PPE that justifies the burden placed on Plaintiffs' constitutional right to vote. Any purported state interest in failing to provide PPE is neither narrowly drawn to advance nor justified by this interest, in light of the ongoing public health crisis.

115. Defendants, acting under color of state law, have deprived and will continue to deprive Plaintiffs of their rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution by administering and enforcing the above laws and/or by failing to provide the above accommodations and services during the COVID-19 pandemic.

116. For the foregoing reasons, Defendants have deprived and will continue to deprive Plaintiffs of the right to be free of undue burdens on their right to vote in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution as enforced by 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

COUNT TWO

(SBE Defendants)

(Unconstitutional Condition on Right to Vote Compelling Forfeiture of Right to Bodily Integrity in Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

117. Plaintiffs reallege and reincorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and the paragraphs in the counts below as though fully set forth herein.

118. Voting is protected by the First Amendment as a means of political association and political expression. *See Cal. Democratic Party v. Jones*, 530 U.S. 567, 574 (2000); *Norman v. Reed*, 502 U.S. 279, 288–90 (1992); *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 787–89, 806 (1983); *Kusper v. Pontikes*, 414 U.S. 51, 56–58 (1973); *Williams v. Rhodes*, 393 U.S. 23, 30–31 (1968).

119. Under the unconstitutional conditions doctrine, the government may not require an individual to forfeit one constitutional right in order to exercise another. *See Lefkowitz v. Cunningham*, 431 U.S. 801, 807–08 (1977); *Simmons v. United States*, 390 U.S. 377, 394 (1968); *Howard v. Walker*, 406 F.3d 114, 129 (2d Cir. 2005); *Bourgeois v. Peters*, 387 F.3d 1303, 1324 (11th Cir. 2004); *Green v. Brigano*, 123 F.3d 917, 921 (6th Cir. 1997).

120. “[W]hen a condition on a government benefit burdens a constitutional right, it generally triggers the same scrutiny as a direct penalty would.” *McCabe v. Sharrett*, 12 F.3d 1558, 1562 (11th Cir. 1994). Government actions that threaten the right to bodily integrity are subject to strict scrutiny. *See Kallstrom v. City of Columbus*, 136 F.3d 1055, 1064 (6th Cir. 1998). The Supreme Court has invalidated voting requirements or conditions

that require the forfeiture of another fundamental right. *See Dunn v. Blumstein*, 405 U.S. 330, 346, 353 (1972) (finding that durational residency requirement for voter registration placed unconstitutional condition on fundamental right to interstate travel).

121. The Fourteenth Amendment guarantees the right to bodily integrity, and this right is violated if government officials are deliberately indifferent to the violation of the plaintiff's bodily integrity. *See Missouri v. McNeely*, 569 U.S. 141, 159 (2013); *Guertin v. Michigan*, 912 F.3d 907, 919 (6th Cir. 2019) (recognizing that “individuals possess a constitutional right to be free from forcible intrusions on their bodies against their will, absent a compelling state interest”) (quoting *Planned Parenthood Sw. Ohio Reg. v. DeWine*, 696 F.3d 490, 506 (6th Cir. 2012)).

122. “Involuntarily subjecting nonconsenting individuals to foreign substances with no known therapeutic value . . . is a classic example of invading the core of the bodily integrity protection.” *Guertin*, 912 F.3d at 921–22.

123. Defendants require Plaintiff Bentley to satisfy unnecessary requirements for mail-in absentee voting that cannot be reasonably and safely accomplished without severely threatening her right to bodily integrity. Because in-person voting even more severely threatens to violate Plaintiff Bentley's bodily integrity by subjecting her to the significant risk of contracting COVID-19, Defendants' enforcement of North Carolina's requirements as to mail-in voting will force Plaintiff Bentley to forfeit her right to bodily integrity in order to exercise her right to vote. Should Plaintiff Bentley exercise her right to vote by mail under these circumstances, Defendants will have knowingly subjected

Plaintiff Bentley to a foreign substance—the novel coronavirus that causes COVID-19—without a therapeutic basis or her consent.

124. Defendants, acting under color of state law, have deprived and will continue to deprive Plaintiff Bentley of her rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, by requiring her to forfeit her right to bodily integrity in order to exercise her right to vote.

