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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Arizona Alliance for Retired Americans, et
al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Katie Hobbs, et al.,

Defendants.

No. CV-22-01374-PHX-GMS

ORDER

Before the Court is Arizona Alliance for Retired Americans, Voto Latino, and Priorities USA’s (collectively “Plaintiffs”) Motion for Preliminary Injunction (Doc. 31). Plaintiffs seek to enjoin several provisions of recently enacted Arizona Senate Bill (“SB”) 1260, including A.R.S § 16-1016(12) (“Felony Provision”), A.R.S § 16-165(A)(10), (B) (“Cancellation Provisions”), and A.R.S § 16-544(Q)–(R) (“Removal Provisions”), (collectively “Challenged Provisions”). Plaintiffs claim that: **(1)** the Felony Provision violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments; **(2)** the Cancellation Provisions violate and are preempted by the National Voter Registration Act (“NVRA”); and **(3)** the Cancellation and Removal Provisions violate due process. For the following reasons, the Court grants the motion with respect to the Felony and Cancellation Provisions and denies the motion with respect to the Removal Provisions.

BACKGROUND

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2 Plaintiffs, a collection of voter advocacy organizations, bring this Motion because
3 they claim that the Challenged Provisions of SB 1260 “make[] it unjustifiably harder for
4 lawful Arizona voters to exercise their right to vote and threaten[] Plaintiffs with criminal
5 penalties for engaging in core First Amendment activity.” (Doc. 31 at 1.) Defendants are
6 Arizona’s Secretary of State and Attorney General, and county recorders for each of
7 Arizona’s counties. The Yuma County Republican Committee (“YCRC”) permissively
8 intervened.

9 During its 2022 legislative session, the Arizona Senate passed SB 1260. The Bill
10 “[m]odifies the criteria for voter registration cancellations, active early voting list
11 regulations and violations associated with illegal voting.” Ariz. H.B. Summary, 2022 Reg.
12 Sess. S.B. 1260. Among the provisions of SB 1260 are the Challenged Provisions:
13 A.R.S § 16-1016(12) (“Felony Provision”), A.R.S § 16-165(A)(10), (B) (“Cancellation
14 Provisions”), and A.R.S § 16-544(Q)–(R) (“Removal Provisions”). The Felony Provision
15 states that “[a] person is guilty of a class 5 felony who . . . [k]nowingly provides a
16 mechanism for voting to another person who is registered in another state, including by
17 forwarding an early ballot addressed to the other person.” A.R.S § 16-1016(12). The first
18 Cancellation Provision dictates that “[t]he county recorder shall cancel a registration . . .
19 [w]hen the county recorder receives confirmation from another county recorder that the
20 person registered has registered to vote in that other county.” A.R.S § 16-165(A)(10). The
21 second Cancellation Provision further states that “if a county recorder receives credible
22 information that a person has registered to vote in a different county, the county recorder
23 shall confirm the person’s voter registration with that other county and, on confirmation,
24 shall cancel the person’s registration.” A.R.S. § 16-165(B). And the Removal Provisions
25 provide new mandates for county recorders:

26 Q. When the county recorder receives confirmation from another
27 county that a person registered has registered to vote in that other
28 county, the county recorder shall remove that person from the active
early voting list.

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2 R. If the county recorder receives credible information that a person
3 has registered to vote in a different county, the county recorder shall
4 confirm the person's voter registration with that other county and, on
5 confirmation, shall remove that person from the county's active early
6 voting list pursuant to subsection Q of this section.

7 A.R.S § 16-544(Q)–(R).

8 DISCUSSION

9 I. Legal Standard

10 A plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must establish that: (1) they are likely
11 to succeed on the merits of their claims, (2) they will suffer irreparable harm in the absence
12 of preliminary relief, (3) the balance of equities tips supports a preliminary injunction, and
13 (4) an injunction is in the public interest. *Coffman v. Queen of Valley Med. Ctr.*, 895 F.3d
14 717, 725 (9th Cir. 2018). This framework “creates a continuum: the less certain the district
15 court is of the likelihood of success on the merits, the more plaintiffs must convince the
16 district court that the public interest and balance of hardships tip in their favor.” *Sw. Voter*
17 *Registration Educ. Project v. Shelley*, 344 F.3d 914, 918 (9th Cir. 2003); *see also All. for*
18 *the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1132 (9th Cir. 2011).

19 II. Likelihood of Success

20 First, the Court will address whether Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits of
21 their claims concerning the Challenged Provisions. However, Article III standing is a
22 jurisdictional requirement that must exist before a court can consider the merits of the
23 litigants’ claims. *Frank v. Gaos*, 139 S. Ct. 1041, 1046 (2019). Here, whether Plaintiffs
24 can establish standing is inextricably linked with the potential merits of their claims.
25 Accordingly, the Court addresses whether Plaintiffs have met Article III standing
26 requirements in the following discussions regarding the merits. *Yazzie v. Hobbs*, 977 F.3d
27 964, 966 (9th Cir. 2020) (quoting *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 22
28 (2008)) (noting that standing requires (1) an injury in fact that is concrete and
particularized” and “actual or imminent; (2) a causal connection between the injury and the

1 conduct complained of; and that (3) the injury will likely be redressed by a favorable
2 decision.”).

