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19 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
20 **DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

21 Mi Familia Vota; et al.,  
22 Plaintiffs,  
23 and  
24 DSCC and DCCC,  
25 Plaintiff-Intervenors,  
26 v.  
27 Katie Hobbs, in her official capacity as  
28 Arizona Secretary of State; et al.,  
Defendants,  
and  
RNC and NRSC,  
Defendant-Intervenors.

Case No. CV-21-01423-DWL

**PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S  
CORRECTED CONSOLIDATED  
MOTION TO DISMISS  
PLAINTIFFS' AND INTERVENOR-  
PLAINTIFFS' COMPLAINTS  
UNDER RULE 12(B)(1) AND  
12(B)(6)**

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## INTRODUCTION

1  
2 This lawsuit challenges two laws enacted by the Arizona legislature in the wake of  
3 the 2020 election that are designed to make it harder for Arizonans, especially Arizonans  
4 of color, to vote. The first law (SB 1485) eliminates Arizona’s Permanent Early Voting  
5 List by purging certain voters—who will disproportionately be voters of color—from the  
6 List if they do not cast an early ballot in two consecutive election cycles. The second law  
7 (SB 1003) requires that unsigned early ballots be cured by election night, a requirement  
8 that the legislature understood would be more burdensome for minority voters than white  
9 voters.

10 The Complaint offers concrete factual allegations showing that the legislature  
11 enacted both SB 1003 and SB 1485 with discriminatory purpose, violating the Voting  
12 Rights Act, the Fourteenth Amendment, and the Fifteenth Amendment. The Complaint also  
13 contains specific allegations describing how the laws unduly burden the rights of all  
14 Arizonans to vote, as guaranteed by the First and Fourteenth Amendments. The Attorney  
15 General’s motion to dismiss offers no serious response to these allegations. ECF No. 76  
16 (“AG Br.”).<sup>1</sup> Instead, the Attorney General tries to distract the Court by talking about  
17 voting laws in other states and by offering his own view of the facts. But at the pleading  
18 stage, the Attorney General’s spin on the facts is irrelevant. The question is simply whether,  
19 drawing all inferences in Plaintiffs’ favor, the Complaint states a plausible claim for relief.  
20 As shown below, the Complaint plainly does so.

21 **First**, Plaintiffs have adequately pled intentional discrimination claims under the  
22 Voting Rights Act and the Constitution. The Supreme Court’s decision in *Arlington*  
23 *Heights* remains the governing standard, and the Complaint more than meets it. Indeed, the  
24 Attorney General argues otherwise only by ignoring most of the Complaint’s allegations  
25 and many of the *Arlington Heights* factors, and by asking this Court to draw inferences in  
26 the State’s favor, which the Court cannot do at this stage.

27 **Second**, Plaintiffs have adequately pled *Anderson-Burdick* claims. SB 1485 and SB  
28

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<sup>1</sup> The Republican intervenors have joined the Attorney General’s motion. ECF No. 77.



1 1003 not only substantially burden the right to vote, but those burdens fall heaviest on  
 2 voters of color. Given the allegations of discriminatory intent and impact and of the  
 3 cumulative burden of the laws, the laws at issue here must survive more searching judicial  
 4 scrutiny than the ballot-curing deadline the Ninth Circuit recently sustained in *Hobbs*.

5 **Finally**, the Attorney General’s standing challenge, as to SB 1003 only, is meritless.  
 6 Accordingly, the Court should deny the motion to dismiss in full.

## 7 **BACKGROUND**

### 8 **I. Early Voting in Arizona**

9 For decades, Arizona’s voters have been able to take advantage of Arizona’s early  
 10 vote-by-mail system. Since 1991, any eligible Arizona voter has been able to participate in  
 11 early voting. ECF No. 1 (“Compl.”) ¶ 42. In 2007, the state created the Permanent Early  
 12 Voting List (“EVL”), under which voters sign up to automatically receive by mail an early  
 13 ballot in advance of each election. *Id.* ¶¶ 42-43. Early voting has been enormously popular  
 14 with Arizonans. For example, in 2012, approximately 66% of Arizona voters voted by mail.  
 15 *Id.* ¶ 44. Between 2012 and 2020, the majority of voters on the EVL voted, and they did so  
 16 at a higher rate than voters not on the EVL. *Id.* ¶ 70; *see also* ECF No. 55 (“Interv. Compl.”)  
 17 ¶¶ 4, 47-48.<sup>2</sup>

18 The 2020 election saw an explosion of early voting, particularly among voters of  
 19 color. *See* Compl. ¶¶ 45-46; Interv. Compl. ¶ 4. Voters of color were disproportionately  
 20 likely to be not just new voters, but new *early* voters. Compl. ¶ 46. Indeed, minority voters’  
 21 reliance on early voting in 2020 may well have tipped the presidential election, as Arizona  
 22 awarded its electoral votes to the candidate preferred by the majority of minority voters for  
 23 the first time since 1996. *Id.* ¶¶ 49, 125; *see also* Interv. Compl. ¶¶ 2-3, 23, 117.

### 24 **II. The 2020 Election And Enactment Of SB 1485 And SB 1003**

25 Instead of building on the success of the 2020 election in Arizona, the Arizona  
 26

---

27 <sup>2</sup> The Attorney General treats Plaintiffs’ and the Plaintiff-Intervenors’ complaints as  
 28 materially indistinguishable, AG Br. 1 n.1, and the arguments in this brief apply equally to  
 the Plaintiff-Intervenors’ complaint. For the Court’s convenience, this brief adds parallel  
 citations to their complaint where appropriate.

1 legislature moved to restrict voter participation under the guise of combatting voter fraud.  
 2 Indeed, no legislator identified any instance of voter fraud in connection with early voting,  
 3 let alone widespread fraud that would undermine the integrity of the election or its results.  
 4 Compl. ¶ 66. Multiple officials, including Governor Doug Ducey and Maricopa County  
 5 Board of Supervisors Chair Clint Hickman, have discredited allegations of systematic voter  
 6 fraud. *Id.* ¶¶ 52-57; *see also* Interv. Compl. ¶¶ 61-76. But these false and cynical attacks  
 7 have provided the pretext for the legislature’s enactment of discriminatory restrictions on  
 8 the right to vote that will affect voters as soon as the next election.

9 The first new restriction, SB 1485, will purge from Arizona’s formerly permanent  
 10 EVL anyone who does not cast a mail-in ballot in two consecutive election cycles. Compl.  
 11 ¶¶ 69-84. About 125,000 to 150,000 voters will be removed from the EVL as a result. *Id.*  
 12 ¶ 76. Voters of color will be disproportionately purged, and the legislative districts most  
 13 impacted will be majority-minority districts. *Id.* ¶ 77. Though officials must provide notice  
 14 before purging a voter, that is cold comfort for those voters with unreliable mail service,  
 15 those who need the notice translated, those who otherwise will face difficulties with  
 16 responding to the notice or remaining on the EVL, or those for whom in-person voting is  
 17 a substantial burden—again, disproportionately minority voters. *Id.* ¶¶ 78-84; *see also*  
 18 Interv. Compl. ¶¶ 23, 95-97.

19 The second newly enacted restriction, SB 1003, requires that voters who submit  
 20 mail-in ballots without a signature cure the ballots by 7:00 p.m. on election day. Compl. ¶¶  
 21 85-96. Again, this law will impact voters of color most significantly. These voters  
 22 disproportionately lack reasonable access to polling places and election offices and face  
 23 language barriers that make it challenging for them to understand curing notices, and may  
 24 not receive timely notice at all. *Id.* ¶¶ 90-93. Legislators knew that both SB 1485 and SB  
 25 1003 would disproportionately impact minority voters and intended the laws to do so. *Id.*  
 26 ¶ 67; *see also* Interv. Compl. ¶¶ 111-19.