125. For the foregoing reasons, Defendants have deprived and will continue to deprive Plaintiff Bentley of the right to be free of unconstitutional conditions on her right to vote in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution as enforced by 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

COUNT THREE

(SBE Defendants)

(Violation of the Rights of Free Speech and Association in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

126. Plaintiffs reallege and reincorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and the paragraphs in the counts below as though fully set forth herein.

127. The First Amendment to the United States Constitution, as applied to the states through the Fourteen Amendment, prohibits an abridgment of the freedom of speech or associational rights. Any burden, regardless of how slight, “must be justified by relevant and legitimate state interests sufficiently weighty to justify the limitation.” *Norman*, 502 U.S. at 288–89.

128. The restrictions on who can assist voters with completing and returning mail-in absentee ballot request forms pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2 effectively prohibits the Organizational Plaintiffs and their members' core political speech and expressive conduct, which includes assisting voters with requesting and submitting absentee ballot requests in an effort to engage potential voters and encourage them to vote. Plaintiff Schaffer's individual speech and associational rights are also impaired by N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2, because she is no longer able to assist as she has in the past. These efforts are particularly important in the midst of the current public health crisis, where for many voting by mail is crucial to protecting their health and the health of their co-habitants and family members, and where the anticipated surge in individuals voting by mail means many will be doing so for the first time and without prior experience. Because of this prohibition, the Organizational Plaintiffs and their members will not be able to effectively engage potentially eligible absentee voters, nor will they be able to effectively facilitate those eligible voters requesting absentee ballots.

129. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2 therefore chills the Organizational Plaintiffs' speech and associational rights, and Plaintiff Schaffer's individual speech and associational rights,⁶⁹ and does so without being narrowly-tailored to serve a compelling state interest. The restrictions on who can assist voters with completing and submitting absentee ballot requests are not justified by a state interest, especially in light of the current COVID-19

⁶⁹ Plaintiffs' contend that Schaffer's First Amendment right to free speech and association are restricted under the *Anderson/Burdick* test, or, alternatively, under exacting scrutiny similar to *Meyer v. Grant*, 486 U.S. 414, 422–23 (1988).

pandemic, where allowing individuals to follow social-distancing guidelines and self-quarantine is crucial to protecting their health and the health of their co-habitants and family members.

COUNT FOUR

(SBE Defendants)

(Denial of Plaintiffs' Right to Procedural Due Process in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

130. Plaintiffs reallege and reincorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and the paragraphs in the counts below as though fully set forth herein.

131. The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the deprivation of “life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” U.S. CONST. amend. XIV § 1. “Where the government seeks to deprive someone of a liberty interest protected by due process, due process demands that certain procedural safeguards be provided.” *United States v. Baker*, 45 F.3d 837, 843 (4th Cir. 1995). A liberty interest that is governed by due process can be created by the Constitution or “may arise from an expectation or interest created by state laws or policies.” *Wilkinson v. Austin*, 545 U.S. 209, 221 (2005).

132. At a minimum, “procedural due process requires fair notice of impending state action and an opportunity to be heard.” *Snider Int’l Corp. v. Town of Forest Heights*, 739 F.3d 140, 146 (4th Cir. 2014) (citing *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 333 (1976)).

133. “Proper notice is ‘an elementary and fundamental requirement of due process,’ and must be reasonably calculated to convey information concerning a deprivation.” *Snider Int’l*, 739 F.3d at 146 (quoting *Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Tr.*

Co., 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950)); *see also Presley v. City of Charlottesville*, 464 F.3d 480, 490 (4th Cir. 2006).

134. As for the opportunity to be heard, “*Mathews* set forth the familiar three-step inquiry for determining the adequacy of the opportunity to be heard: a balancing of the private interest and the public interest, along with ‘the risk of an erroneous deprivation of such interest through the procedures used, and the probable value, if any, of additional or substitute procedural safeguards.’” *Snider Int’l*, 739 F.3d at 146 (quoting *Mathews*, 424 U.S. at 335). “Fundamental to due process is an opportunity to be heard—‘an opportunity which must be granted at a meaningful time.’” *Sciolino v. City of Newport News, Va.*, 480 F.3d 642, 653 (4th Cir. 2007) (quoting *Armstrong v. Manzo*, 380 U.S. 545, 552 (1965)).

