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

21
 22 Mi Familia Vota and Voto Latino,

23 Plaintiffs,

24 v.

25 Katie Hobbs, in her official capacity as
 26 Arizona Secretary of State; Mark Brnovich,
 27 in his official capacity as Arizona Attorney
 General; and the County Recorder
 28 Defendants, Apache County Recorder
 Larry Noble; Cochise County Recorder

Case No. 2:22-cv-00509-SRB

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT
 FOR DECLARATORY AND
 INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

1 David W. Stevens; Coconino County
2 Recorder Patty Hansen; Gila County
3 Recorder Sadie Jo Bingham; Graham
4 County Recorder Wendy John; Greenlee
5 County Recorder Sharie Milheiro; Le Paz
6 County Recorder Richard Garcia; Maricopa
7 County Recorder Stephen Richer; Mohave
8 County Recorder Kristi Blair; Navajo
9 County Recorder Michael Sample; Pima
10 County Recorder Gabriella Cázares-Kelly;
11 Pinal County Recorder Virginia Ross;
12 Santa Cruz County Recorder Suzanne
13 Sainz; Yavapai County Recorder Leslie M.
14 Hoffman; and Yuma County Recorder
15 Robyn S. Pouquette, in their official
16 capacities,

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Defendants.

1 Plaintiffs Mi Familia Vota and Voto Latino, by and through their undersigned
2 attorneys, file this Amended Complaint for Injunctive and Declaratory Relief against
3 Defendants Katie Hobbs, in her official capacity as the Secretary of State of Arizona, Mark
4 Brnovich, in his official capacity as the Attorney General of Arizona, and the above-
5 captioned County Recorder Defendants, each named in their official capacities. In support,
6 Plaintiffs allege the following:

7 **NATURE OF THE CASE**

8 1. This is an action brought under the U.S. Constitution to safeguard the
9 fundamental rights of hundreds of thousands of Arizonans, including the right to vote and
10 the state-protected right to vote early by mail, which are subject to due process protections.
11 “No right is more precious in a free country than that of having a voice in the election of
12 those who make the laws under which, as good citizens, we must live. Other rights, even
13 the most basic, are illusory if the right to vote is undermined.” *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376
14 U.S. 1, 17 (1964). In this action, Plaintiffs challenge Arizona’s latest effort to undermine
15 that most precious right: the recently enacted H.B. 2492, which severely burdens the right
16 to vote and, in many cases, will deny that right entirely, disenfranchising eligible, lawful
17 voters in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

18 2. Arizona has a long and complex history of applying different registration and
19 voting requirements to different voters, which has caused portions of its law to be held in
20 violation of federal law and has required the State to enter into an ongoing consent decree.
21 *See Arizona v. Inter Tribal Council of Ariz., Inc.*, 570 U.S. 1, 15 (2013); Consent Decree
22 at 7-16, *LULAC v. Reagan*, No. 2:17-cv-04102-DGC (June 18, 2018), ECF No. 37
23 (“Consent Decree”). The result is a byzantine system in which Arizona has three classes of
24 voters: (1) those who registered pre-2005 and did not have to show documentary proof of
25 citizenship (because Arizona did not yet require it), who can vote in all elections; (2) those
26 who registered post-2005 using the federal form required by the National Voter
27 Registration Act (“NVRA”) (the “Federal Form”) and did not show documentary proof of
28 citizenship, who can vote only in federal elections; and (3) those who registered post-2005
and showed adequate proof of citizenship, who can vote in all elections. All of these voters
are entitled to vote in elections for which they are qualified by mail, a right which Arizona

1 has provided to all voters for any reason since 1991. *See* A.R.S. § 16-541. Further, under
2 the ongoing consent decree, the state must (1) treat all registrants the same regardless of
3 whether they use the state form or Federal Form, registering all voters for federal elections
4 regardless of provided evidence of citizenship; and (2) check the motor vehicles database
5 for citizenship documentation before limiting voters to federal-only elections. *See* Consent
6 Decree at 7-16.

7 3. H.B. 2492 (the “Proof of Citizenship Restriction”), which was signed into
8 law on March 30, 2022, adds another confusing, discriminatory, and unconstitutional
9 impediment to this morass. Among other things, the Restriction will require new registrants
10 using the Federal Form to provide additional documentation if they want to vote in
11 presidential elections or vote early by mail for *any* office, prohibit those currently
12 registered using the Federal Form who registered without proof of citizenship from voting
13 by mail or in presidential elections, and require long-registered Arizonans who never had
14 to provide proof of citizenship—estimated to be close to 200,000 voters¹—to locate and
15 present additional documentation to vote in presidential elections.² The law provides no
16 details concerning how long-registered voters will be notified that they must provide new
17 documents, or how they will be given an opportunity to do so, and also requires the
18 Attorney General to investigate and potentially prosecute voters who registered without
19 providing proof of citizenship.

20 4. The Proof of Citizenship Restriction continues a baseless assault on
21 Arizona’s election system based on a conspiracy theory that non-citizens are voting, despite
22 a persistent lack of credible evidence to support such claims. The Restriction is the newest
23 in a series of cynical and bad faith attempts to use these politically motivated and false
24 allegations to limit access to voting by eligible, lawful citizens. And the new law’s

25 ¹ *See* Laurie Roberts, *Republicans want HOW MANY Arizonans to prove they have a right*
26 *to vote?*, The Ariz. Republic (March 28, 2022, 9:12 AM),
[https://www.azcentral.com/story/opinion/op-ed/laurieroberts/2022/03/28/arizona-voters-](https://www.azcentral.com/story/opinion/op-ed/laurieroberts/2022/03/28/arizona-voters-may-soon-prove-right-vote-citizenship/7192260001/)
27 [may-soon-prove-right-vote-citizenship/7192260001/](https://www.azcentral.com/story/opinion/op-ed/laurieroberts/2022/03/28/arizona-voters-may-soon-prove-right-vote-citizenship/7192260001/).