### 27 **III. The Current Litigation**

28 Plaintiffs are four organizations engaged in civic advocacy in Arizona: (1) Living

1 United for Change in Arizona is a membership-based organization led by community  
 2 members fighting for social, racial, and economic justice; (2) Chispa AZ organizes voter  
 3 education and political participation programs in Arizona; (3) Mi Familia Vota is a civic  
 4 engagement organization with 14,000 Arizona members and the mission of uniting Latino,  
 5 immigrant, and allied communities to promote social and economic justice; and (4) Arizona  
 6 Coalition for Change is an organization with the mission of empowering everyday people  
 7 to transform their communities by building civic power, just and equitable schools, and  
 8 safer neighborhoods. Compl. ¶¶ 9, 12, 15, 19.<sup>3</sup> Each organization and its members are  
 9 harmed by SB 1485 and SB 1003 and have brought suit to remedy that harm. *Id.* ¶¶ 9-20.

10 Plaintiffs' Complaint brings two categories of claims. First, it alleges that the  
 11 Arizona legislature adopted SB 1485 and SB 1003 for the purpose of burdening the voting  
 12 rights of minority voters in violation of the Voting Rights Act and the Fourteenth and  
 13 Fifteenth Amendments. *Id.* ¶¶ 136-45. Second, it alleges that those laws unconstitutionally  
 14 burden the right to vote under the Supreme Court's *Anderson-Burdick* framework. *Id.*  
 15 ¶¶ 127-35. After Plaintiffs filed their Complaint, certain Republican Party organizations  
 16 moved to intervene in defense of those laws. ECF No. 28. The DSCC and DCCC then  
 17 intervened, bringing the same basic claims that Plaintiffs brought. ECF Nos. 50, 55.

### 18 LEGAL STANDARD

19 To survive a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), "a complaint must contain  
 20 sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to 'state a claim to relief that is plausible on its  
 21 face,'" meaning that the complaint must "plead[] factual content that allows the court to  
 22 draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged."  
 23 *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550  
 24 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). The plausibility test "does not impose a probability requirement at  
 25 the pleading stage; it simply calls for enough fact to raise a reasonable expectation that

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
 27 <sup>3</sup> The suggestion that Plaintiffs somehow fail to state claims in *this* state because they have  
 28 not challenged laws in *other* states, *see* AG Br. 1-2, 9, makes no sense, particularly given  
 that three of the Plaintiffs are entirely Arizona-oriented (Compl. ¶¶ 9, 12, 19) and do not  
 operate in the states referenced by the Attorney General.

1 discovery will reveal evidence of illegal” conduct. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556. In deciding  
 2 a motion to dismiss, the Court may not resolve factual disputes and “must draw all  
 3 reasonable inferences in favor of the plaintiff.” *Khoja v. Orexigen Therapeutics, Inc.*, 899  
 4 F.3d 988, 1003 (9th Cir. 2018).

## 5 ARGUMENT

### 6 I. Plaintiffs Adequately Plead Their Intentional Discrimination Claims

#### 7 A. The Complaint Satisfies *Arlington Heights*.

8 The Complaint alleges that, when enacting SB 1485 and SB 1003, the Arizona  
 9 legislature purposefully discriminated against voters of color in violation of Section 2 of  
 10 the Voting Rights Act, the Fourteenth Amendment, and the Fifteenth Amendment. To state  
 11 such claims, a plaintiff need not allege that racial animus was the *sole* purpose of the law.  
 12 It suffices if “a discriminatory purpose [was] a motivating factor in the decision.” *Vill. of*  
 13 *Arlington Heights v. Metro. Hous. Dev. Corp.*, 429 U.S. 252, 265-66 (1977); *see also Ave.*  
 14 *6E Invs., LLC v. City of Yuma, Ariz.*, 818 F.3d 493, 503-09 (9th Cir. 2016). In other words,  
 15 Plaintiffs need only plead that the defendants “acted at least in part because of”  
 16 discriminatory animus. *Maynard v. City of San Jose*, 37 F.3d 1396, 1404 (9th Cir. 1994).  
 17 That makes sense, as “[r]arely can it be said” that a legislature “made a decision motivated  
 18 solely by a single concern, or even that a particular purpose was the ‘dominant’ or ‘primary’  
 19 one.” *Arlington Heights*, 429 U.S. at 265.

20 “Determining whether invidious discriminatory purpose was a motivating factor  
 21 demands a sensitive inquiry into such circumstantial and direct evidence of intent as may  
 22 be available.” *Id.* at 266. Courts must consider: (1) the “impact of the official action,”  
 23 including “whether it bears more heavily on one race than another,” (2) “[t]he historical  
 24 background of the decision . . . , particularly if it reveals a series of official actions taken  
 25 for invidious purposes,” (3) the “specific sequence of events leading up to the challenged  
 26 decision,” which “may shed some light on the decisionmaker’s purposes,” (4) whether the  
 27 challenged decision departs, either procedurally or substantively, from normal legislative  
 28 practices, and (5) “legislative or administrative history . . . , especially where there are

1 contemporary statements by members of the decisionmaking body.” *Id.* at 266-68 (cleaned  
 2 up); *see also Brnovich v. Democratic Nat’l Comm.*, 141 S. Ct. 2321, 2349 (2021)  
 3 (reaffirming the *Arlington Heights* test). The Complaint adequately alleges facts that touch  
 4 on each of the *Arlington Heights* factors, thus plausibly alleging that invidious  
 5 discrimination was a motivating factor in the enactment of SB 1485 and SB 1003. Indeed,  
 6 in a similar case concerning newly enacted Georgia voting laws, the district court recently  
 7 denied a motion to dismiss because the complaint’s allegations were “consistent with the  
 8 *Arlington Heights* factors and otherwise bear on the issue of intentional discrimination.”  
 9 *United States v. Georgia*, 2021 WL 5833000, at \*4 (N.D. Ga. Dec. 9, 2001).

### 10 **1. Impact of the Laws**

11 “[D]iscriminatory purpose may often be inferred from the totality of the relevant  
 12 facts, including the fact, if it is true, that the law bears more heavily on one race than  
 13 another.” *Washington v. Davis*, 426 U.S. 229, 242 (1976). The Complaint is replete with  
 14 factual allegations that SB 1485 and SB 1003 were enacted with full knowledge that they  
 15 would “bear[] more heavily” on voters of color than white voters. For example, it is  
 16 estimated that “while white Arizonans are 71% of all registered voters, only 54% of voters  
 17 removed from the [EVL] would be white,” while the number of Latino, Black and Native  
 18 American removals from the EVL will far exceed their share of registered voters. Compl.  
 19 ¶ 77. The disparity as to Latinos—the largest Arizona minority group—is particularly  
 20 striking. “Latinos are 19% of registered voters, but would be 33% of removals.” *Id.* The  
 21 Complaint further notes that “of the eight legislative districts in Arizona with the highest  
 22 numbers of voters likely to be removed from the [EVL], seven are districts in which voters  
 23 of color are the majority of voters.” *Id.* And while voters removed from the EVL can still  
 24 vote in person, AG Br. 2, the Attorney General ignores the allegations that doing so poses  
 25 unique burdens on minority voters, too. Compl. ¶¶ 83, 91; *see also* Interv. Compl. ¶¶ 97,  
 26 120-21.<sup>4</sup> These well-pled allegations give rise to an inference of discriminatory intent. *See*

27 <sup>4</sup> Plaintiffs need not show that *all* voting options were denied to minority groups to plead  
 28 intentional discrimination. *Cf. Ave. 6E Invs.*, 818 F.3d at 509 (plaintiffs “need not

1 *Ave. 6E Invs.*, 818 F.3d at 507-08 (“The complaint’s statistics on the disparate impact  
 2 caused by the decision and the historical background of the decision also tend to make the  
 3 disparate-treatment claims plausible.”); *Arce v. Douglas*, 793 F.3d 968, 978 (9th Cir. 2015)  
 4 (denying summary judgment given evidence of a “disproportionate impact”).

