

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

BETTE EAKIN, INES MASSELLA, FETTERMAN
FOR PA, DSCC, and DCCC,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ADAMS COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BEAVER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BEDFORD COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BERKS COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BLAIR COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BRADFORD COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BUCKS COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
BUTLER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CAMBRIA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CAMERON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CARBON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CENTRE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CHESTER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CLARION COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CLEARFIELD COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CLINTON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
COLUMBIA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CRAWFORD COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, DAUPHIN COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, DELAWARE COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, ELK COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, FAYETTE COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, FOREST COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, FULTON COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOARD
OF ELECTIONS, INDIANA COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, JUNIATA COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, LACKAWANNA COUNTY BOARD
OF ELECTIONS, LANCASTER COUNTY BOARD
OF ELECTIONS, LAWRENCE COUNTY BOARD
OF ELECTIONS, LEBANON COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, LEHIGH COUNTY BOARD OF

Civil Action

Case No. 1:22-CV-340

ELECTIONS, LUZERNE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, LYCOMING COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, MCKEAN COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, MERCER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, MIFFLIN COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, MONROE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, MONTOUR COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, PERRY COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, PIKE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, POTTER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, SNYDER COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, SOMERSET COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, SULLIVAN COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, TIOGA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, UNION COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, VENANGO COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, WARREN COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, WASHINGTON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, WAYNE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, WESTMORELAND COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, and WYOMING COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND EMERGENCY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Plaintiffs Bette Eakin, Ines Massella, Fetterman for PA, DSCC, and DCCC, by and through undersigned counsel, file this Complaint for Declaratory and Emergency Injunctive Relief against Defendants, which consist of Pennsylvania’s 67 county boards of elections (full list recited in caption), and allege as follows:

NATURE OF THE CASE

1. The constitutional right to vote is fundamental and “preservative of all rights.” *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 562 (1964). To secure its free exercise, the Civil Rights Act of

1964 prohibits election officials from denying any individual access to the franchise because of an “error or omission on any record or paper relating to any application, registration, or other act requisite to voting” that is “not material in determining whether such individual is qualified under State law to vote in such election.” 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B) (the “Materiality Provision”). In essence, the Materiality Provision prohibits the use of needless technical requirements to deny citizens their most fundamental right.

2. A week ago, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court—for the first time—ordered election officials to *not count* qualified voters’ mail-in and absentee ballots (collectively, “mail ballots”) due to an immaterial omission of a written date, or the entry of an incorrect date, on the outside of the ballot envelope. That decision was based on an interpretation of a Pennsylvania Election Code provision that directs voters to “fill out, date and sign the declaration” provided on the envelope in which they place their ballot. 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(a), 3150.16(a) (the “Date Instruction”).

3. Counties have since followed suit. In the few days following the Pennsylvania Supreme Court order, county boards of elections have already identified thousands of mail ballots that will not be counted because a missing or incorrect date on the ballot envelope, rejecting qualified voters who accidentally failed to write the date on their ballot envelope, and more still will be rejected when voters enter an incorrect date, such as their birthdate, instead of the date they completed or signed their ballot. Election officials have been ordered to reject such ballots even when there is no question that they were timely received and properly signed by a qualified voter.

4. The Date Instruction has no relevance to determining whether an individual is qualified to vote under Pennsylvania law. Pennsylvania residents are eligible to vote so long as, on the date of the election, they (1) are at least 18 years of age, (2) have been a citizen of the United States for at least one month, (3) have resided in the Commonwealth for at least 90 days, (4) have

resided in the district they intend to vote in for at least 30 days, and (5) have not been confined for a felony within the last five years. *See* 25 P.S. §§ 2811, 2602(t); 25 Pa. C.S. § 1301.

5. To the extent any date is relevant to a voter's qualifications to participate in a particular election under Pennsylvania law, it is the date of that *election*, not the date that the voter completed, signed, or mailed their ballot. *See* 25 P.S. § 2602(t); 25 Pa. C.S. § 1301. Moreover, a mail ballot's timeliness depends not on the day that the voter completed, signed, and submitted it, but instead solely on the date and time the board of elections receives it. 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(c), 3150.16(c) (requiring mail ballots to be received by 8 p.m. on Election Day).