28 ² On April 22, 2022, Arizona Governor Doug Ducey signed into law S.B. 1638, which
provides that H.B. 2492 “is effective from and after December 31, 2022.” S.B. 1638 § 4,
55th Leg., 2d Reg. Sess. (Ariz. 2022).

1 limitations on early voting are particularly pernicious given the prevalence of early voting
2 by mail in Arizona. In 2020, a record-setting 88 percent of voters used Arizona’s early
3 voting by mail system to cast their ballots. But, even before the pandemic, early voting was
4 the most common form of voting in the state. In 2016, over 2 million Arizona voters—or
5 about 75 percent of those who participated in the election—used early voting. Even in
6 2008, more than a million voters—or close to half of those participating—used early
7 voting. And, as more voters have turned to early voting by mail, Arizona’s election
8 administrators have responded by diverting their resources to support mail-in voting,
9 anticipating that the overwhelming majority of Arizona voters will exercise their right to
10 vote by mail. As a result, in-person voting facilities and opportunities have dramatically
11 decreased.

12 5. In other words, for decades Arizona’s voting system has been oriented
13 toward supporting and facilitating early mail voters. It was well-tested and well-
14 established. There is no evidence that it was undermined or even vulnerable to abuse or
15 fraud. Quite to the contrary, both Governor Doug Ducey and Secretary Hobbs have
16 repeatedly assured the public and the nation that false claims about the legitimacy of
17 Arizona’s 2020 election are to be rejected, that the election was secure and fraud-free, and
18 that the results should be trusted. As Governor Ducey emphasized in response to attacks
19 on the integrity of the 2020 election: “We’ve been doing early voting since 1992,” and
20 claims about problems with the system or the election are unfounded.³ Despite these
21 assurances, multiple lawsuits and contests brought by the Republican Party, former
22 President Donald Trump’s campaign, and their supporters have sought to cast doubt on the
23 outcome of the 2020 election. Arizona’s state and federal courts responded by rejecting
24 those suits and repudiated their champions for their striking lack of evidence. For example,
25 in a case brought by the Arizona Republican Party to challenge the legitimacy of Maricopa
26 County’s audit, the Superior Court ordered the party to pay attorney’s fees to the Secretary
27 of State under A.R.S. § 12-349 because the lawsuit was “groundless,” brought in “bad
28 faith,” and served only to “cast false shadows on the election’s legitimacy.” Order at 9-10,

³ @DougDucey, Twitter (Nov. 30, 2020, 9:48 PM)
https://twitter.com/dougducey/status/1333603891863191552?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw.

1 *Ariz. Republican Party v. Fontes*, No. CV 2020-014553, (Mar. 12, 2021).

2 6. The same false narratives sowed the groundwork for the Proof of Citizenship
3 Restriction, and now, as a result, tens of thousands of Arizonans will be forced to jump
4 through unnecessary hoops to access the mail voting system upon which they have come
5 to rely, and to vote in presidential elections whether by mail or in person. Some of those
6 lawful, eligible Arizona voters will be unable to clear the Restriction’s hurdles. As
7 manifested by state officials’ full-throated defense of Arizona’s election system in the
8 immediate aftermath of the November 2020 election, as well as multiple court decisions
9 related to the same, there are no state interests, much less compelling ones, to justify the
10 new imposition of these unjustifiable and disparate burdens. There is no evidence that any
11 of Arizona’s voting methods are beset by fraud, and no credible evidence that non-citizens
12 are attempting to overcome (much less actually overcoming) the numerous safeguards
13 Arizona has put in place to limit voting in Arizona to United States citizens. The Proof of
14 Citizenship Restriction is an entirely illegitimate and unconstitutional roadblock erected in
15 the path of lawful, eligible voters. For these reasons and those detailed below, Plaintiffs
16 respectfully request a declaration that the Proof of Citizenship Restriction is
unconstitutional and an order enjoining its enforcement.

17 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

18 7. Plaintiffs bring this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988 to redress
19 the deprivation, under the color of state law, of their rights under the First and Fourteenth
20 Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

21 8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction to hear Plaintiffs’ claims pursuant
22 to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, and 1357.

23 9. This Court has jurisdiction over the Secretary of State, as she is sued in her
24 official capacity as an elected official in Arizona. Further, the Secretary works and resides
25 in the State of Arizona.

26 10. This Court has jurisdiction over the Attorney General, as he is sued in his
27 official capacity as an elected official in Arizona. Further, the Attorney General works and
28 resides in the State of Arizona.

11. This Court has jurisdiction over the County Recorder Defendants, as they are

1 sued in their official capacities as elected officials in Arizona, and they work or reside in
2 the State of Arizona.

3 12. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of the
4 events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this judicial district and in this
5 division.

6 13. This Court has the authority to grant declaratory and injunctive relief
7 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202. Further, this Court has the authority to enter a
8 declaratory judgment and to provide preliminary and permanent injunctive relief pursuant
9 to Rules 57 and 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

10 **PARTIES**

11 14. Plaintiff Mi Familia Vota (“MFV”) is a national, non-profit civic engagement
12 organization with a mission of uniting Latino, immigrant, and allied communities to
13 promote social and economic justice through increased civic participation by encouraging
14 leadership development, citizenship, and issue organizing. MFV encourages non-partisan
15 voter registration and voter participation and has challenged voter suppression around the
16 nation. *See, e.g., Mi Familia Vota v. Hobbs*, No: 2:21-cv-01423-DWL (D. Ariz. filed Aug.
17 17, 2021); *Mi Familia Vota v. Abbott*, 497 F. Supp. 3d 195 (W.D. Tex. 2020). It has
18 operations in six states, including Arizona, where it is headquartered. More than 14,000
19 Arizonans follow and engage with MFV via email and/or MFV’s social media platforms.

20 15. In advance of the 2020 election, MFV organized voter registration drives and
21 conducted get-out-the-vote activities. MFV helped countless Arizonans register to vote
22 using a Federal Form and helped countless Arizonans register to vote by mail. MFV also
23 conducted voter education campaigns and provided other voter assistance, including
24 driving voters to polling locations.