5 A similar analysis applies to SB 1003. The Complaint alleges that SB 1003’s  
 6 election-day ballot curing requirement will have a substantial, disparate impact on voters  
 7 of color, who disproportionately must rely upon public transportation to travel to, or live  
 8 on remote reservations long distances from, the polls. Compl. ¶¶ 90-94; *see also* Interv.  
 9 Compl. ¶¶ 120-21. The Attorney General does not dispute the Complaint’s allegations that  
 10 this rule will disproportionately impact minority voters.

## 11 2. Legislative History & Contemporaneous Statements

12 The background to SB 1485 and SB 1003 further support an inference of  
 13 discrimination. The Complaint alleges far more than mere “awareness” of these impacts.  
 14 AG Br. 3, 12. To the contrary, the Complaint alleges that “Arizona legislators enacted the  
 15 laws with full knowledge that they will burden voters of color and for the purpose of  
 16 disproportionately impacting voters of color and suppressing voter turnout among  
 17 communities of color.” Compl. ¶ 67.

18 For example, the Complaint alleges that after opponents of the laws repeatedly noted  
 19 the discriminatory impact the laws would have, proponents of the legislation “made clear  
 20 that reducing the number of citizens of color who vote is in fact the purpose of these laws,”  
 21 with one legislator contending that ““everybody shouldn’t be voting,”” and that “[q]uantity  
 22 [of votes] is important, but we have to look at the quality of votes, as well.”” *Id.* (quoting  
 23 statement of Rep. Kavanagh, the chairman of the Government and Elections Committee in  
 24 the Arizona House); *see also* Interv. Compl. ¶¶ 112-17 (describing similar statements).  
 25 Defendant Hobbs—the State’s chief election officer—has recognized that SB 1485 and SB  
 26 1003 were part of a series of bills that were ““designed to depress turnout of minority and  
 27 demonstrate a complete absence of desired housing for Hispanics to prevail; discriminatory  
 28 zoning practices violate the FHA even if they only contribute to making unavailable or  
 denying housing to protected individuals”) (cleaned up).



1 lower-income voters.” Compl. ¶ 3.

### 2 3. Precipitating Events and Departures From Practice

3 Both “[t]he specific sequence of events leading up to the challenged decision” and  
4 any substantive or procedural departures from the normal legislative process may also  
5 “shed . . . light” on the decisionmaker’s purposes in cases alleging discriminatory intent.  
6 *Arlington Heights*, 429 U.S. at 267. Here, the history of SB 1485 and SB 1003’s enactment  
7 strongly supports the conclusion that the election-integrity rationales used to justify the  
8 laws were a pretext for discrimination. Compl. ¶¶ 48-68, Interv. Compl. ¶¶ 60-78, 111-117.

9 First, the timing of the legislature’s new-found concern for limiting early voting  
10 points to an invidious purpose. In the five presidential elections from 2000 through 2016,  
11 the candidate favored by the majority of white voters won Arizona’s presidential electors  
12 while the use of early voting simultaneously increased among the Arizona electorate. There  
13 was no effort by Arizona legislators to curtail early voting after those elections. The 2020  
14 election was different. Compl. ¶¶ 45-46. “It is no coincidence that the Arizona legislature  
15 enacted these changes only after an election in which (1) for the first time in recent memory,  
16 the presidential candidate preferred by Arizona voters of color won; and (2) voters of color  
17 increasingly used early voting—the target of the new laws—to exercise their right to vote.”  
18 *Id.* ¶ 3; *see also* Interv. Compl. ¶¶ 6, 88. That the Arizona legislature acted to curtail early  
19 voting only after an election in which the candidate preferred by minority voters won,  
20 where that same legislature took no similar steps when the candidate preferred by white  
21 voters was successful, raises an inference that the legislature was seeking to reduce  
22 minority voters’ electoral strength. *See Flores v. Pierce*, 617 F.2d 1386, 1390 (9th Cir.  
23 1980) (that the “city council had never issued protests against liquor license applications . . .  
24 before the case in question” “point[ed] toward discriminatory intent”).

25 Second, although “Arizona legislators have used unsubstantiated and unfounded  
26 allegations of widespread voter fraud to attempt to justify restrictions on mail-in voting,”  
27 proponents of SB 1485 and SB 1003 have not identified any instances of voter fraud that  
28 either law would have prevented. Compl. ¶ 66. Further, the two laws were enacted at the

1 same time as the bizarre “audit” conducted by the Cyber Ninjas organization—an audit  
 2 ordered by members of the Arizona legislature, many of whom were backers of SB 1485  
 3 and SB 1003. *Id.* ¶¶ 58-63. That audit was designed “to bolster false and discredited claims  
 4 of fraud, and provide a veneer of legitimacy for [the legislature’s] discriminatory voter  
 5 suppression efforts.” *Id.* ¶ 58. Particularly because all reasonable inferences must be drawn  
 6 in Plaintiffs’ favor, *Khoja*, 899 F.3d at 1003, these allegations provide further support for  
 7 the inference that SB 1485 and SB 1003 were enacted for a discriminatory purpose. *See*  
 8 *Reeves v. Sanderson Plumbing Prods., Inc.*, 530 U.S. 133, 147 (2000) (“Proof that the  
 9 defendant’s explanation is unworthy of credence is simply one form of circumstantial  
 10 evidence that is probative of intentional discrimination, and it may be quite persuasive.”).

#### 11 **4. History of Discrimination**

12 “The historical background of the decision is one evidentiary source, particularly if  
 13 it reveals a series of official actions taken for invidious purposes.” *Arlington Heights*, 429  
 14 U.S. at 267; *see also N.C. State Conf. of NAACP v. McCrory*, 831 F.3d 204, 223-24 (4th  
 15 Cir. 2016) (“A historical pattern of laws producing discriminatory results provides  
 16 important context for determining” if a law was enacted “with discriminatory purpose.”).  
 17 The Complaint here details Arizona’s long and sordid history of discrimination, especially  
 18 as to voting. Compl. ¶¶ 97-126; Interv. Compl. ¶ 118, 120-21. And this is not just from the  
 19 distant past. The Complaint describes discrimination against minority voters in both the  
 20 2012 and 2016 elections. Compl. ¶¶ 109-11. “Due in significant part to its legacy of  
 21 discrimination, the rate of voting by voters of color in Arizona is one of the lowest in the  
 22 country.” *Id.* ¶ 121. Thus, as the Complaint alleges, SB 1485 and SB 1003 “are simply the  
 23 latest iteration in a pattern of intentional and systemic discrimination directed at voters of  
 24 color in Arizona going back decades.” *Id.* ¶ 3.