135. Absent exigent circumstances, due process requires pre-deprivation procedures. *See Cleveland Bd. of Educ. v. Loudermill*, 470 U.S. 532, 542 (1985) (“We have described ‘the root requirement’ of the Due Process Clause as being ‘that an individual be given an opportunity for a hearing before he is deprived of any significant property interest.’” (quoting *Boddie v. Connecticut*, 401 U.S. 371, 379 (1971) (emphasis in original))); *Sciolino*, 480 F.3d at 653 (“An opportunity to clear your name after it has been ruined by dissemination of false, stigmatizing charges is not ‘meaningful.’”).

136. North Carolina law gives all registered North Carolina voters statutory rights to request and cast a mail-in absentee ballot that will be processed and counted, thereby vesting them with liberty interests. Eligible, registered voters enjoy an “individual and personal” right to vote under North Carolina law. *Gill v. Whitford*, 138 S. Ct. 1916, 1929 (2018) (quoting *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 561 (1964)).

137. However, the SBE Defendants do not afford mail-in absentee voters any notice of or opportunities to cure material defects in their absentee ballot request forms or absentee ballots including their certificate envelopes that will result in rejection, thereby depriving Plaintiffs and other registered North Carolina voters of their liberty interests in requesting and casting a mail-in absentee ballot and exercising their fundamental right to vote.

138. The risk of erroneous deprivation is high, as these eligible, registered North Carolina voters are entitled by law to request an absentee ballot and to vote an absentee ballot and, therefore, must be provided with an additional procedural safeguard, the opportunity to timely cure any defect that would cause the absentee ballot request form's rejection or the absentee ballot's rejection.

139. Plaintiffs Clark, Cates, Edwards, Priddy, Hutchins, and Bentley all intend to vote by mail-in absentee ballot, some for the first time, and may well make errors on their absentee ballot request forms or absentee ballots and/or their certificate envelopes. Procedural due process requires a cure procedure for these defects.

140. Defendants cannot advance any interests that outweigh the risk of erroneous deprivation. The threat of disenfranchising Plaintiffs and their members far outweighs any increased administrative burden in affording voters an opportunity to cure their absentee ballot request form defects or their absentee ballot defects, including any defects on the certificate envelope. Defendants' interest in conducting fair election administration and preserving election integrity would not be compromised in the slightest, and they would satisfy their weighty interest in abiding by federal constitutional requirements.

141. For the foregoing reasons, SBE Defendants have violated and will continue to violate Plaintiffs Clark, Cates, Edwards, Priddy, Hutchins, and Bentley's federal constitutional rights to procedural due process.

142. At all relevant times, Defendants have acted under color of state law.

143. Defendants have deprived and will continue to deprive Plaintiffs Clark, Cates, Edwards, Priddy, Hutchins, Bentley and all voters seeking to vote by mail of their right to adequate notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard in order to cure deficiencies with their absentee ballot request forms and their absentee ballots. This wholly fails to meet these minimum requirements of procedural due process, as guaranteed to Plaintiffs by the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

COUNT FIVE

(SBE Defendants)

(Failure to Provide Reasonable Accommodations in Violation of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12131, *et seq.*)

144. Plaintiffs reallege and reincorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and the paragraphs in the counts below as though fully set forth herein.

145. Under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, state and local governments must not impose requirements on participation in public services, programs, or activities, including voting, that screen out individuals with disabilities from fully and equally enjoying those programs and must make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, including voting and election procedures, when the modifications are necessary to avoid discrimination on the basis of disability.

146. A disability exists under the ADA when an individual has (1) a physical impairment; (2) that affects at least one major life activity; (3) in a substantial way. *Heiko v. Colombo Sav. Bank, F.S.B.*, 434 F.3d 249, 254 (4th Cir. 2006).