25 16. MFV plans to organize the same activities for future elections. As a result of
26 the Proof of Citizenship Restriction, however, MFV must divert money, personnel, time,
27 and resources away from other programming in order to dedicate more resources toward
28 efforts to ensure that voters can navigate the restrictions imposed by the Proof of
Citizenship Restriction. Additionally, MFV plans to hire additional staff to help educate
voters about the Proof of Citizenship Restriction and is considering developing public

1 service announcements in Spanish-language media concerning the changes. MFV will also
2 expend resources confirming that voters who previously registered to vote either (1) pre-
3 2005 or (2) post-2005 using the Federal Form, are not prohibited from voting early by mail
4 or in presidential elections due to the Proof of Citizenship Restriction.

5 17. Plaintiff Voto Latino is a 501(c)(4) nonprofit, social welfare organization that
6 engages, educates, and empowers Latinx communities across the United States, working
7 to ensure that Latinx voters are enfranchised and included in the democratic process. In
8 furtherance of its mission, Voto Latino expends significant resources to register and
9 mobilize thousands of Latinx voters each election cycle, including the nearly 1.2 million
10 eligible Latinx voters in Arizona.⁴ Voto Latino considers eligible Latinx voters in Arizona
11 to be the core of its constituency.

12 18. Voto Latino mobilizes Latinx voters in Arizona through statewide voter
13 registration initiatives, as well as peer-to-peer and digital voter education and get-out-the-
14 vote campaigns. From 2017 to 2020, Voto Latino registered over 50,000 new voters in
15 Arizona. Of those registered voters, countless individuals registered using the Federal Form
16 and registered to vote by mail.

17 19. For future elections, Voto Latino anticipates making expenditures in the
18 millions of dollars to educate, register, mobilize, and turn out Latinx voters across the
19 United States, including in Arizona. Voto Latino, however, must divert money, personnel,
20 time, and resources away from its other registration initiatives toward efforts to ensure that
21 Latinx voters in Arizona can navigate the restrictions imposed by the Proof of Citizenship
22 Restriction. This will include expending staff time and money seeking to acquire data on
23 individuals who will lose their right to vote by mail and vote in presidential elections due
24 to the Proof of Citizenship Restriction, and working to ensure that voters who can no longer
25 vote by mail due to the Proof of Citizenship Restriction are aware of this limitation and are
26 still able to exercise the franchise.

26 ⁴ According to the Pew Research Center's analysis of 2018 American Community Survey
27 data (IPUMS) and Census Data 2018 ACS 1-year estimates (tables B05003 and B05003I),
28 this number is approximately 1,188,000. See Pew Research Center, *Mapping the Latino
Electorate*, [https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/interactives/mapping-the-latino-
electorate/iframe/](https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/interactives/mapping-the-latino-electorate/iframe/).

1 20. Defendant Katie Hobbs is the Secretary of State of Arizona and is the Chief
2 Elections Officer for Arizona. Ariz. Const. art. V, § 9; A.R.S. § 16-142. As Arizona’s Chief
3 Elections Officer, the Secretary is responsible for carrying out the state’s election laws and
4 overseeing the voting process—and is empowered with broad authority to carry out that
5 responsibility. As such, the Secretary has the authority to promulgate rules and procedures
6 for elections, including rules and regulations pertaining to voter registration. A.R.S. §§ 16-
7 452, 16-168(J). Moreover, the Secretary is charged with enforcing the new statutory
8 provisions at issue here. A.R.S. § 16-143. The Secretary is sued in her official capacity for
9 actions taken under color of state law.

10 21. Defendant Mark Brnovich is the Attorney General of Arizona and the State’s
11 chief legal officer. A.R.S. § 41-192. The Attorney General is authorized to enforce
12 Arizona’s election laws in “any election for state office, members of the legislature, justices
13 of the supreme court, judges of the court of appeals or statewide initiative or referendum
14 . . . through civil and criminal actions.” A.R.S. § 16-1021. Moreover, the Attorney General
15 is charged with enforcing the new statutory provisions at issue here. A.R.S. § 16-143. The
16 Attorney General is sued in his official capacity for actions taken under color of state law.

17 22. The Proof of Citizenship Restriction makes county recorders responsible for
18 implementing and enforcing the statutory provisions at issue here. Amongst other
19 responsibilities, county recorders are charged with verifying a voter’s citizenship status,
20 rejecting voter registration applications if the county recorder cannot confirm an
21 applicant’s citizenship status, forwarding applications to the Attorney General for
22 investigation, and canceling a voter’s registration based on citizenship. *See generally* H.B.
23 2492. The County Recorder Defendants listed below are sued in their official capacities for
24 actions taken under color of state law.

25 23. Defendant Larry Noble is the Apache County Recorder.

26 24. Defendant David W. Stevens is the Cochise County.

27 25. Defendant Patty Hansen is the Coconino County Recorder.

28 26. Defendant Sadie Jo Bingham is the Gila County Recorder.

 27. Defendant Wendy John is the Graham County Recorder.

 28. Defendant Sharie Milheiro is the Greenlee County.

- 1 29. Defendant Richard Garcia is the La Paz County Recorder.
- 2 30. Defendant Stephen Richer is the Maricopa County Recorder.
- 3 31. Defendant Kristi Blair is the Mohave County Recorder.
- 4 32. Defendant Michael Sample is the Navajo County Recorder.
- 5 33. Defendant Gabriella Cázares-Kelly is the Pima County Recorder.
- 6 34. Defendant Virginia Ross is the Pinal County Recorder.
- 7 35. Defendant Suzanne Sainz is the Santa Cruz County Recorder.
- 8 36. Defendant Leslie M. Hoffman is the Yavapai County Recorder.
- 9 37. Defendant Robyn S. Pouquette is the Yuma County Recorder.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. Arizona has a long and tortured history of changing voter registration systems.