#### 25 **B. The Attorney General Identifies No Basis For Dismissal.**

26 In moving to dismiss the intentional discrimination claims, the Attorney General  
 27 *acknowledges* the allegations showing that “there was historical discrimination in  
 28 Arizona,” that “legislators said things that purportedly indicate an illegitimate purpose,”



1 and that “the challenged provisions may have a discriminatory effect.” AG Br. 13. Despite  
2 these concessions, the Attorney General argues that the Complaint fails to plausibly allege  
3 a claim for discriminatory purpose. He is wrong.

4 **First**, the Attorney General claims that Plaintiffs have “improperly attempt[ed] to  
5 conflate” Sections 2’s intentional-discrimination and results-test prongs. AG Br. 3, 11-12.  
6 But *Arlington Heights* makes clear that disproportionate impact is relevant to assessing  
7 legislative intent, as such an effect is almost always an “important starting point” for  
8 ferreting out discriminatory purpose. *Arlington Heights*, 429 U.S. at 266; *see also Arce*,  
9 793 F.3d at 978. Evidence of discriminatory impact can, with other evidence, raise a  
10 “strong inference that the adverse effects were desired,” and not merely coincidental side-  
11 effects. *Pers. Adm’r of Mass. v. Feeney*, 442 U.S. 256, 279 n.25 (1979). To the extent the  
12 Attorney General contends that allegations of discriminatory effects have no place in an  
13 intentional discrimination case, that argument runs headlong into binding Supreme Court  
14 precedent. *See* Statement of Interest of the United States 7-12, ECF No. 78.

15 **Second**, when the Attorney General does address the other *Arlington Heights* factors,  
16 he essentially asks the Court to disregard them. For example, the Attorney General  
17 complains that the Complaint does not tie Arizona’s long history of discrimination or the  
18 context of the 2020 election to the particular laws at issue. AG Br. 13. This ignores the  
19 specific allegations in the Complaint, which explains Arizona’s history of discrimination  
20 against minority voters, notes recent examples, and explains how the 2020 election gave  
21 the legislature reason to continue that practice by targeting early voting by minority groups.  
22 Compl. ¶¶ 3, 45-46, 76-77, 90-93, 97-126; Interv. Compl. ¶¶ 88, 99-100, 111-21.

23 **Third**, the Attorney General is wrong that the supposed “presumption of good faith”  
24 warrants dismissal. AG Br. 12-15. Assessing legislative intent is a fact-intensive inquiry  
25 that can rarely be decided on the pleadings.<sup>5</sup> None of the cases the Attorney General cites

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>5</sup> *See Davis*, 426 U.S. at 242 (“an invidious discriminatory purpose may often be inferred  
28 from the totality of the relevant facts”); *City of S. Miami v. DeSantis*, 508 F. Supp. 3d 1209,  
1227 (S.D. Fla. 2020) (denying *summary judgment* because “the *Arlington Heights*

1 regarding giving legislatures the benefit of the doubt were decided at the motion to dismiss  
 2 stage.<sup>6</sup> Were the law otherwise, no plaintiff could state an intentional discrimination claim  
 3 in which legislators were smart enough not to announce their discriminatory animus.<sup>7</sup> Put  
 4 simply, the presumption of good faith is “not a shield that requires automatic dismissal of  
 5 discrimination claims at the pleading stage.” *Georgia*, 2021 WL 5833000, at \*4 n.4.

6 **Fourth**, the Attorney General is wrong that the Court should disregard the  
 7 allegations of contemporaneous statements by legislators regarding the laws. AG Br. 14-  
 8 15. His argument flies in the face of *Arlington Heights*, which makes clear that such  
 9 statements are relevant in assessing discriminatory intent. 429 U.S. at 268 (court must  
 10 consider “contemporary statements by members of the decisionmaking body”). Here, Rep.  
 11 Kavanagh’s statement that voter restriction bills were intended to limit voting to voters of  
 12 a particular “quality” both suggests a discriminatory purpose and gives the lie to the notion  
 13 that the legislature was *really* concerned about election integrity. Compl. ¶ 67.

14 The Attorney General also suggests that Rep. Kavanagh clarified that he was  
 15 concerned only with reducing voting by the uninformed, not minorities. AG Br. 14. It is  
 16 hardly surprising that a legislator caught making a discriminatory statement would pass it  
 17 off as something else. *See Arce*, 793 F.3d at 978 (“officials acting in their official capacities  
 18 seldom, if ever, announce on the record that they are pursuing a particular course of action  
 19 because of their desire to discriminate against a racial minority”). But more to the point,  
 20 the Court cannot credit that explanation at the pleading stage, where all inferences must be  
 21 drawn in *Plaintiffs’* favor. *Khoja*, 899 F.3d at 1003.

22 \_\_\_\_\_  
 23 framework suggests an in-depth, highly factual inquiry into the purported discriminatory  
 legislative intent after a thorough examination of the various factors”).

24 <sup>6</sup> *Abbott v. Perez*, 138 S. Ct. 2305 (2018) (trial); *Fusilier v. Landry*, 963 F.3d 447 (5th Cir.  
 25 2020) (trial); *Flemming v. Nestor*, 363 U.S. 603 (1960) (summary judgment).

26 <sup>7</sup> *See Hunt v. Cromartie*, 526 U.S. 541, 553 (1999) (because “[o]utright admissions of  
 27 impermissible racial motivation are infrequent[,] . . . plaintiffs often must rely upon other  
 28 evidence”); *Smith v. Town of Clarkton*, 682 F.2d 1055, 1064 (4th Cir. 1982) (“Even  
 individuals acting from invidious motivations realize the unattractiveness of their  
 prejudices when faced with their perpetuation in the public record.”).

1 In asking this Court to disregard these statements, the Attorney General relies on  
2 cases at the preliminary injunction or trial stage. AG Br. 14-15.<sup>8</sup> But in none of these cases  
3 were courts considering the plausibility of the complaint’s allegations. In particular, while  
4 in *Brnovich* the Supreme Court rejected the court of appeals’ use of a “cat’s paw” theory  
5 to override the district court’s “interpretation of the evidence” after trial, 141 S. Ct. at 2349-  
6 2350, the Supreme Court nowhere suggested that statements of individual legislators can  
7 be disregarded at the motion to dismiss stage. To the contrary, the Supreme Court approved  
8 of the use of *Arlington Heights*’s “familiar approach” for assessing discriminatory intent,  
9 *id.* at 2349, in which the “contemporary statements by members of the decisionmaking  
10 body” are indisputably relevant. *Arlington Heights*, 429 U.S. at 268; *see also Georgia*,  
11 2021 WL 5833000, at \*5 (rejecting a similar argument as to *Brnovich*).

12 Even when applying *Arlington Heights* at the summary judgment stage, the Ninth  
13 Circuit instructs that “the plaintiff need provide very little” evidence of discriminatory  
14 intent to “raise a genuine issue of fact; any indication of discriminatory motive may suffice  
15 to raise a question that can only be resolved by a fact-finder.” *Pac. Shores Props., LLC v.*  
16 *City of Newport Beach*, 730 F.3d 1142, 1159 (9th Cir. 2013) (cleaned up); *see also Arce*,  
17 793 F.3d at 978 (denying summary judgment even where “the legislative history contains  
18 only a few snippets of overtly discriminatory expression”). The Court should be even more  
19 wary of disposing of plausible allegations of discriminatory intent at the pleading stage.