6. The date on a mail ballot envelope thus has no bearing on a voter's qualifications and serves no purpose other than to erect barriers to qualified voters exercising their fundamental constitutional right to vote. This unnecessary impediment violates the Civil Rights Act and the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. Plaintiffs bring this action under 52 U.S.C. § 10101 and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988 to redress the deprivation, under color of state law, of rights secured by the federal Civil Rights Act and the U.S. Constitution.

8. This Court has original jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343 because the matters in controversy arise under the Constitution and laws of the United States and involve the assertion of deprivation, under color of state law, of rights under the U.S. Constitution and federal law.

9. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants, who are government entities in Pennsylvania.

10. Venue is proper in this Court, and in the Erie Division specifically, because a

substantial part of the events that give rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred and will occur in this Division. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2). Plaintiffs Eakin and Massella both reside—and submitted their mail ballots—in Erie County, and Defendants Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, McKean, Venango, and Warren County Boards of Elections are located in the Erie Division. *See* W.D. Pa. LCvR 3. Furthermore, of the 2,992,341 mail ballots received in Pennsylvania for the 2020 General Election, over 28% (839,493) were sent from counties located in this District.¹ Venue is therefore appropriate in the Erie Division of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

11. This Court has the authority to enter declaratory judgment and provide injunctive relief under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 57 and 65, and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

PARTIES

12. Plaintiff Bette Eakin is a registered Democratic voter in Eerie County whose ballot for the 2022 General Election was undated and therefore will not be counted. Ms. Eakin, a veteran, is currently undergoing care for a condition that has made her blind and, as a result, she will be unable to cast an in-person ballot.

13. Plaintiff Ines Massella is a registered Democratic voter in Eerie County whose ballot for the 2022 General Election was undated and therefore will not be counted.

14. Plaintiff Fetterman for PA is a duly organized political campaign in support of Lieutenant Governor John Fetterman's election to the United States Senate, representing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

15. Plaintiff DSCC is the Democratic Party's national senatorial committee, as defined by 52 U.S.C. § 30101(14). Its mission is to elect candidates of the Democratic Party across the

¹ *Report on the 2020 General Election*, PA. DEP'T OF STATE (May 14, 2021), *available at* <https://www.dos.pa.gov/VotingElections/Documents/2020-General-Election-Report.pdf>, at 18 (last visited Nov. 4, 2022).

country, including in Pennsylvania, to the U.S. Senate. DSCC works to accomplish its mission by, among other things, assisting state parties throughout the country, including in Pennsylvania, and mobilizing and supporting voters. In 2022, DSCC has and will continue to provide millions of dollars in contributions and expenditures to persuade and mobilize voters to support U.S. Senate candidates who affiliate with the Democratic Party. For the 2022 election for U.S. Senate in Pennsylvania, DSCC has worked (and will continue to work) to elect the Democratic candidate, Lt. Gov. John Fetterman, and has made (and will continue to make) substantial contributions and expenditures to support Lt. Gov. Fetterman in his candidacy.

16. Plaintiff DCCC is the Democratic Party's national congressional committee as defined by 52 U.S.C. § 30101(14). Its mission is to elect candidates of the Democratic Party from across the country, including those running in Pennsylvania's congressional districts, to the U.S. House of Representatives. DCCC works to accomplish its mission by, among other things, assisting state parties throughout the country, including in Pennsylvania, and assisting and mobilizing voters. In 2022, DCCC has and will continue to provide millions of dollars in contributions and expenditures to persuade and mobilize voters to support congressional candidates who affiliate with the Democratic Party.

17. Defendants are the county boards of elections for the 67 counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as set forth in 25 P.S. § 2641. They "have jurisdiction over the conduct of primaries and elections in such count[ies], in accordance with the provision of [the Election Code]." *Id.* § 2641(a); *see generally id.* § 2642. In this capacity, they are charged with accepting applications for mail ballots and mailing these ballots to the requesting voter. *Id.* §§ 3146.2(a), 3150.12(a), 3150.15; 25 Pa.C.S. § 3302. They also receive the mail ballots that voters return, 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(a), 3150.16(a), which are held until Election Day and then opened

and canvassed, *id.* § 3146.8. On the third day following the election, each Defendant combines its count of mail ballots with its count of in-person votes received from each election district, and then enters the results on a tabulation sheet. *Id.* § 3154. For statewide elections, Defendants send a certificate showing the totals of the returns cast to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who, in turn, combines each of the certified counts she receives in order to determine the election winner. *Id.* §§ 3158, 3159. Defendants are sued for the manner in which they enforce the Date Instruction.