12 38. Despite the lack of any credible fraud allegations, there has been a decades-
13 long effort in Arizona—as the state’s electorate has become more diverse—to restrict the
14 franchise and impose unjustifiable impediments to the right to vote. These changes have
15 led to disenfranchisement, multiple conflicting systems, and repeated litigation.

16 39. As is particularly relevant here, in 2004 Arizona voters adopted Proposition
17 200, a ballot initiative purportedly designed “to combat voter fraud by requiring voters to
18 present proof of citizenship when they register to vote and to present identification when
19 they vote on election day.” *Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1, 2 (2006) (*per curiam*).
20 Proposition 200 amended the state’s election code to require county recorders to “reject
21 any application for registration that is not accompanied by satisfactory evidence of United
22 States citizenship.” A.R.S. § 16–166(F). This requirement was seemingly in direct conflict
23 with the NVRA, which requires states to “accept and use” a standard federal registration
24 form for voter registration (the “Federal Form”) that does not require applicants to provide
25 documentary proof of citizenship. 52 U.S.C. § 20505. And, in fact, the Supreme Court held
26 in 2013 that the NVRA precluded Arizona from requiring applicants who used the NVRA’s
27 Federal Form to submit information beyond that required by the form itself. *Inter Tribal*
28 *Council of Ariz.*, 570 U.S. at 15 (“We conclude that . . . a state-imposed requirement of
evidence of citizenship not required by the Federal Form is ‘inconsistent with’ the NVRA’s

1 mandate that States ‘accept and use’ the Federal Form.” (quoting *Ex parte Siebold*, 100
2 U.S. 371, 397 (1880))).

3 40. Nonetheless, the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Inter Tribal Council* left open the
4 possibility of imposing different requirements for voters in state and local elections than
5 federal elections. Then-Attorney General Thomas Horne issued an Opinion on October 7,
6 2013 stating that such a system was required to comply with both state law and the NVRA,
7 *see* Ariz. Att’y Gen. Op. No. I13-011 (Oct. 7, 2013), available at
8 <https://www.azag.gov/sites/default/files/2018-06/I13-011.pdf> (last visited Mar. 30, 2022),
9 and then-Secretary of State Ken Bennett subsequently implemented Arizona’s bifurcated
10 voter registration system, which has been in place ever since.

11 41. Under this bifurcated system, Arizona has three classes of voters: (1) those
12 who registered pre-2005 and did not have to show proof of citizenship, who have been
13 permitted to vote in all elections; (2) those who registered post-2005 using the Federal
14 Form and did not show evidence of citizenship, who have been permitted to vote only in
15 federal elections; and (3) those who registered post-2005 and showed adequate proof of
16 citizenship, who have been permitted to vote in all elections. Prior to the Proof of
17 Citizenship Restriction, all of these voters were entitled to vote in elections for which they
18 were qualified by mail, a right which Arizona has provided to all voters for any reason
19 since 1991. *See* A.R.S. § 16-541.

20 42. This bifurcated system has already led to disenfranchisement and confusion,
21 resulting in further litigation. For example, prior to 2018, voters who used Arizona’s state
22 registration form and provided no evidence of citizenship were not registered to vote in
23 *any* elections, while voters who undertook the same process but used the Federal Form to
24 register were registered to vote in federal elections. *See generally* Consent Decree. What’s
25 more, because Arizona has documentary proof of citizenship for some citizens from their
26 driver’s license application, some citizens who register to vote with the Federal Form have
27 already provided proof of citizenship in a means that is easily verifiable, and the state can
28 easily search for such voters’ documentation and allow them to vote in all elections. *Id.*

43. Due to these issues, in 2017, the League of United Latin American Citizens
Arizona and the Arizona Students’ Association sued then-Secretary of State Michele

1 Reagan and then-Maricopa County Recorder Adrian Fontes, alleging that the state’s dual
2 voter registration policies constituted an undue burden on the right to vote and that the
3 state’s failure to register voters who used the state form without providing proof of
4 citizenship in federal elections had disenfranchised “at least 26,000 otherwise eligible
5 voters . . . in Maricopa County alone.” Compl. ¶¶ 39, 77-88, *LULAC v. Reagan*, No. 2:17-
6 cv-04102-DGC (Nov. 7, 2017), ECF No. 1. The parties entered into a consent decree to
7 end the litigation, which required (1) Arizona to treat all registrants the same regardless of
8 whether they use the state form or Federal Form, registering all voters for federal elections;
9 and (2) state and county officials to check the motor vehicles database for citizenship
10 documentation before limiting voters to federal-only elections. *See* Consent Decree at 7-
11 16.

12 44. As it presently stands, hundreds of thousands of Arizonans are registered to
13 vote without having provided documentary proof of citizenship to the state. This includes
14 31,000 voters in Arizona who are registered using only the Federal Form.⁵ Additionally,
15 Arizona did not require proof of citizenship to get a driver’s license until 1996, and the
16 Motor Vehicle Division has reported that at least 192,000 Arizonans who have one of those
17 pre-1996 licenses have not re-registered or provided proof of citizenship.⁶ Accordingly,
18 there are at least 192,000 voters who are seemingly entitled to vote in *all* elections in
19 Arizona despite never providing proof of citizenship.

20 **B. Arizona voters rely on the state’s early voting system.**

21 45. Early mail voting is immensely popular in Arizona, and for years, the vast
22 majority of voters have relied on it to cast their ballot. Since 1991, all eligible voters in
23 Arizona have been able to vote early by mail without a reason or “excuse” for doing so.
24 *See* A.R.S. § 16-541. Reliance on early mail voting has steadily grown ever since. In 2008,
25 over one million Arizonans, or around half of the voters who participated in the election,
26 used early mail voting. In 2016, over 2 million voters, or about 75 percent of voters who

27 ⁵ *See* Howard Fischer, *Some Arizona voters could face citizenship check*, *Ariz. Daily Star*
28 (March 27, 2022), https://tucson.com/news/local/subscriber/some-arizona-voters-could-face-citizenship-check/article_72ec0350-ac76-11ec-a0d72fbe0dcb9094.html.