20 \*\*\*

21 In sum, the Complaint plausibly alleges that the Arizona legislature enacted SB  
22 1485 and SB 1003 for the purpose of reducing voting by citizens of color. As the United  
23 States concluded in its Statement of Interest, Plaintiffs “have pled plausible claims of  
24 purposeful discrimination under Section 2” and the Attorney General’s “motion to dismiss  
25 proffers a superficial gloss on intentional discrimination standards and fails to credit or  
26 assess correctly the full range of relevant facts alleged.” ECF No. 78 at 2. Plaintiffs are

27 <sup>8</sup> *See Brnovich*, 141 S. Ct. 2321 (trial); *United States v. O’Brien*, 391 U.S. 367 (1968)  
28 (trial); *N.C. State Conf. of the NAACP v. Raymond*, 981 F.3d 295 (4th Cir. 2020)  
(preliminary injunction).

1 entitled to discovery on their intentional discrimination claims.

## 2 **II. Plaintiffs Adequately Plead Their *Anderson/Burdick* Claims**

3 The Complaint also states claims under the *Anderson-Burdick* framework. In  
4 *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780 (1983), the Supreme Court explained that all laws  
5 that restrict the fundamental right to vote are subject to constitutional scrutiny. There is no  
6 “litmus-paper test” that “separate[s] valid from invalid restrictions.” *Id.* at 789. Instead, a  
7 court should consider the “character and magnitude of the asserted injury” to the right to  
8 vote, “identify and evaluate the precise interests put forward by the State” to justify that  
9 burden, and determine not only “the legitimacy and strength of each of those interests,” but  
10 also “the extent to which those interests make it necessary to burden the plaintiff’s rights.”  
11 *Id.* A court employs a sliding-scale analysis depending on the degree to which the  
12 challenged law burdens the right to vote. *Id.*; see also *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428,  
13 434 (1992). Laws burdening particular groups of voters more than others are subject to  
14 heightened scrutiny. See *Ariz. Democratic Party v. Hobbs*, 18 F.4th 1179, 1190 (9th Cir.  
15 2021) (discriminatory impacts “implicat[e] heightened constitutional concerns”).

16 Plaintiffs state a claim as to both SB 1485 and SB 1003 under these principles. The  
17 Complaint alleges that SB 1485 and SB 1003, alone and together, substantially burden the  
18 rights of Arizona voters and voters of color in particular. Compl. ¶¶ 132-35. As alleged in  
19 the Complaint, SB 1485 will result in hundreds of thousands of removals from the EVL  
20 that will disproportionately affect voters of color, and SB 1003 will disenfranchise  
21 numerous voters, with the heaviest burden borne by minority voters. And the provisions  
22 that supposedly mitigate the laws’ impact—a mailed notice, the ability to cure a ballot in  
23 person by election day, or the option to vote in person rather than by mail—do not diminish  
24 the disproportionate burden on minority voters. See *supra* at 3, 6; Compl. ¶¶ 76-84.

25 The State’s asserted interests do not justify these burdens. To the contrary, the  
26 principal interest put forth to justify the restrictions—a purported concern for election  
27 “integrity”—is a fiction. There is no evidence that either SB 1485 or SB 1003 will address  
28 genuine election integrity concerns, much less that any such effect outweighs the burden

1 they place on the right to vote. *Id.* ¶¶ 51-57, 66-67, 96. And assertions of administrative  
 2 cost savings are plainly insufficient at the pleading stage, particularly given the heightened  
 3 scrutiny applied to voting laws with a discriminatory impact on specific groups of voters.

4 **A. Plaintiffs State A Claim As To SB 1485.**

5 The Attorney General cites one decision dismissing an *Anderson-Burdick* claim on  
 6 the pleadings: an inapposite out-of-circuit case challenging an Ohio single-subject ballot  
 7 initiative process. *See* AG Br. 15 (quoting *Comm. to Impose Term Limits (etc.) v. Ohio*  
 8 *Ballots Bd.*, 885 F.3d 443 (6th Cir. 2018)). As the Ninth Circuit has explained, however,  
 9 the *Anderson-Burdick* test “rests on the specific facts of a particular election system” and  
 10 can be resolved as a matter of law only in “a most unusual circumstance.” *Ariz. Green*  
 11 *Party v. Reagan*, 838 F.3d 983, 990-991 (9th Cir. 2016). Even if the burden on the right to  
 12 vote is not severe, a court should ordinarily await “[a] fully developed evidentiary record”  
 13 to decide whether challenged laws are “constitutionally permissible means” for achieving  
 14 state objectives. *Soltysik v. Padilla*, 910 F.3d 438, 447-49 (9th Cir. 2018).

15 **1. The Court cannot resolve this claim on the pleadings.**

16 The Attorney General asserts that Plaintiffs’ *Anderson-Burdick* challenge to  
 17 SB 1485 fails as a matter of law because the burden on voting is “minimal” and the State’s  
 18 interests are sufficient. AG Br. 17-21. He is wrong on both counts. Plaintiffs have alleged  
 19 a substantial burden on voting rights and have challenged the legitimacy and rationality of  
 20 the State’s asserted interests. That is more than sufficient to state a plausible claim—  
 21 particularly where, as here, the law allegedly “place[s] a particular burden on an  
 22 identifiable segment” of voters and is thus “more likely to raise constitutional concerns,”  
 23 *Hobbs*, 18 F.4th at 1190, and the Attorney General cites no case dismissing a similar  
 24 *Anderson-Burdick* challenge on the pleadings.

25 **a. SB 1485’s burdens are substantial.**

26 The Attorney General contends the burden in this case is minimal because active  
 27 voters are not removed from the EVL and those who are removed can add themselves back  
 28 to the list or vote in person. *See* AG Br. 17-18. That misunderstands the legal standard. In

1 assessing the relevant burden for purposes of *Anderson-Burdick*, the appropriate question  
2 is not just the burden the restriction imposes on voters generally, but the burden it imposes  
3 on those voters who are most affected by the law. *Pub. Integrity All., Inc. v. City of Tucson*,  
4 836 F.3d 1019, 1021 n.2 (9th Cir. 2016) (in assessing a voting restriction’s  
5 constitutionality, “courts may consider not only a given law’s impact on the electorate in  
6 general, but also its impact on subgroups, for whom the burden, when considered in  
7 context, may be more severe”). Plaintiffs have alleged precisely those impacts here. *See*  
8 Compl. ¶¶ 77-82.

9 None of the cases the Attorney General cites (AG Br. 17-18) show that SB 1485’s  
10 burden can be deemed “minimal” on a motion to dismiss. In *Short v. Brown*, 893 F.3d 671  
11 (9th Cir. 2018), the Ninth Circuit held that a statute that authorized voters in some counties  
12 to receive a ballot by mail automatically did not impose a “severe” burden on voters who  
13 did not receive the automatic option. But *Short* arose following the denial of a preliminary  
14 injunction, where the plaintiffs had an opportunity to put on evidence. Moreover, whereas  
15 the law challenged in *Short* made it *easier* for some to vote, the court recognized that laws  
16 that make it *harder* for some early voters to cast a ballot relative to other voters—like SB  
17 1485—can constitute a “moderate” burden. *Id.* at 677-78 (citing *Obama for Am. v. Husted*,  
18 697 F.3d 423, 433 (6th Cir. 2012)).

19 *Crawford v. Marion County Election Board*, 553 U.S. 181 (2008), and *Dudum v.*  
20 *Arntz*, 640 F.3d 1098 (9th Cir. 2011), are similarly inapposite. *Crawford* was decided  
21 “[a]fter discovery.” 553 U.S. at 187. *Dudum* too was decided after a grant of summary  
22 judgment. Indeed, the Ninth Circuit has distinguished *Dudum* at the pleading stage on that  
23 basis. *See Soltysik*, 910 F.3d at 449. In addition, both *Crawford* and *Dudum* addressed  
24 different election systems (in Indiana and California, respectively) and different challenged  
25 restrictions (voter ID laws and instant runoff voting) than are at issue in this case. As the  
26 Ninth Circuit has explained, “[a]nalogy and rhetoric are no substitute for evidence,  
27 particularly where there are significant differences between the cases” a party “relies on  
28 and the Arizona election system.” *Ariz. Green Party*, 838 F.3d at 990; *see also* Compl.