STATEMENT OF FACTS AND LAW

18. Under Pennsylvania law, a resident qualifies to vote if, on the date of the election, she (1) is at least 18 years old, (2) has been a citizen of the United States for at least one month, (3) has resided in the Commonwealth for at least 90 days, (4) has resided in the district she intends to vote in for at least 30 days, and (5) has not been confined for a felony within the last five years. *See* 25 P.S. §§ 2811, 2602(t); 25 Pa. C.S. § 1301.

19. Before 2019, only limited categories of qualified voters were permitted to vote by mail. This changed in 2019 when the Pennsylvania General Assembly enacted Act 77, which made sweeping changes to pre-existing Pennsylvania election law, and for the first time in the Commonwealth's history allowed any qualified and registered Pennsylvania voter to vote by mail.²

20. The Election Code instructs voters casting mail ballots to (1) mark their ballot “on or before eight o’clock p.m. the day of the primary or election”; (2) use only “black lead pencil, indelible pencil or blue, black or blue-black ink, in fountain pen or ball point pen”; (3) “fold the ballot, enclose and securely seal the same in the envelope on which it is printed, stamped or endorsed ‘official election ballot’”; (4) place their completed ballot in a blank, secrecy envelope;

² House Republican Caucus, Historic Election Reform, <https://www.pahousegop.com/electionreform> (last visited Nov. 2, 2022); *see also* 25 P.S. § 3150.11.

(5) place the secrecy envelope into a separate, outer envelope, “on which is printed the form of declaration of the elector”; and (6) “fill out, date and sign the declaration printed on such envelope” before returning it to the voter’s county board of elections. 25 P.S. §§ 3150.16(a), 3146.6(a).

21. The Date Instruction serves no meaningful purpose and is immaterial to whether a voter is qualified to vote under Pennsylvania law, as has been shown by ample evidentiary records developed through extensive litigation since the 2020 election. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court initially considered the effect of a voter’s failure to comply with the Date Instruction on a Petition for Discretionary Review in *In re Canvass of Absentee and Mail-In Ballots of November 3, 2020 General Election*, 241 A.3d 1058, 1062 (Pa. 2020) (opinion announcing judgment) (hereinafter “*In re Canvass*”). There, the court was asked to determine whether the Date Instruction should be read as a directory or mandatory provision under Pennsylvania law.

22. Three of the court’s seven justices concluded that the Date Instruction was “a directory, rather than a mandatory, instruction, and thus the inadvertent failure to comply does not require that ballots lacking a date be excluded from counting.” *Id.* at 1076. These three justices reasoned that the Date Instruction did not serve any “weighty interest,” and that an interpretation of the Pennsylvania Election Code requiring that mail ballots be rejected any time a voter does not strictly comply with official directions when filling out the envelope would likely violate the Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act. *Id.* at 1074 n.5 (citing 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B)).

23. Three other justices, dissenting in relevant part, concluded that the Date Instruction was mandatory, and that the Pennsylvania Code prohibited counties from counting any ballots if they were contained in envelopes that did not comply with the Date Instruction. *Id.* at 1090 (Dougherty, J., concurring and dissenting). The dissenting opinion did not address whether reading Pennsylvania law in this way conflicted with the Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act.

24. Concurring and writing for himself, Justice Wecht provided the tie-breaking vote. He concluded that the Date Instruction was mandatory, meaning Pennsylvania law required rejecting ballots contained in undated envelopes. *Id.* at 1079–80 (Wecht, J., concurring and dissenting). However, because candidates and voters did not have notice of these harsh consequences, Justice Wecht concluded that the Date Instruction’s prohibitory effect should not be applied to the 2020 election. *Id.* at 1090.