147. Plaintiff Clark, who is 79 years old, suffers from severe COPD, which interferes with several major life activities, including breathing. His COPD has rendered him highly susceptible to complications from COVID-19, a disease that often causes severe respiratory distress. Plaintiff Edwards possesses type 1 diabetes, a physical impairment that has detrimental effects on her health, especially her ability to operate a major bodily function, her endocrine system, and puts her at risk of severe illness from COVID-19. Plaintiff Priddy's pre-existing conditions, which include being immunocompromised due to taking medications to address complications from a kidney transplant, are physical impairments that puts him at risk of severe illness from COVID-19. This substantially influences his major life activities because the function of his immune system is directly affected. Plaintiff Hutchins is legally blind, which substantially affects a number of his major life activities, such as seeing, reading, writing, and walking. These physical impairments substantially affect the various major life activities of Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, Priddy, and Hutchins. Accordingly, Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, Priddy, and Hutchins have disabilities as defined by the ADA and should be provided meaningful access to the ballot through a more accessible mail-in voting process.

148. The CDC has deemed that individuals who suffer from the impairments that Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, and Priddy possess are "at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19." Defendants' failure and refusal to ensure that plaintiffs with disabilities are

given the ability to vote without risks of serious illness or death constitute a failure to make a reasonable accommodation for those, such as Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards and Priddy, whose health limits their ability to have contact with others in this time of public health emergency created by COVID-19, in violation of the ADA.

149. Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, and Priddy all intend to vote by mail-in absentee ballot, due to their disabilities. If, as expected, North Carolina's state and local election officials, their staff, and the U.S. Postal Service cannot keep pace with the unprecedented rise in absentee ballot requests, some or all of these Plaintiffs may well not receive their absentee ballots in a timely fashion such that they can be cast and counted. In that case, the failure to offer FWABs as an accommodation and a fail-safe option would prevent these disabled individuals from fully participating in their right to vote in violation of the ADA.

150. Plaintiff Hutchins is prohibited from asking staff and nurses at his nursing facility to assist him with returning an absentee ballot request form, marking and completing an absentee ballot, and submitting an absentee ballot. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-226.3(a)(4), 163-226.3(a)(5), 163-226.3(a)(6), 163-230.2(e)(4), 163-231(b)(1). As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, his nursing home is closed to visitors and he is not able to receive assistance from his wife in any of these steps in the absentee voting process. Even though HB 1169 requires that DHHS and SBE Defendants “develop guidance to safely allow [MATs] to assist registered voters within hospitals, clinics, [and] nursing homes. . . ,” the guidelines do not exist, and there is no indication on how DHHS and SBE plan to recruit additional MATs members. In any event, nursing homes, which have imposed strict lockdowns to protect their elderly, vulnerable residents—prohibiting even

spouses from visiting since March—will likely deny MATs from breaching their lockdowns to access their residents due to the pandemic. Plaintiff Hutchins would be unable to vote by absentee ballot unless SBE Defendants allow nursing home staff to assist him with each of these steps.

151. Defendants' failure to ensure that voters like Plaintiff Hutchins, who wishes to vote by mail because he is blind, vulnerable to COVID-19 due to his advanced age, and resides in a nursing home, can receive the assistance he needs from nursing home staff to return an absentee ballot request form and complete and submit an absentee ballot is a violation of the ADA.

152. The failure to accommodate these voters constitutes a condition on access to the ballot box that has the effect of screening out such individuals from participating in the November 3, 2020 general election, in violation of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

COUNT SIX

(SBE Defendants)

(Failure to Provide Reasonable Accommodations in Violation of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 794)

153. Plaintiffs reallege and reincorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and the paragraphs in the counts below as though fully set forth herein.

154. Under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, federally funded programs, including state and local programs related to elections and voting, must not discriminate against individuals with disabilities and must make reasonable accommodations to allow individuals with disabilities to access the federal funded program, activity, or service.

155. The State of North Carolina receives federal funding to conduct its elections. Thus, Defendants are obligated to comply with the Rehabilitation Act.

156. A disability exists under the Rehabilitation Act when an individual has (1) a physical impairment; (2) that affects at least one major life activity; (3) in a substantial way. *Heiko v. Colombo Sav. Bank, F.S.B.*, 434 F.3d 249, 254 (4th Cir. 2006).