⁶ *Id.*

1 participated in the election, used early mail voting. And in 2020, nearly three million
2 voters, or about 88 percent of those voters who participated in the election, used early mail
3 voting.

4 46. The ever-increasing reliance on early voting by mail in Arizona has led to an
5 election-administration system heavily oriented toward mail voting, with a corresponding
6 decrease in the availability of in-person voting options. In fact, one study found that the
7 state has had the “most widespread reduction” in polling places of any state over the last
8 decade—the state now has 320 fewer polling places than it did in 2012.⁷ While Arizona’s
9 inducement of voters to use early voting by mail has helped to make voting generally more
10 accessible in the state and has helped counties preserve resources, fewer polling places
11 translates to more difficulties for those who must vote in person. This is especially true in
12 rural places and on the state’s tribal lands, where voters must travel long distances to their
13 polling place and where public transportation is not available.

14 **C. The 2020 election in Arizona was secure and accurate.**

15 47. Despite the significant challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic,
16 Arizona voters turned out in record-setting numbers in 2020. More than 3.4 million of the
17 state’s 4.3 million voters, or 79.9 percent, cast a ballot. This compares to 74 percent in
18 2016, 74.2 percent in 2012, 74.3 percent in 2008, 77.7 percent in 2004, and 71.8 percent in
19 2000.⁸

20 48. The security and accuracy of the 2020 election results have been confirmed
21 and re-confirmed by county and state election officials, as well as the courts.

22 49. County election officials have confirmed and scrutinized the results. For
23 example, after the election, pursuant to A.R.S. § 16-602, ten of the state’s fifteen counties
24 performed a hand count of sample ballots to test the equipment, each confirming the
25 election’s initial results.

26 ⁷ See The Leadership Conference Education Fund, *Democracy Diverted: Polling Place*
27 *Closures and the Right to Vote* 17 (Sept. 2019),
28 <http://civilrightsdocs.info/pdf/reports/Democracy-Diverted.pdf>.

⁸ Voter Registration and Historical Election Data, Ariz. Sec’y of State,
<https://azsos.gov/elections/voter-registration-historical-election-data> (last visited Sept. 13,
2021).

1 50. In Arizona’s largest county, Clint Hickman, the chair of the Maricopa County
2 Board of Supervisors, confirmed that “there is no evidence of fraud or misconduct or
3 malfunction” in a letter that was sent to all Maricopa County voters.⁹

4 51. In February 2021, the Maricopa County Elections Department further
5 confirmed its results, hiring two auditing firms to conduct audits of the county’s tabulation
6 system and equipment, which found no evidence of inaccuracies or improprieties.¹⁰

7 52. State officials have likewise confirmed the results and have publicly and
8 definitively declared their accuracy. Arizona law requires the Secretary, in the Governor’s
9 presence, to certify the statewide canvass. *See* A.R.S. § 16-648. On November 30, 2020,
10 Secretary of State Katie Hobbs, in the presence of Governor Ducey, did so. The Governor
11 himself further confirmed and defended the accuracy of the results through his social media
12 accounts and in a meeting at the White House with former President Trump.

13 53. Additionally, multiple lawsuits seeking to overturn the results of the election
14 only served to further confirm that the election was secure. For example, in *Bowyer v.*
15 *Ducey*, various Republican officials filed a lawsuit seeking decertification of the election
16 based on, among other things, allegations of improprieties in signature matching. The court
17 dismissed the suit on multiple grounds, including a lack of any evidence. 506 F. Supp. 3d
18 699, 722 (D. Ariz. Dec. 9, 2020).

19 54. Similarly, in *Ward v. Jackson*, the Arizona Supreme Court concluded that
20 the Republican challenger failed to “establish any degree of fraud or a sufficient error rate
21 that would undermine the certainty of the election results.” No. CV-20-0343-AP/EL, 2020
22 WL 8617817, at *2 (Ariz. Dec. 8, 2020), *cert. denied*, No. 20-809, 2021 WL 666437 (U.S.
23 Feb. 22, 2021).

24 55. Nevertheless, fact-free conspiracy theories and efforts to undermine

25 ⁹ Letter from Clint Hickman to Maricopa County Voters, Maricopa Cnty. Bd. of
26 Supervisors (Nov. 17, 2020),
27 [https://www.maricopa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/64676/PR69-11-17-20-Letter-to-](https://www.maricopa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/64676/PR69-11-17-20-Letter-to-Voters)
28 [Voters](https://www.maricopa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/64676/PR69-11-17-20-Letter-to-Voters) (last visited Mar. 30, 2022).

¹⁰ Auditing Elections Equipment in Maricopa County, Maricopa County Government (Feb.
23, 2021), [https://maricopacountyaz.medium.com/auditing-elections-equipment-in-](https://maricopacountyaz.medium.com/auditing-elections-equipment-in-maricopa-county-3955445c1712)
maricopa-county-3955445c1712 (last visited Mar. 30, 2022).

1 confidence in the elections process have continued to percolate. In particular, these same
2 baseless and repeatedly disproven “concerns” have continued to animate claims of fraud
3 pushed by many Republican officials in the state.

4 **D. H.B. 2492 is merely the latest in a string of baseless allegations of fraud that**
5 **have led to a host of pernicious efforts in Arizona to target early voting by**
6 **mail.**

7 56. When the 2021 legislative session began, Republicans in the Legislature
8 moved quickly to introduce several bills to severely restrict access to the franchise in
9 Arizona, relying on continuing evidence-free allegations of fraud in Arizona elections. This
10 resulted in the passage of two bills in the 2021 legislative session that restrict the franchise:
11 (1) S.B. 1003, which prohibits voters whose early voting by mail ballots are flagged for
12 rejection based on a missing signature from curing that deficiency after 7 p.m. on Election
13 Day; and (2) S.B. 1485, which fundamentally alters the state’s immensely popular
14 Permanent Early Voting List—which the new legislation rebrands as the Active Early
15 Voting List—by requiring election officials to purge from the list any voter who has not
16 voted an early ballot “for two consecutive election cycles.” Both bills are aimed squarely
17 at suppressing voter participation using Arizona’s early voting regime.