¶¶ 41-47 (describing the historical role of mail-in voting in Arizona). This also disposes of the argument that Arizona’s voting laws are in certain ways supposedly “more generous” than the laws of other states. AG Br. 18-19.<sup>9</sup>

**b. The State’s asserted interests are insufficient.**

Even if the Attorney General were correct that the Court can hold that SB 1485 imposes a minimal burden at the pleading stage—and he is not—his motion still should be denied. “However slight” a burden may appear, “it must be justified by relevant and legitimate state interests” that are “sufficiently weighty to justify the limitation.” *Crawford*, 553 U.S. at 191 (cleaned up). Tellingly, all of the cases the Attorney General cites were decided based on record evidence after the pleading stage. AG Br. 19-21.<sup>10</sup> The Ninth Circuit has refused to defer to “speculative” state interests at the pleading stage just because the burden on voting is supposedly not severe. *Soltysik*, 910 F.3d at 448-49 (reversing dismissal of *Anderson/Burdick* claim and noting similar inappropriate reliance on later-stage cases).

The Attorney General’s litigation assertions regarding the State’s interests, which Plaintiffs have not yet been able to test via discovery, are insufficient to justify dismissal. Although the Attorney General claims an interest in reducing administrative burdens, AG Br. 19-20, it is settled that a state may not deprive citizens of their constitutional right to vote “because of some remote administrative benefit,” *Carrington v. Rash*, 380 U.S. 89, 96 (1965), particularly where the challenged rule is not “in any sense necessary to the proper administration of its election laws,” *Harman v. Forsennius*, 380 U.S. 528, 542-43

<sup>9</sup> Even in the voter ID context, moreover, *Crawford*’s discussion of the burdens of voter ID turned heavily on lack of relevant evidence in the record. In other cases where there is “concrete record evidence” of burden, voter ID laws may impose a “significant burden” on the right to vote. *Fish v. Schwab*, 957 F.3d 1105, 1131 (10th Cir. 2020).

<sup>10</sup> They were decided on motions for summary judgment, *see Greater Birmingham Ministries v. Sec’y of State for State of Alabama*, 992 F.3d 1299 (11th Cir. 2021); *Mays v. LaRose*, 951 F.3d 775 (6th Cir. 2020), permanent injunction, *see Brnovich*, 141 S. Ct. 2321; *Ohio Democratic Party v. Husted*, 834 F.3d 620 (6th Cir. 2016); *Frank v. Walker*, 768 F.3d 744 (7th Cir. 2014); *Lemons v. Bradbury*, 538 F.3d 1098 (9th Cir. 2008), or preliminary injunction, *see Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1 (2006); *Common Cause/Ga. v. Billups*, 554 F.3d 1340 (11th Cir. 2009); *Prete v. Bradbury*, 438 F.3d 949 (9th Cir. 2006).

1 (1965); *see also Husted*, 697 F.3d at 434 (a “vague” administrative interest is insufficient).  
 2 The only “evidence” of an administrative interest at this stage is a single document the  
 3 Attorney General submitted showing the costs of printing, processing and sending *all* mail-  
 4 in ballots for Maricopa County for the November 2020 election. AG Br. 20.

5 The supposed interest in “secure” elections also does not support dismissal.  
 6 Plaintiffs have specifically asserted that this justification is a pretext and lacks a rational  
 7 basis. Compl. ¶¶ 66-67, 134; *see also* Interv. Compl. ¶¶ 101-02, 107, 136. The Attorney  
 8 General’s principal authority, *Husted v. A. Philip Randolph Institute*, 138 S. Ct. 1833  
 9 (2018), did not involve an *Anderson-Burdick* claim or a motion to dismiss. And a purported  
 10 interest in election integrity “in the abstract” is not enough if there is no “evidence that  
 11 such an interest made it necessary to burden voters’ rights here.” *Fish*, 957 F.3d at 1133.

12 **c. *Hobbs* does not support dismissal.**

13 In a supplemental brief, the Attorney General contends that *Arizona Democratic*  
 14 *Party v. Hobbs* supports dismissal of the SB 1485 claim. ECF No. 83 at 2-3. The Attorney  
 15 General’s reliance on *Hobbs* is misplaced. *Hobbs* did not address SB 1485 or the EVL.  
 16 Indeed, the majority expressly stated that “we are aware of recent efforts by state  
 17 legislatures to *restrict* the ability of voters to cast a ballot” and underscored that “[t]his case  
 18 does not concern those efforts.” 18 F.4th at 1195. In addition, the majority in *Hobbs* noted  
 19 that the plaintiffs had not argued—or provided evidence to show—that the burden of the  
 20 challenged law fell disproportionately on particular voters. *Id.* at 1190 n.5. Plaintiffs allege  
 21 just such a disproportionate burden here. Compl. ¶ 84.

22 **2. The Attorney General’s other two arguments are meritless.**

23 Neither of the Attorney General’s other arguments to urge dismissal have merit.

24 **a. That SB 1485 involves absentee ballots is irrelevant.**

25 The Attorney General first contends that Plaintiffs face an “uphill climb” on their  
 26 *Anderson-Burdick* claim because “there is no constitutional right to an absentee ballot.”  
 27 AG Br. 16-17 (citing *McDonald v. Bd. of Election Commr’s of Chi.*, 394 U.S. 802, 807-09  
 28 (1969)). But this misstates Plaintiffs’ claim: that the purging process will place an



1 unconstitutional burden on voters, particularly voters of color. And in the next breath, the  
 2 Attorney General concedes that *Anderson-Burdick* rather than *McDonald* governs when he  
 3 notes that the Ninth Circuit has applied the *Anderson-Burdick* framework to a challenge  
 4 involving mail-in ballots. AG Br. 17 (citing *Short*). *Hobbs*—which also applied *Anderson-*  
 5 *Burdick* to mail-in voting—re-affirmed that rule. 18 F.4th at 1181.<sup>11</sup> In addition, because  
 6 *McDonald* was a summary judgment decision, it does not justify dismissal before Plaintiffs  
 7 have had an opportunity to assemble a record. *See O’Brien v. Skinner*, 414 U.S. 524, 529  
 8 (1974) (“Essentially the Court’s disposition of the claims in *McDonald* rested on failure of  
 9 proof.”). Finally, whether or not the Plaintiffs face an “uphill climb” in proving their  
 10 *Anderson-Burdick* claim is legally irrelevant. At this stage, Plaintiffs need only make out a  
 11 plausible claim for relief. Plaintiffs’ amply plead that SB1485 unconstitutionally burdens  
 12 impacted voters’ right to vote, and thus state a claim under *Anderson-Burdick*.

13 **b. Washington State Grange is inapposite.**

14 Citing *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party*, 552 U.S.  
 15 442 (2008), the Attorney General argues that a “facial” challenge to SB 1485 fails because  
 16 Plaintiffs cannot show that there are “no set of circumstances” under which SB 1485 would  
 17 be valid. “[S]urely,” the Attorney General posits, it would be lawful for Arizona to enact a  
 18 law that would remove some non-voting individuals from the EVL without violating the  
 19 Constitution. AG Br. 21-22. This argument fundamentally misunderstands what  
 20 *Washington State Grange* meant by a facial versus as-applied challenge in this context.