157. Plaintiff Clark, who is 79 years old, suffers from severe COPD, which interferes with several major life activities, including breathing. His COPD has rendered him highly susceptible to complications from COVID-19, a disease that often causes severe respiratory distress. Plaintiff Edwards possesses type 1 diabetes, a physical impairment that has detrimental effects on her health, especially her ability to operate a major bodily function, her endocrine system, and puts her at risk of severe illness from COVID-19. Plaintiff Priddy's pre-existing conditions, which include being immunocompromised due to taking medications to address complications from a kidney transplant, are physical impairments that put him at risk of severe illness from COVID-19. This substantially influences his major life activities because the function of his immune system is directly affected. Plaintiff Hutchins is legally blind, which substantially affects a number of his major life activities, such as seeing, reading, writing, and walking. These physical impairments substantially affect the major life activities of Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, Priddy, and Hutchins. Accordingly, Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, Priddy, and Hutchins have disabilities as defined by the Rehabilitation Act and should be provided meaningful access to vote through a more accessible mail-in voting process.

158. The CDC has deemed that individuals who suffer from the impairments that Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, Priddy possess are “at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19.” Defendants’ failure to ensure that plaintiffs with disabilities are given the ability to vote without risks of serious illness or death constitutes a failure to make a reasonable accommodation for those, such as Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, and Priddy, whose physical impairments limit their ability to have contact with others in this time of public health emergency created by COVID-19, in violation of the Rehabilitation Act.

159. Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, and Priddy all intend to vote by mail-in absentee ballot, due to their disabilities. If, as expected, North Carolina’s state and local election officials, their staff, and the U.S. Postal Service cannot keep pace with the unprecedented rise in absentee ballot requests, some or all of these Plaintiffs may well not receive their absentee ballots in a timely fashion such that they can be cast and counted. In that case, the failure to offer FWABs as an accommodation and a fail-safe option would prevent these disabled individuals from fully participating in their right to vote in violation of the Rehabilitation Act.

160. Plaintiff Hutchins is prohibited from asking staff and nurses at his nursing facility to assist him with returning an absentee ballot request form, marking and completing an absentee ballot, and submitting an absentee ballot. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-226.3(a)(4), 163-226.3(a)(5), 163-226.3(a)(6), 163-230.2(e)(4), 163-231(b)(1). As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, his nursing home is closed to visitors and he is not able to receive assistance from his wife in any of these steps in the absentee voting process. Even though H.B. 1169 requires that DHHS and SBE Defendants “develop guidance to

safely allow [MATs] to assist registered voters within hospitals, clinics, [and] nursing homes. . . ,” the guidelines do not exist, and there is no indication on how DHHS and SBE plan to recruit additional MATs members. In any event, nursing homes, which have imposed strict lockdowns to protect their elderly, vulnerable residents—prohibiting even spouses from visiting since March—will likely deny MATs from breaching their lockdowns to access their residents due to the pandemic. Plaintiff Hutchins would be unable to vote by absentee ballot unless SBE Defendants allow nursing home staff to assist him with each of these steps.

161. Defendants’ failure to ensure that voters like Plaintiff Hutchins, who wishes to vote by mail because he is blind, vulnerable to COVID-19 due to his advanced age, and resides in a nursing home, can receive the assistance he needs from nursing home staff to return an absentee ballot request form and complete and submit an absentee ballot is a violation of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

162. The failure to accommodate these voters constitutes a condition on access to the ballot box that has the effect of screening out such individuals from participating in the November 3, 2020 general election, in violation of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

COUNT SEVEN
(SBE Defendants)
(Disparate Impact Claims in Violation of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12131, et seq.)

163. Plaintiffs reallege and reincorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and the paragraphs in the counts below as though fully set forth herein.

164. Under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, States cannot promulgate standards, criteria, or methods of administration that have the effect of discriminating against individuals based on their disabilities.

165. The Defendants are all public entities covered by Title II of the ADA.

166. The CDC has declared that individuals with co-morbidities such as Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, and Priddy and individuals over the age of 65, such as Plaintiff Hutchins, are significantly more likely to risk serious illness or death if they contract COVID-19. Defendants' enforcement of current voting regulations will unnecessarily expose Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, Priddy, and Hutchins to an unjustifiable risk of severe illness from COVID-19 in order to vote. This will result in disparate impact upon Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, Priddy, and Hutchins if they attempt to vote because they will be more harshly affected by COVID-19, in violation of the ADA.

167. Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, and Priddy all intend to vote by mail-in absentee ballot, due to their disabilities. If, as expected, North Carolina's state and local election officials, their staff, and the U.S. Postal Service cannot keep pace with the unprecedented rise in absentee ballot requests, some or all of these Plaintiffs may well not receive their absentee ballots in a timely fashion such that they can be cast and counted. The failure to offer FWABs as an accommodation and a fail-safe option will have a disparate impact upon disabled individuals, including Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, and Priddy, in violation of the ADA.

168. Elderly, blind individuals who wish to vote absentee, like Plaintiff Hutchins, will need assistance from nursing home staff to fill out and submit request forms and

absentee ballots and act as witnesses—assistance that is unavailable to people who are quarantined in nursing homes due to the pandemic.

169. Defendants will be unable to show that the current voting regulations are justified by legitimate state interests.

170. The disparate impact that will result from enforcing these conditions has the effect of prohibiting individuals with disabilities from participating in the November 3, 2020 general election, in violation of Title II of the ADA.

COUNT EIGHT
(SBE Defendants)
(Disparate Impact Claims in Violation of Section 504 of the
Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 794)

171. Plaintiffs reallege and reincorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and the paragraphs in the counts below as though fully set forth herein.

172. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act prohibits federally funded programs, including state and local programs related to elections and voting, from enacting facially neutral policies that have a discriminatory impact on persons within a protected class.

173. The State of North Carolina receives federal funding to conduct its elections. Thus, Defendants are obligated to comply with the Rehabilitation Act.

174. The CDC has declared that individuals with co-morbidities such as Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, and Priddy and individuals over the age of 65, such as Plaintiff Hutchins are significantly more likely to risk serious illness or death if they contract COVID-19. Defendants' enforcement of current voting requirements will unnecessarily expose Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, Priddy, and Hutchins to an unjustifiable risk of severe illness

from COVID-19 in order to vote. This will result in disparate impact upon Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, Priddy, and Hutchins if they attempt to vote because they will be more harshly affected by COVID-19, in violation of the Rehabilitation Act.

175. Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, and Hutchins all intend to vote by mail-in absentee ballot, due to their disabilities. If, as expected, North Carolina's state and local election officials, their staff, and the U.S. Postal Service cannot keep pace with the unprecedented rise in absentee ballot requests, some or all of these Plaintiffs may well not receive their absentee ballots in a timely fashion such that they can be cast and counted. The failure to offer FWABs as an accommodation and a fail-safe option will have a disparate impact upon disabled individuals, including Plaintiffs Clark, Edwards, and Priddy in violation of the Rehabilitation Act.

176. Elderly, blind individuals who wish to vote absentee, like Plaintiff Hutchins, will need assistance from nursing home staff to fill out and submit request forms and absentee ballots and act as witnesses—assistance that is unavailable to people who are quarantined in nursing homes due to the pandemic.

177. Defendants will be unable to show that the current voting regulations are justified by legitimate state interests.

178. The disparate impact that will result from enforcing these conditions has the effect of prohibiting individuals with disabilities from participating in the November 3, 2020 general election, in violation of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

COUNT NINE

(Section 208 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 52 U.S.C. § 10508)

179. Plaintiffs reallege and reincorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and the paragraphs in the counts below as though fully set forth herein.

180. Section 208 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA), 52 U.S.C. § 10508, provides: “Any voter who requires assistance to vote by reason of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write may be given assistance by a person of the voter’s choice, other than the voter’s employer or agent of that employer or officer or agent of the voter’s union.”

181. The word “vote” is expressly defined in 52 U.S.C. § 10310(c)(1) as follows:

The terms “vote” or “voting” shall include all action necessary to make a vote effective in any primary, special, or general election, including, but not limited to, registration, listing pursuant to this chapter, or other action required by law prerequisite to voting, casting a ballot, and having such ballot counted properly and included in the appropriate totals of votes cast with respect to candidates for public or party office and propositions for which votes are received in an election.