25. Justice Wecht did not express an opinion on whether the Date Instruction violated the Materiality Provision because the question had not been adequately briefed. *Id.* at 1089 n.54. But he expressed hope that the Pennsylvania General Assembly would amend the Election Code “bear[ing] that binding provision in mind” because “[i]t is inconsistent with protecting the right to vote to insert more impediments to its exercise than considerations of fraud, election security, and voter qualifications require.” *Id.*

26. Nearly two years after the Pennsylvania Supreme Court’s decision in *In re Canvass*, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit held—based on undisputed evidence developed during the 2021 General Election—that the Date Instruction ran afoul of the Materiality Provision because the date on the mail ballot envelope was immaterial to whether an individual was eligible to vote under Pennsylvania law. *Migliori v. Cohen*, 36 F.4th 153, 163–64 (3d Cir. 2022). The Supreme Court declined to disrupt the Third Circuit’s ruling when one of the parties in *Migliori* sought an emergency injunction to prevent the counting of consequential undated ballots pending appeal. *Ritter v. Migliori*, 142 S. Ct. 1824 (2022).

27. While the U.S. Supreme Court recently vacated the Third Circuit’s *Migliori* decision as moot without commenting on the merits, that vacatur does not call into question the Third Circuit’s analysis. *Ritter v. Migliori*, No. 22-30, 2022 WL 6571686, at *1 (U.S. Oct. 11,

2022) (citing *United States v. Munsingwear, Inc.*, 340 U.S. 36, 39 (1950)). Rather, “[t]he established practice of the [U.S. Supreme] Court in dealing with a civil case . . . which has become moot while on its way here or pending our decision on the merits is to reverse or vacate the judgment below and remand with a direction to dismiss.”³ *Munsingwear*, 340 U.S. at 39. The Third Circuit’s ruling and consideration of the evidence in that case remain highly persuasive authority. See *L.A. Cnty. v. Davis*, 440 U.S. 625, 646 n.10 (1979) (Powell, J. dissenting) (noting that even where a decision has been vacated “the expressions of the court below on the merits, if not reversed, will continue to have precedential weight and, until contrary authority is decided, are likely to be viewed as persuasive authority”); *U.S. ex rel Espinoza v. Fairman*, 813 F.2d 117, 125 n.7 (7th Cir. 1987), *cert. denied*, 483 U.S. 1010 (1987) (decision vacated by Supreme Court remains persuasive precedent where Court did not reject decision’s underlying reasoning).

28. A few months later, the President Judge of the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court reached the same conclusion as the Third Circuit. *Chapman v. Berks County Board of Elections*, No. 355 MD 2022, 2022 WL 4100998 (Pa. Cmwlth. Aug. 19, 2022). In a thorough, 67-page opinion where the court analyzed the robust evidentiary record before it, as well as the text and purpose of the Materiality Provision, it held that “invalidating ballots for the sole reason that the declaration on the return envelope does not contain a handwritten date violates the materiality provision of the Civil Rights Act.” *Id.* at 29. The extensive, undisputed record before the court showed that the Date Instruction is not used to establish whether an elector is eligible to vote,

³ The Date Instruction issue was raised before the Third Circuit in *Migliori* by voters whose mail ballots—all of which were received by county election officials prior to 8 p.m. on election day—were nevertheless rejected in a 2021 local judicial race in Lehigh County, solely because the ballot envelopes lacked handwritten dates. By the time the petition for a writ of certiorari was fully briefed before the Supreme Court in October 2022, the 2021 election had been certified and the winning judicial candidate installed months earlier.

identify fraudulent ballots, or even ensure that a ballot is timely cast. *See, e.g., id.* at 19 (“the date the declaration is signed is not relevant to the voter's qualifications as of election day”); *see also id.* at 17–24 (providing thorough recitation of the evidence before the court showing that the Date Instruction serves no legitimate purpose).