18 57. Legislation is not the only means of this ongoing assault on early voting by
19 mail. The Arizona Republican Party recently initiated litigation in the Arizona Supreme
20 Court seeking an order declaring that *all* no-excuse early voting by mail in Arizona, as well
21 as the use of drop boxes to return ballots, violate the Arizona Constitution. *See Compl.,*
22 *Ariz. Republican Party v. Hobbs*, No. CV-22-0048-SA (Ariz. Feb. 25, 2022).

23 58. The Proof of Citizenship Restriction continues this anti-voter trend, marrying
24 it to Arizona’s nearly twenty-year effort to introduce roadblocks into its voter registration
25 regime. The result is a law which has a host of problematic provisions, including:

- 26 • requiring that as a qualification of registration an individual “ha[ve]
27 provided satisfactory evidence of citizenship” and revising the definition
28 of a “qualified elector” in Arizona to include that such person must have

1 “provided satisfactory evidence of citizenship.” (Sections 1, 2);¹¹

- 2 • prohibiting any registered voter (other than voters protected by the
- 3 Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act) who has not
- 4 provided adequate proof of citizenship—including potentially all voters
- 5 registered before 2005 and all federal-only voters—from voting in
- 6 presidential elections until they provide adequate proof of citizenship,
- 7 with no provisions for how such voters should or will receive notice of
- 8 any such prohibition (Section 5);
- 9 • prohibiting all voters in Arizona who can currently vote only in federal
- 10 elections from voting early by mail in any elections (Section 5);
- 11 • prohibiting Arizonans who seek to register without adequate proof of
- 12 citizenship from registering to vote in presidential elections or from
- 13 voting early by mail (Section 4);
- 14 • requiring county recorders to reject the application of any voter who
- 15 submits a state registration form without proof of citizenship (Section 4);
- 16 • requiring county recorders to research the citizenship of any voter who
- 17 submits a Federal Form, prohibit any such voter from voting in *any*
- 18 election if the county recorder cannot determine they are a United States
- 19 citizen, and refer any such voter’s registration to the county attorney and
- 20 Attorney General for investigation if the county recorder determines they
- 21 are not a United States citizen (Section 4);
- 22 • requiring the Secretary of State and county recorders to provide a list to
- 23 the Attorney General of any voters who are registered without proof of
- 24 citizenship, and requiring the Attorney General to investigate the
- 25 citizenship of these individuals and report to the Secretary of State, the
- 26 President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House regarding the

27 ¹¹ Arizona does not permit an individual to vote “unless such person’s name appears as a

28 qualified elector in both the general county register and in the precinct register or list of the

precinct and election districts or proposed election districts in which such person resides.”

A.R.S. § 16-122.

1 results of his investigation (Section 7); and

- 2 • requiring the Attorney General to prosecute any individuals his
- 3 investigation uncovers who are not United States citizens (Section 7).

4 **E. The burdens imposed by the Proof of Citizenship Restriction on the right to**
 5 **vote are substantial.**

6 59. The Proof of Citizenship Restriction burdens Arizona voters' ability to vote
 7 by mail and in presidential elections in at least four different ways.

8 60. *First*, registered voters who properly registered to vote without providing
 9 proof of citizenship—either due to state requirements at the time they registered or because
 10 they submitted the Federal Form—may be prohibited from voting in presidential elections
 11 *without any notice or opportunity to challenge* the State's determination. H.B. 2492 § 5,
 12 55th Leg., 2d Reg. Sess. (Ariz. 2022). This includes nearly 200,000 Arizonans who
 13 registered to vote before October 1, 1996,¹² and 31,000 Arizonans who registered using the
 14 Federal Form.¹³

15 61. Furthermore, those 31,000 Arizonans who registered to vote using the
 16 Federal Form would be prohibited from voting early by mail, again *without any notice or*
 17 *opportunity to challenge* the State's determination. H.B. 2492 § 5, 55th Leg., 2d Reg. Sess.
 18 (Ariz. 2022). As discussed above, Arizona has allowed voters to vote by mail for any reason
 19 since 1991. *See* A.R.S. § 16-541. To now suddenly strip these registered voters of their
 20 ability to vote by mail without any notice substantially burdens their fundamental right to
 21 vote.

22 62. It bears repeating that despite depriving these voters of their right to vote in
 23 presidential elections or early by mail, the statute does not include any procedural
 24 safeguards. There is no notice requirement. There is no opportunity for the voter to provide

25 ¹² *See* Laurie Roberts, *Republicans want HOW MANY Arizonans to prove they have a right*
 26 *to vote?*, The Ariz. Republic (March 28, 2022, 9:12 AM),
 27 [https://www.azcentral.com/story/opinion/op-ed/laurieroberts/2022/03/28/arizona-voters-](https://www.azcentral.com/story/opinion/op-ed/laurieroberts/2022/03/28/arizona-voters-may-soon-prove-right-vote-citizenship/7192260001/)
 28 [may-soon-prove-right-vote-citizenship/7192260001/](https://www.azcentral.com/story/opinion/op-ed/laurieroberts/2022/03/28/arizona-voters-may-soon-prove-right-vote-citizenship/7192260001/).

¹³ *See* Howard Fischer, *Some Arizona voters could face citizenship check*, Ariz. Daily Star
 (Mar. 27, 2022), [https://tucson.com/news/local/subscriber/some-arizona-voters-could-](https://tucson.com/news/local/subscriber/some-arizona-voters-could-face-citizenship-check/article_72ec0350-ac76-11ec-a0d7-2f8e0dcb9094.html)
[face-citizenship-check/article_72ec0350-ac76-11ec-a0d7-2f8e0dcb9094.html](https://tucson.com/news/local/subscriber/some-arizona-voters-could-face-citizenship-check/article_72ec0350-ac76-11ec-a0d7-2f8e0dcb9094.html).

1 documentary proof of citizenship. The statute does not even outline a time frame during
2 which this removal of rights should occur. This lack of process will result in registered
3 voters being left in the dark about whether and how they can vote.