OCA-Greater Houston v. Texas, 867 F.3d 604, 614–15 (5th Cir. 2017) (quoting 52 U.S.C. § 10310(c)(1)) (“‘To vote,’ therefore, plainly contemplates more than the mechanical act of filling out the ballot sheet.”)

182. Under Section 208, a voter who is blind, disabled, or unable to read or write (“208-covered voter”) possesses the right to choose *any* person other than their employer/union representative—regardless of whether the person is a near relative or legal guardian—to assist them with the voting process, including the steps necessary to obtain, cast, and submit an absentee ballot. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 10508; *OCA-Greater Houston*, 867 F.3d at 614–15.

183. North Carolina restricts absentee voters to only assistance from their near relatives, verifiable legal guardians, or MAT team members, for absentee ballot request return, absentee ballot marking and completion, and absentee ballot return. Unlike for *completing* an absentee ballot request form, there is no similar exception for any of these steps for absentee voters who need assistance by reason of their blindness, disability, or inability to read or write. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-226.3(a)(4), 163-226.3(a)(5), 163-226.3(a)(6), 163-230.2(e)(4), 163-231(b)(1).

184. By imposing additional restrictions on who can assist a Section 208-covered voter who needs assistance with submitting their absentee ballot request form, marking and completing their absentee ballots, and returning their absentee ballots, specifically, by limiting valid assistors to the voter's near relative, legal guardian, or MAT team members, N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-226.3(a)(4), 163-226.3(a)(5), 163-226.3(a)(6), 163-230.2(e)(4), and 163-231(b)(1) violate Section 208 of the VRA by failing to allow these voters to choose any assistor who is not their employer or union representative.

185. Defendants' failure to allow eligible voters who need assistance by reason of their blindness, disability or ability to read or write in any part of the absentee voting process, from any person of their choice, other than their employers or union officials, as described herein, is a violation of Section 208. Plaintiff Walter Hutchins is harmed by these restrictions on assistance with absentee ballot request, absentee ballot marking and completion, and absentee ballot submission, and the corresponding lack of any disability-based exceptions. Plaintiff Hutchins is blind and requires assistance to submit an absentee

ballot request form, and assistance in reading, marking, and submitting his ballot according to his preferences.

186. By depriving Plaintiff Hutchins of rights and privileges under Section 208 of the VRA under the color of state law, Defendants have violated and are liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court:

- (a) Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- (b) Declare that Defendants' administration and enforcement of N.C. Gen. Stat. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-82.6(d) and 163-82.20(g), (h) (imposing 25-day voter registration deadlines); N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2(a) (requiring requests for absentee ballots be made by a form created by the State Board); N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2(c), (e), and (e1) (imposing restrictions on absentee ballot request assistance); N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-231(a) as amended by HB 1169 § 1(a) (imposing the witness certification requirement); N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2(a)(4), (f) (to the extent disallows election officials from accepting any proof of residency document acceptable under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA)), N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-227.6(c) (requiring uniform hours in precincts); and N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-42(b) as amended by HB 1169 § 1(b) (requiring poll workers to come from the county in which they serve), and the Defendants' failure to expand voter registration via online portals available through DHHS services, failure to establish contactless drop boxes for absentee ballots, failure to establish a mechanism for requesting absentee ballots by phone, failure to establish mechanisms to cure deficient absentee ballot requests and absentee

ballots, failure to allow for submission of FWAB ballots, failure to provide PPE to county boards of election for use during in-person voting, and failure to establish a more accessible, centralized way in which voters and advocates can monitor precinct consolidation (and thus advocate against harmful precinct consolidations), in the context of the pandemic, taken individually or in combination, violate the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, as enforced through 42 U.S.C. § 1983;

(c) Declare that Defendants' administration and enforcement of N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2(c), (e), and (e1) (imposing restrictions on absentee ballot request assistance), N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-231(a) as amended by HB 1169 (imposing the witness certification requirement), and failure to expand voter registration via online portals available through DHHS services, establish contactless drop boxes for absentee ballots, establish a mechanism for requesting absentee ballots by phone, in the context of the pandemic, taken individually or in combination, violate the unconstitutional condition doctrine and thereby Plaintiffs' First and Fourteenth Amendment right to bodily integrity, as enforced through 42 U.S.C. § 1983;