29. Despite the ample evidence developed in *Migliori* and *Berks County* that the Date Instruction serves no compelling interest or meaningful purpose, Republican Party committees and their supporters again asked the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to enforce the Date Instruction in Pennsylvania’s Election Code and order all county boards not to count undated or incorrectly dated mail ballots and to invalidate Pennsylvania Department of State guidance directing election officials to count such ballots if they were timely received. *Ball v. Chapman*, No. 102 MM 2022, Pet’rs’ Appl. (Pa. Oct. 16, 2022). In doing so, they argued that the Date Instruction required rejecting ballots contained in envelopes with missing or inaccurate dates, and that such a result did not violate the Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act. *Id.*⁴

30. After an expedited briefing schedule, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ordered all Pennsylvania county boards to segregate and refrain from counting mail ballots received for the November 8, 2022 General Election containing undated or incorrectly dated outer envelopes. *Ball v. Chapman*, No. 102 MM 2022, 2022 WL 16569702, at *1 (Pa. Nov. 1, 2022) (per curiam). The court concluded that the Date Instruction required this result as a matter of state law but was evenly split—and thus did not reach a decision—on whether rejecting undated or incorrectly dated mail ballots would violate the Materiality Provision of the Civil Rights Act. Three justices concluded

⁴ Plaintiff DCCC joined the Pennsylvania Supreme Court proceedings as an Intervenor-Respondent, while the remaining plaintiffs were not parties to those proceedings.

that the Date Instruction violates the Materiality Provision, and three concluded that it does not. *Id.* at 1.⁵

31. On November 5, 2022, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court issued a Supplemental Order clarifying what it meant by “incorrectly dated” ballots, stating that “mail-in ballot outer envelopes with dates that fall outside the date range of September 19, 2022, through November 8, 2022” and “absentee ballot outer envelopes with dates that fall outside the date range of August 30, 2022, through November 8, 2022” would be considered “incorrectly dated.”

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

52 U.S.C. § 10101; 42 U.S.C. § 1983 VIOLATION OF SECTION 101 OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

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

33. Section 101(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, provides:

No person acting under color of law shall . . . deny the right of any individual to vote in any election because of an error or omission on any record or paper relating to any application, registration, or other act requisite to voting, if such error or omission is not material in determining whether such individual is qualified under State law to vote in such election.

52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2).

34. The right to “vote” protected by the statute is expansively defined to include:

all action necessary to make a vote effective including, but not limited to, registration or other action required by State law prerequisite to voting, casting a ballot, and having such ballot counted and included in the appropriate totals of votes cast with respect to candidates for public office and propositions for which votes are received in an election.

Id. §§ 10101(a)(3)(A), 10101(e).

⁵ Chief Justice Max Baer passed away on September 30, 2022, leaving the Court with six justices.

35. Defendants are “persons” acting “under color of law”: Pennsylvania’s county boards of elections are units of local government to which 52 U.S.C. § 10101 applies. *See Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs. of City of N.Y.*, 436 U.S. 658, 690–91 (1978) (recognizing § 1983 claim against units of local government); *Rogin v. Bensalem Twp.*, 616 F.2d 680, 686 (3d Cir. 1980) (same); *United States v. Holmes Cnty., Miss.*, 385 F.2d 145, 148 (5th Cir. 1967) (holding that “person” bears same meaning in both 52 U.S.C. § 10101 (formerly 42 U.S.C. § 1971) and 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983).

36. Defendants are now required under Pennsylvania law to deny the “right of an[] individual to vote” due to non-compliance with the Date Instruction by refusing to count otherwise-legitimate ballots cast by qualified electors. 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B). Defendants are withholding “action necessary to make a vote effective including . . . action required by State law prerequisite to . . . having such ballot counted and included in the appropriate totals of votes cast.” *Id.* § 10101(e).

37. This denial of the right to vote is based upon an omission on a “record or paper” relating to an “act requisite to voting.” *Id.* § 10101(a)(2)(B). The omission in question is the failure of an elector to write the correct date on the outer envelope for their ballot. The “record or paper” is the outer envelope in which an elector’s mail ballot is enclosed and the affirmation statement printed thereon. The “act requisite to voting” is the making of the required declaration.

38. Finally, the Date Instruction is immaterial to determining whether an elector is qualified to vote in Pennsylvania. Because Pennsylvania law determines voter eligibility based on the date of the election—rather than the date of marking the ballot—the Date Instruction provides no information about whether a voter is qualified.

39. In fact, the Date Instruction serves no legitimate purpose. For example, the date on the envelope is not used to verify whether the ballot was timely marked: the deadline for marking a ballot and the deadline for the elections board receiving the ballot are identical, so any ballot received after the ballot-marking deadline is not timely and any ballot received prior is definitionally timely.