21 *Washington State Grange* addressed a Washington initiative that allowed candidates  
 22 to be listed on the ballot according to their “party preference.” The political parties  
 23

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24 <sup>11</sup> Moreover, courts outside the Ninth Circuit agree. *See, e.g., Husted*, 697 F.3d at 430-31  
 25 (“Plaintiffs [do] not need to show that they were legally prohibited from voting, but only  
 26 that ‘burdened voters have few alternate means of access to the ballot’”) (cleaned up); *Price*  
 27 *v. N.Y. State Bd. of Elections*, 540 F.3d 101, 109 & n.9 (2d Cir. 2008) (it is sufficient if  
 28 “there is at least some burden on the voter-plaintiffs’ rights” that made it “difficult to vote  
 in person”); *League of Women Voters of Fla., Inc. v. Lee*, 2021 WL 4962099, at \*14-15  
 (N.D. Fla. Oct. 8, 2021) (“*McDonald* did not—in one sentence—create a sweeping vote-  
 by-mail exception to the Constitution.”).

1 contended that the law infringed their First Amendment rights by forcing them to associate  
2 with candidates against their wishes and by confusing voters. Contrary to the Attorney  
3 General’s suggestion, the Supreme Court rejected a facial challenge in *Washington State*  
4 *Grange* not because laws governing voting and election procedures are generally immune  
5 from facial challenge, but because the parties sued to block the law before the ballots had  
6 been printed, so the Court had “no idea what those ballots will look like.” 552 U.S. at 460  
7 (Roberts, C.J., concurring). In rejecting this challenge, the majority simply declined to  
8 “speculate” on whether the ballots would actually cause voter confusion. *See id.* at 455-56.

9 In this case, by contrast, there is no need to speculate. SB 1485’s requirements are  
10 apparent on the face of the statute. Even if a more narrowly targeted law that did not  
11 disproportionately impact certain categories of voters could be constitutional, that is not  
12 the law Arizona passed. *Washington State Grange* thus provides no support for dismissal.

13 **B. Plaintiffs State A Claim As To SB 1003.**

14 In seeking to dismiss Plaintiffs’ challenge to SB 1003, the Attorney General  
15 incorporates by reference his arguments from the then-pending appeal in *Hobbs*. AG Br.  
16 10. After the Ninth Circuit decided that appeal, the Attorney General submitted a  
17 supplemental brief contending that Plaintiffs’ challenge is “no longer tenable” in light of  
18 the decision. ECF No. 83 at 1. However, the Ninth Circuit’s decision in *Hobbs* does not  
19 support dismissal of Plaintiffs’ claims here for at least two reasons.

20 *First*, *Hobbs* does not establish that the burden of SB 1003 is minimal. The Ninth  
21 Circuit expressly indicated that the claim in *Hobbs* “does not contain an equal-protection  
22 component,” which would “implicat[e] heightened constitutional concerns.” 18 F.4th at  
23 1190. In particular, no party argued that the cure-period requirement was “a proxy for some  
24 other form of discrimination” or that the burden of that requirement “falls  
25 disproportionately on a discrete group.” *Id.* Plaintiffs here make just such allegations.  
26 Compl. ¶¶ 90-94.

27 *Second*, the claims in this case are different from those in *Hobbs* because Plaintiffs  
28 challenge SB 1003 and SB 1485 cumulatively, and Plaintiffs intend to introduce evidence

1 based on how the cure period was actually implemented in the 2020 election. ECF No. 66  
 2 at 4-5. In his reply in support of his motion to stay—which this Court denied—the Attorney  
 3 General argued that SB 1003 and SB 1485 are not “cumulative” because the two laws target  
 4 different aspects of the voting process. ECF No. 74 at 2; ECF No. 83 at 2 (incorporating  
 5 this discussion). That rings hollow given the Attorney General’s own reliance on other  
 6 aspects of Arizona’s voting system not impacted by SB 1003 and SB 1485. *See* AG Br. 4.  
 7 The Attorney General also faults Plaintiffs for “offer[ing] neither evidence nor allegations  
 8 why data from the 2020 election is likely to change anything.” ECF No. 74 at 3. But  
 9 Plaintiffs allege that the 2020 election is a crucial backdrop for SB 1003 and SB 1485,  
 10 Compl. ¶¶ 64-68, and do not need to offer “evidence” at the motion-to-dismiss stage.

### 11 **III. The Attorney General’s Standing Arguments As To SB 1003 Are Meritless.**

12 The Attorney General does not dispute that Plaintiffs have standing as to all their  
 13 challenges to SB 1485. Nor does he dispute that Plaintiffs have standing to challenge SB  
 14 1003 under *Anderson-Burdick*. Rather, the Attorney General disputes Plaintiffs’ standing  
 15 only as to the intentional discrimination claim against SB 1003. But his argument that such  
 16 a claim is not redressable is clearly incorrect. A favorable ruling—an order voiding the  
 17 law—would redress not only the harms from the rejection of unsigned mail ballots, but  
 18 also broader harms from being subjected to a law passed with discriminatory purpose.<sup>12</sup>

19 To establish Article III standing, a plaintiff must demonstrate an (1) injury that is  
 20 (2) caused by the challenged act and (3) redressable through an order of the court. *Lujan v.*  
 21 *Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560-61 (1992). Redressability requires Plaintiffs to  
 22 show that it is “likely” that the injury will be “redressed by a favorable decision.” *Id.*  
 23 (quoting *Simon v. Eastern Ky. Welfare Rights Org.*, 426 U.S. 26, 38 (1976)).

24 Here, Plaintiffs have requested an order declaring that SB 1003 was passed with  
 25

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26 <sup>12</sup> The Attorney General also confusingly claims that Plaintiffs lack standing to assert an  
 27 “as-applied” challenge because no plaintiffs are individual voters. AG Br. 10. The  
 28 distinction between facial and as-applied challenges is irrelevant at the pleading stage; it  
 goes solely “to the breadth of the remedy employed by the Court, not what must be pleaded  
 in a complaint.” *Citizens United v. Fed. Election Comm’n*, 558 U.S. 310, 331 (2010).

1 racially discriminatory purpose, an injunction preventing its enforcement, and further just-  
 2 and-proper relief. Compl. at 31; Interv. Compl. at 31. The Attorney General argues that an  
 3 injunction against SB 1003 will not redress any of Plaintiffs’ injuries because pre-existing  
 4 and unchallenged Arizona laws supposedly preclude allowing post-election curing of  
 5 unsigned mail-in ballots. AG Br. 7-9. That argument not only assumes that the Attorney  
 6 General is correct in his dubious and contested interpretation of state law, but more  
 7 importantly fails to grapple with the unique injury that racially discriminatory laws inflict.