(d) Declare that Plaintiffs' First Amendment associational rights are violated by N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-226.3(a)(4), 163-226.3(a)(5), 163-226.3(a)(6), 163-230.2(a), 163-230.2(e)(4), and 163-231(b)(1);

(e) Declare that the lack of a cure mechanism for Plaintiffs' mail-in absentee ballot request forms and mail-in absentee ballots violates their rights to procedural due process;

(f) Declare that N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-226.3(a)(4), 163-226.3(a)(5), 163-226.3(a)(6), 163-230.2(e)(4), 163-231(a) as amended by HB 1169 § 1(a), and 163-231(b)(1), and failure to allow for submission of FWABs violate Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12131, *et seq.*, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 794;

(g) Declare that N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-226.3(a)(4), 163-226.3(a)(5), 163-226.3(a)(6), 163-230.2(e)(4), 163-231(a) as amended by HB 1169 § 1(a), and 163-231(b)(1) violate Section 208 of the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10508;

(h) Preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendants from administering and enforcing during the COVID-19 pandemic:

- i. N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-82.6(d) and 163-82.20(g), (h), imposing 25-day voter registration deadlines;
- ii. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2(a), requiring requests for absentee ballots be made by a form created by the State Board of Elections;
- iii. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-230.2(a)(4), (f), to the extent that it limits the proof of residency documents that voters must submit with their absentee ballot request forms to only a North Carolina driver's license number, special identification card number, or the last four digits of his or her Social Security number, and instead allow election officials to accept any proof of residency document acceptable under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA);
- iv. N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-226.3(a)(4), 163-226.3(a)(5), 163-226.3(a)(6), 163-230.2(e)(4), 163-231(a), and 163-231(b)(1), imposing restrictions on

assistance for absentee ballot request return, absentee ballot marking and completion, and absentee ballot submission;

- v. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-231(a) as amended by HB 1169, imposing the witness certification requirement;
- vi. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-227.6(c), requiring uniform hours in precincts; and
- vii. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-42(b) as amended by HB 1169, requiring poll workers to come from the county in which they serve.

(i) Preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendants from violating Plaintiffs' constitutional and federal statutory rights with respect to any election in the state during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(j) Order the SBE Defendants to extend the voter registration deadline in N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-82.6(d) and 163-82.20(g), (h), until 5:00pm on the last Saturday of early voting and the DOT and DHHS Defendants to process voter registrations online and received in their offices up until and including 5:00pm on the last Saturday of early voting during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(k) Order Defendants to implement measures to ensure eligible North Carolinians are able to vote absentee by mail, with respect to any election in the state during the COVID-19 pandemic, including:

- i. Expanding voter registration via online portals available through DHHS services;
- ii. Establishing contactless drop boxes for absentee ballots;
- iii. Establishing a mechanism for requesting absentee ballots by phone;

- iv. Permitting election officials to accept any proof of residency document acceptable under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) as acceptable forms of identification with absentee ballot requests;
 - v. Establishing mechanisms to cure deficient absentee ballot requests and absentee ballots;
 - vi. Permitting mail-in absentee voters to cast a downloadable Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot (“FWAB”), if their timely-requested absentee ballot does not arrive in sufficient time to ensure the ballot will be counted;
 - vii. Establishing a more accessible, centralized way in which voters and advocates can monitor precinct consolidation; and
 - viii. Permitting voters who for reason of blindness, disability, or an inability to read or write, require assistance to return an absentee ballot request form, mark and complete an absentee ballot, and/or submit an absentee ballot, to obtain assistance from anyone who is not their employer or union representative.
- (l) Order Defendants to implement a remedial plan to educate voters regarding their options to register to vote and obtain and cast a ballot.
- (m) Retain jurisdiction to monitor Defendants’ compliance with this Court’s judgment;
- (n) Grant Plaintiffs their reasonable costs and attorneys’ fees incurred in bringing this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, 28 U.S.C. § 1920, and as otherwise permitted by law; and

(o) Grant such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: June 18, 2020.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jon Sherman

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on the 18th day of June, 2020, the foregoing SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT was served upon the parties through the Court's ECF system.

/s/ Allison J. Riggs
Allison J. Riggs