40. Defendants' enforcement of the Date Instruction will deprive Pennsylvanians—including Plaintiffs—of the rights secured to them by 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B).

COUNT II

U.S. CONST. AMENDS. I, XIV; 42 U.S.C. § 1983 VIOLATION OF THE FIRST AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS

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

42. Under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, a state cannot utilize election practices that unduly burden the right to vote.

43. When addressing a challenge to a state election practice, a court balances the character and magnitude of the burden that the challenged practice imposes on the First and Fourteenth Amendment rights the plaintiff seeks to vindicate against the justifications offered by the state in support of the challenged law. *See Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 434 (1992); *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 789 (1983).

44. In conceptualizing the burden that a state electoral regulation places on constitutional rights, courts are not limited to considering only the effort needed to comply with the regulation; they also may consider the law's broader ramifications, including the consequences of noncompliance. Federal courts have accordingly recognized that disenfranchising voters for defects in their absentee ballots imposes significant burdens on voting rights even if the effort

needed for a voter to complete the ballot correctly appears slight when considered in isolation. *See, e.g., Democratic Exec. Comm. of Fla. v. Lee*, 915 F.3d 1312, 1319 (11th Cir. 2019) (stating burdens of absentee ballot signature matching requirement included increased risk of disenfranchisement from perceived signature mismatch); *Ne. Ohio Coal. for the Homeless v. Husted*, 837 F.3d 612, 631 (6th Cir. 2016) (“Requiring boards of elections to reject the ballots of absentee and provisional voters who fail to accurately complete birthdate and address fields directly and measurably disenfranchises some voters.”); *see also Donald J. Trump for President v. Boockvar*, 502 F. Supp. 3d 899, 919 (M.D. Pa. 2020) (“Defendant Counties, by implementing a notice-and-cure procedure, have in fact *lifted* a burden on the right to vote, even if only for those who live in those counties.”)

45. Similarly, when evaluating an early filing deadline for minor-party candidates, the Third Circuit did not only limit its analysis to the burden of complying with the deadline, but also considered the burden of the consequences of a missed deadline. *See Council of Alt. Pol. Parties v. Hooks*, 121 F.3d 876, 881 (3d Cir. 1997). Specifically, the court considered the negative impact that individual candidates’ missing the deadline would have on a minor party’s chances of achieving major party status, which required the party’s candidates to collectively garner 10% of the total vote cast in all legislative races in state. *Id.*

46. Even if the Court were to consider only the effort needed for a voter to find and fill in the “Date” field on the ballot envelope, the Date Instruction would still constitute an undue burden on voting rights. “However slight th[e] burden may appear . . . it must be justified by relevant and legitimate state interests ‘sufficiently weighty to justify the limitation.’” *Crawford v. Marion Cnty. Election Bd.*, 553 U.S. 181, 191 (2008) (controlling op.) (quoting *Norman v. Reed*, 502 U.S. 279, 288–89 (1992)). As explained, the Date Instruction serves no legitimate purpose. It is a trivial procedural formality that functions only to disenfranchise eligible voters seeking to

vote. The Date Instruction's burdens thus necessarily outweigh its benefits because there is nothing to place on the state-interest side of the scale.

47. The Date Instruction imposes unnecessary hurdles that eligible Pennsylvanians must clear to exercise their most fundamental right, resulting in otherwise valid votes being arbitrarily rejected without any reciprocal benefit to the Commonwealth. It furthers no governmental interest, and, consequently, the burden it imposes on voters—including Plaintiffs—violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.


PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment:

- a. Declaring that the Date Instruction, as it appears in 25 P.S. § 3146.6(a) and 25 P.S. § 3150.16(a), and any other provision that requires voters to provide (correct) dates on their mailing envelope—or precludes election officials from counting ballots that lack such dates—violates Section 101 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution to the extent they result in the rejection of undated or incorrectly dated mail ballots;
- b. Preliminarily and permanently enjoining Defendants, their respective agents, officers, employees, and successors, and all persons acting in concert with each or any of them, from rejecting or refusing to count absentee and mail-in ballots for failure to comply with the Date Instruction;
- c. Awarding Plaintiffs their costs, disbursements, and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in bringing this action under 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and other applicable laws; and
- d. Granting such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: November 7, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

By: 
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** Pro Hac Vice application forthcoming
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