4 63. *Second*, the State has once again added another wrinkle to what was already
5 a confusing, bifurcated voter registration system that frustrates Arizonans' right to vote.
6 This system has already resulted in allegations of disenfranchisement resulting in an
7 ongoing consent decree, whose requirements seem potentially in conflict with the Proof of
8 Citizenship Restriction. *See* Compl. ¶¶ 39, 77-88, *LULAC v. Reagan*, No. 2:17-cv-04102-
9 DGC (Nov. 7, 2017), ECF No. 1; Consent Decree at 7-16. The law will likely undo any
10 harm the consent decree has averted, again resulting in the disenfranchisement of eligible
11 voters who cannot navigate Arizona's needlessly confusing, byzantine, and ever-changing
12 voter registration system.

13 64. *Third*, the law will require hundreds of thousands of voters who never had to
14 provide further documentation to do so if they wish to continue to vote in presidential
15 elections or, for Federal Form voters, to continue voting early by mail for any election. For
16 many voters who lack such documentation, the costs in time and effort to obtain it are
17 substantial, and result in many voters simply giving up and being disenfranchised. Other
18 courts considering challenges to similar laws have found these consequences to constitute
19 a substantial burden on the right to vote. *See, e.g., Fish v. Schwab*, 957 F.3d 1105, 1131
20 (10th Cir. 2020), *cert. denied*, 141 S. Ct. 965 (2020) (explaining that "extensive testimony
21 about individual voters like Mr. Fish and Ms. Bucci who lacked [proof of citizenship] or
22 faced significant costs to obtain it" permitted "the district court [to] properly conclude here
23 that the [citizenship documentation] requirement imposed a significant burden on the right
24 to vote"); *League of Women Voters of U.S. v. Newby*, 838 F.3d 1, 13 (D.C. Cir. 2016) ("It
25 does not matter whether that is because they lack access to the requisite documentary proof
26 or simply because the process of obtaining that proof is so onerous that they give up. The
27 outcome is the same—the abridgment of the right to vote.").

28 65. *Fourth*, the law subjects potential voters to investigation by the Attorney
General based solely on a county recorder's inability to locate them in certain enumerated
databases. Such inability could result from something as simple as a typographical or

1 transcription error, and fear of wrongful investigation may chill otherwise eligible voters
2 from seeking to register to vote or exercising the franchise.

3 66. Taken together, this host of harms constitutes a substantial burden on the
4 right to vote.

5 **F. The Proof of Citizenship Restriction serves no justifiable state interest.**

6 67. As with so many pernicious voting restrictions, proponents of the Proof of
7 Citizenship Restriction justify it by invoking the boogeyman of voter fraud without any
8 proof to support their claims. During the Legislature’s consideration of the Bill, no
9 legislator identified a single instance of voter fraud or impropriety in Arizona related to
10 mail-in early voting ballots that would precipitate the need for the changes at issue. Instead,
11 evidence-free assertions were offered such as that by Bill Sponsor Rep. Jake Hoffman, who
12 stated that the Bill was needed because Arizona “cannot allow potentially tens of thousands
13 of noncitizens to vote in our elections.”¹⁴ This unsupported fearmongering is plainly
14 insufficient to justify the Proof of Citizenship Restriction’s widespread burdens.

15 68. Meanwhile, the Legislature’s own lawyers advised that the Proof of
16 Citizenship Restriction violates federal law and invites litigation.¹⁵ Indeed, Speaker Pro
17 Tempore of the Arizona House Travis Grantham acknowledged that a motivation behind
18 the law is to broadly challenge the constitutionality of the NVRA, stating that the law was
19 important to “fight for local control of our elections” and that challenging related federal
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22 ¹⁴ See Katya Schwenk, *‘Extreme’ Arizona Elections Bill Inching Closer to Law*, Phoenix
23 New Times (March 30, 2022, 6:00 AM),
24 <https://www.phoenixnewtimes.com/news/extreme-arizona-elections-bills-inching-closer-to-law-13323436>.

25 ¹⁵ See Trevor Potter, *This Arizona bill could keep you from voting early, by mail or for*
26 *president*, AZ Central (March 27, 2022, 6:00 AM),
27 <https://www.azcentral.com/story/opinion/op-ed/2022/03/27/arizona-bill-could-keep-you-voting-early-president/7158739001/>; Howard Fischer, *GOP lawmakers seek to reopen*
28 *legal voting issue*, Daily Independent (March 26, 2022, 9:00 AM),
<https://www.yourvalley.net/stories/gop-lawmakers-seek-to-reopen-legal-voting-issue,293949>.

1 rulings was “a fight worth having.”¹⁶ But disagreement with and open defiance of federal
 2 law is also insufficient to justify the Proof of Citizenship Restriction’s significant burdens
 3 on Arizonans’ voting rights.

4 69. Other courts have rightfully found similar laws to be unconstitutional. For
 5 example, in 2011 Kansas adopted a law that required state and county election officials to
 6 reject voter registration applications unless the applicant submitted “satisfactory evidence
 7 of United States citizenship.” *Fish*, 957 F.3d at 1111 (quoting Secure and Fair Elections
 8 (“SAFE”) Act, ch. 56, § 8(l), 2011 Kan. Sess. Laws 795, 806, 809–11 (codified at Kan.
 9 Stat. Ann. § 25–2309(l))). The United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit
 10 ultimately held that the Kansas law violated the Fourteenth Amendment’s Equal Protection
 11 Clause because it was an unconstitutional burden on the right to vote and that it was also
 12 preempted by Section 5 of the NVRA. *Id.* at 1121. The Court found particularly relevant
 13 the fact that the Kansas law impacted 31,089 applicants who were prevented from
 14 registering to vote distinguished this from other voting restrictions where the burden was
 15 less clear. *See id.* at 1129.