8 **A. A Favorable Ruling Will Redress The Harm Of Racial Discrimination.**

9 “An official action . . . taken for the purpose of discriminat[ion] . . . on account of  
 10 [] race has no legitimacy at all under our Constitution or under the [Voting Rights Act].”  
 11 *City of Richmond v. United States*, 422 U.S. 358, 378 (1975); *see also, e.g., Washington v.*  
 12 *Seattle Sch. Dist. No. 1*, 458 U.S. 457, 484 (1982). Thus, being subject to a racially  
 13 discriminatory law *inherently* constitutes an Article III injury, and an injunction against  
 14 such a law remedies that injury. Indeed, in other contexts, the Supreme Court has  
 15 recognized that racially motivated actions impose their own unique injury. *Cf. Powers v.*  
 16 *Ohio*, 499 U.S. 400, 409 (1991) (“An individual juror does not have a right to sit on any  
 17 particular petit jury, but he or she does possess the right not to be excluded from one on  
 18 account of race.”). Striking down SB 1003 would redress the “broader” harms suffered by  
 19 voters who are subjected to an intentionally discriminatory state law. *See N.C. State Conf.*  
 20 *of NAACP v. McCrory*, 831 F.3d 204, 240 (4th Cir. 2016) (“[L]aws passed with  
 21 discriminatory intent inflict a broader injury and cannot stand.”).<sup>13</sup>

22 This is not a case in which it is unclear or speculative that a favorable ruling would  
 23 provide redress, making the Attorney General’s cases inapposite. AG Br. 8 (citing *Nuclear*  
 24 *Info. & Res. Serv. v. Nuclear Regul. Comm’n*, 457 F.3d 941, 955 (9th Cir. 2006), *Renne v.*

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
 26 <sup>13</sup> Upon a finding of intentional discrimination, district courts also have authority to enter  
 27 *further* relief as necessary to address all the underlying harm. *Terry v. Adams*, 345 U.S.  
 28 461, 470 (1953) (directing the district court to “enter such orders and decrees as are  
 necessary and proper” to “determine what provisions are essential to afford” Black citizens  
 “full protection from future discriminatory” election practices); *McCrory*, 831 F.3d at 240  
 (similar). Such relief would therefore be in the Court’s discretion. *See id.*

1 *Geary*, 501 U.S. 312, 319 (1991), and *Arizonans for Fair Elections v. Hobbs*, 454 F. Supp.  
 2 3d 910, 917-19 (D. Ariz. 2020)). None of these cases involved an intentional discrimination  
 3 claim, which redresses a “broader” scope of harms. *McCrorry*, 831 F.3d at 240.

4 **B. The Attorney General Misinterprets State Law.**

5 Regardless, the Attorney General’s argument that Arizona law already prohibited  
 6 post-election curing of unsigned ballots is unavailing. This is, at best, a disputed issue of  
 7 state law. Indeed, Defendant Hobbs—the State’s chief election official—has made clear  
 8 that, prior to SB 1003, nothing in Arizona law prohibited election officials from allowing  
 9 voters to cure unsigned early ballots after election day. ECF No. 63, Hobbs Answer ¶ 53.

10 The Attorney General concludes differently by misreading Arizona law. He argues  
 11 that the interaction of A.R.S. § 16-548(A) and A.R.S. § 16-552(B) precludes county  
 12 recorders from allowing curing of unsigned mail-in ballots once the election-day deadline  
 13 passes. *See* AG Br. 8.<sup>14</sup> But this reading muddles the sequence of events. A.R.S. § 16-  
 14 548(A) instructs voters to submit their ballots to county recorders, who then “compare the  
 15 signatures thereon with the signature of the elector on the elector’s registration record.”  
 16 A.R.S. § 16-550. Once the signature is verified, A.R.S. § 16-551 requires recorders to  
 17 deliver the ballots to the “early election board,” which *then* “canvass[es] and tall[ies] early  
 18 election ballots” under A.R.S. § 16-551(A); *see id.* § 550(B).

19 The Attorney General conflates two separate processes. The code only obliges the  
 20 early election board not to “allow” insufficient affidavits *at the time of the canvass*, a later  
 21 stage in the ballot counting process that continues for several days after Election Day. It  
 22 imposes no corresponding duty on the county recorders who initially *receive* the ballot. *See*  
 23 A.R.S. §§ 16-548, 16-550, 16-552. The county recorders are at issue in this lawsuit, as they  
 24 are responsible for preventing voters from curing their ballots after election day.

25 The Attorney General’s interpretation of state law also violates bedrock rules of

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
 27 <sup>14</sup> *See* A.R.S. § 16-548(A) (instructing voters to fill out their mail ballot and sign the  
 28 affidavit before submitting it to the county recorder, or any polling place, by 7:00 p.m. on  
 election day); A.R.S. § 16-552(B) (pertaining to the later canvassing of mail ballots by a  
 separately established “early election board”).

1 statutory construction. When legislators amend a statute, a court “must presume they  
 2 intended to change existing law rather than perform a futile act.” *Rotter v. Coconino Cnty.*,  
 3 818 P.2d 704, 709 (Ariz. 1991) (cleaned up); *see also Ass’n des Eleveurs de Canards et*  
 4 *d’Oies du Quebec v. Harris*, 729 F.3d 937, 945 (9th Cir. 2013) (“In interpreting a state  
 5 statute, we apply the state’s rules of statutory construction.”). The Attorney General asks  
 6 this court to conclude that S.B. 1003 changed nothing about the curing of missing  
 7 signatures under Arizona law. This reading fails basic rules of statutory construction.<sup>15</sup>

8 That SB 1003 imposes new rules is further confirmed by the 2021 Election  
 9 Procedures Manual (“EPM”) (effective Dec. 31, 2021), a legally binding document under  
 10 Arizona law. *See* A.R.S. § 16-452. The 2021 EPM “[i]mplemented” S.B. 1003 by requiring  
 11 curing of unsigned early ballots by election day. It does not cite any other, pre-existing  
 12 Arizona law as the basis of its authority to impose that requirement. *See* Summary of  
 13 Updates, 2021 EPM (Rev. Oct. 1, 2021), <https://azsos.gov/node/1015>.<sup>16</sup>

14 Regardless, at this juncture, the Court need not resolve these questions of Arizona  
 15 law to find that Plaintiffs have standing to bring an intentional discrimination claim here.  
 16 Enjoining SB 1003 would, at the very least, leave Arizona officials and judges free to  
 17 resolve whether post-election curing is permitted under state law *without* being dictated to  
 18 choose one result by an unconstitutionally discriminatory law. If SB 1003’s  
 19 “discriminatory policies are enjoined,” then any injury from the denial of post-election  
 20 ballot curing “due to” the legislature’s racially discriminatory motivation “is likely to be  
 21 redressed.” *Ellis v. Costco Wholesale Corp.*, 657 F.3d 970, 979 (9th Cir. 2011).

## 22 CONCLUSION

23 The Attorney General’s motion to dismiss should be denied.

24 \_\_\_\_\_  
 25 <sup>15</sup> S.B. 1003 states that its changes were “clarifying” only, but such declarations about  
 26 “what an earlier legislature intended” do not govern the meaning of preexisting law. *E.C.*  
*Garcia & Co. v. Ariz. State Dep’t of Revenue*, 875 P.2d 169, 176 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1993).

27 <sup>16</sup> The previous version of the EPM precluded post-election curing of such ballots only  
 28 because the Secretary acquiesced to the Attorney General’s view to meet the statutory  
 deadline to finalize the 2019 EPM. *See Hobbs*, 18 F.4th at 1179; ECF No. 63, Hobbs  
 Answer ¶¶ 53-54.



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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on December 29, 2021, a copy of the foregoing **PLAINTIFFS’ OPPOSITION TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL’S CORRECTED CONSOLIDATED MOTION TO DISMISS PLAINTIFFS’ AND INTERVENOR-PLAINTIFFS’ COMPLAINTS UNDER RULE 12(B)(1) AND 12(B)(6)** was filed electronically with the Arizona District Court Clerk’s Office using the CM/ECF System for filing, which will provide a Notice of Electronic Filing to all CM/ECF registrants.

/s/ Lauren Elliott Stine