16 70. As noted above, the Proof of Citizenship Restriction imposes significant new
 17 restrictions and burdens on a minimum of approximately 200,000 Arizonans, an impact
 18 over six times greater than that which gave the Tenth Circuit such pause in *Fish*. As in
 19 *Fish*, there can be little doubt that the Proof of Citizenship Restriction imposes an
 20 unconstitutional burden on the right to vote.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

Unjustifiable Burden on the Right to Vote U.S. Const. Amend. I, XIV, 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (As to all Defendants)

24 71. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 70 as if
 25 fully set forth herein.

27 ¹⁶ *See* Howard Fischer, *GOP lawmakers seek to reopen legal voting issue*, Daily
 28 Independent (March 26, 2022, 9:00 AM), <https://www.yourvalley.net/stories/gop-lawmakers-seek-to-reopen-legal-voting-issue,293949>.

1 72. A court considering a challenge to a state election law must carefully balance
2 the character and magnitude of injury to the First and Fourteenth Amendment rights that
3 the Plaintiffs seek to vindicate against the justifications put forward by the state for the
4 burdens imposed by the rule. *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 434 (1992); *Anderson v.*
5 *Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 789 (1983).

6 73. “However slight th[e] burden may appear, . . . it must be justified by relevant
7 and legitimate state interests sufficiently weighty to justify the limitation.” *Crawford v.*
8 *Marion Cnty. Election Bd.*, 553 U.S. 181, 191 (2008) (Stevens, J., controlling op.)
9 (quotations marks omitted).

10 74. The Proof of Citizenship Restriction imposes a disparate and unjustifiable
11 burden on the right to vote. As detailed above, it strips voters of the right to vote in
12 presidential elections or by mail without notice, adds further confusion to what was already
13 a convoluted registration process that has led to disenfranchisement, imposes substantial
14 new costs on hundreds of thousands of Arizonans to exercise the franchise, and exposes
15 voters to the threat of baseless investigation by the Attorney General. Both individually
16 and in combination these harms impose a significant—and in many cases severe—burden
17 on the right to vote.

18 75. The Proof of Citizenship Restriction also arbitrarily treats Arizona voters
19 differently based solely on which voter registration form they happen to use. Those voters
20 registering using the Federal Form without proof of citizenship will be entitled to vote in
21 federal congressional elections, while the same voter presenting the same proof of
22 eligibility but using a state form will have their registration rejected entirely. Such equal
23 protection concerns regarding elections law are also properly evaluated under the
24 *Anderson-Burdick* framework. *See, e.g., Dudum v. Arntz*, 640 F.3d 1098, 1106 n.15 (9th
25 Cir. 2011).

26 76. These burdens are not justified by any sufficient state interest.
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COUNT II**Denial of Procedural Due Process
U.S. Const. Amend. XIV, 42 U.S.C. § 1983
(As to all Defendants)**

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77. Plaintiffs reallege and reincorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 70 as though fully set forth herein.

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78. To determine whether a plaintiff has been denied procedural due process in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, a court first asks whether a constitutionally protected liberty interest is at stake. If so, the court determines whether the procedural protections provided are sufficient by applying the *Anderson-Burdick* test as described above. *Ariz. Democratic Party v. Hobbs*, 18 F.4th 1179, 1195 (9th Cir. 2021) (holding that “the *Anderson/Burdick* approach is better suited to the context of election laws than is the more general *Eldridge* test” (quoting *Richardson v. Tex. Sec’y of State*, 978 F.3d 220, 234 (5th Cir. 2020))).

79. The right to vote is a fundamental constitutional right. *Harper v. Va. State Bd. of Elections*, 383 U.S. 663, 667 (1966). “Other rights, even the most basic, are illusory if the right to vote is undermined.” *Wesberry*, 376 U.S. at 17. Because Arizona allows all registered voters to exercise their fundamental right to vote early by mail, there is a constitutionally protected liberty interest involved in the process of casting a ballot by mail and in having that ballot counted. *See, e.g., Democracy N.C. v. N.C. State Bd. of Elections*, 476 F. Supp 3d 158, 227 (M.D.N.C. 2020) (holding that “North Carolina, having ‘authorized the use of absentee ballots,’ must afford appropriate due process protections to the use of the absentee ballots”); *Martin v. Kemp*, 341 F. Supp. 3d 1326, 1338 (N.D. Ga. 2018) (“Courts around the country have recognized that ‘[w]hile it is true that absentee voting is a privilege and a convenience to voters, this does not grant the state the latitude to deprive citizens of due process with respect to the exercise of this privilege.’”) (quoting *Raetzl v. Parks/Bellefont Absentee Election Bd.*, 762 F. Supp. 1354, 1358 (D. Ariz. 1990)); *Zessar v. Helander*, No. 05 C 1917, 2006 WL 642646, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 13, 2006) (“The right to vote by absentee ballot is not, in and of itself, a fundamental right. But once the State permits voters to vote absentee, it must afford appropriate due process

1 protections, including notice and a hearing, before rejecting an absentee ballot.”). As a
2 result, Defendants may not deprive voters of the right to vote early by mail without
3 providing adequate procedures.

4 80. Arizona’s Proof of Citizenship Restriction will deprive hundreds of
5 thousands of currently registered voters of their ability to vote by mail in future elections.
6 It does so while giving no details about any notice these voters will be provided, or how or
7 when they may cure this defect.

8 81. As detailed above, there is no state interest which justifies stripping
9 registered voters of the state-protected right to vote early by mail with no notice or
10 opportunity to cure.

11 PRAYER FOR RELIEF

12 Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter the following judgment:

- 13 A. Declare that the Proof of Citizenship Restriction (H.B. 2492) violates the First
14 and Fourteenth Amendments;
- 15 B. Enjoin Defendants, along with their respective agents, officers, employees, and
16 successors from enforcing the Proof of Citizenship Restriction;
- 17 C. Award Plaintiff its costs, expenses, and reasonable attorneys’ fees, pursuant to
18 42 U.S.C. § 1988, and any other applicable law;
- 19 D. Grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

20 Dated: May 13, 2022

Respectfully Submitted,

21
22 /s/ Daniel A. Arellano

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