3 A. Felony Provision

4 SB 1260 creates a new felony for those “who . . . [k]nowingly provide[] a
5 mechanism for voting to another person who is registered in another state, including by
6 forwarding an early ballot addressed to the other person.” A.R.S § 16-1016(12). The
7 parties contest whether the statute fairly defines: (a) what sorts of things constitute a
8 “mechanism for voting” and (b) how a party might subject themselves to criminal liability
9 for providing such a mechanism.

10 A statute is unconstitutionally vague if it fails to provide “the person of ordinary
11 intelligence a reasonable opportunity to know what is prohibited, so that he may act
12 accordingly.” *Grayned v. City of Rockford*, 408 U.S. 104, 108 (1972). Legislation “may
13 run afoul of the Due Process Clause because it fails to give adequate guidance to those who
14 would be law-abiding, to advise defendants of the nature of the offense with which they
15 are charged, or to guide courts in trying those who are accused.” *Musser v. Utah*, 333 U.S.
16 95, 97 (1948); *see also United States v. Harris*, 705 F.3d 929, 932 (9th Cir. 2013). Thus,
17 penal statutes must provide the definition of an offense with “sufficient definiteness that
18 ordinary people can understand what conduct is prohibited and in a manner that does not
19 encourage arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement.” *Kolender v. Lawson*, 461 U.S. 352,
20 357 (1983). And while federal courts ordinarily must construe criminal statutes to preserve
21 their constitutionality, they cannot “re-write a statute to save it.” *State v. Arevalo*, 249
22 Ariz. 370, 373 (2020). And, contrary to Defendants’ assertions, a “law may be invalidated
23 on vagueness grounds even if it could conceivably have some valid application.” *Phelps*
24 *v. Budge*, 188 F. App’x 616, 619 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Forbes v. Napolitano*, 236 F.3d
25 1009, 1012 (9th Cir.2000).

26 “In assessing whether a state statute is unconstitutionally vague, federal courts must
27 look to the plain language of the statute.” *Nunez by Nunez v. City of San Diego*, 114 F.3d
28 935, 941–42 (9th Cir. 1997)). SB 1260 does not define “mechanism for voting,” so the

1 Court “construes that [phrase] according to its ordinary, contemporary, common meaning.”
2 *United States v. W.R. Grace*, 504 F.3d 745 (9th Cir. 2007). Generally speaking, mechanism
3 refers to “a process, technique, or system for achieving a result,” or “the fundamental
4 processes involved in or responsible for an action.” *Mechanism*, Merriam Webster (2022);
5 *see also Mechanism*, Oxford Eng. Dictionary (“[G]enerally: the interconnection of parts in
6 any complex process,” “[a] means by which an effect or result is produced.”). Thus, in the
7 context of SB 1260, the ordinary meaning of “mechanism for voting” could include any
8 necessary items involved in the process of voting.

9 And because the statute specifies that an example of a “mechanism for voting”
10 includes an early ballot, it is clear the statute intends to criminalize more than just providing
11 an early ballot as such a mechanism. Indeed, the other felony provisions listed in A.R.S.
12 § 16-1016 expressly reference “ballots,” “ballot boxes,” “poll lists,” “polling places,” and
13 “election returns,” which also suggests that “mechanism for voting” would be superfluous
14 if it only included ballots. A.R.S. § 16-1016 (5), (6), (9), (11); *Marquez-Reyes v. Garland*,
15 36 F.4th 1195, 1204 (9th Cir. 2022) (quoting *Duncan v. Walker*, 533 U.S. 167, 174 (2001))
16 (“[A] statute ought, upon the whole, to be so construed that, if it can be prevented, no
17 clause, sentence, or word shall be superfluous, void, or insignificant.”). But there is
18 nothing else in the text that informs or limits what other items might constitute
19 “mechanisms for voting.”

20 Plaintiffs claim that many of their election-related activities like registering voters
21 and encouraging citizens to vote might be considered “providing mechanisms for voting.”
22 Indeed, at the least, the statutory text necessarily fails to foreclose the possibility that a
23 voter registration form is a “mechanism for voting” since registration is a prerequisite to
24 being able to vote. It is entirely possible that Plaintiffs, in registering newly arrived
25 residents, may be charged with knowledge that those new residents didn’t cancel their
26 previous voter registrations. Plaintiffs would thus have committed the new felony if
27 registering a voter is a mechanism for voting. It is further understandable that absent clarity
28 as to whether registration is or is not a mechanism for voting, the statute will chill the

1 Plaintiffs’ registration activities or cause them to incur much greater expense and time in
2 conducting such activities. As it stands now, however, whether their registration or other
3 efforts are criminal will turn on the judgment of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and
4 judges—not the Arizona legislature, which failed to define “mechanism for voting” with
5 sufficient clarity. *Knox v. Brnovich*, 907 F.3d 1167, 1182 (9th Cir. 2018) (quoting *United*
6 *States v. Evans*, 333 U.S. 483, 486–87 (1948)) (“[O]rdinary notions of fair play and the
7 settled rules of law,” are violated if police officers, prosecutors, and judges are essentially
8 “defining crimes and fixing penalties” by filling statutory gaps “so large that doing so
9 becomes essentially legislative.”). Indeed, criminal statutes that prohibit “providing”
10 something typically survive vagueness challenges where legislatures explicitly define the
11 object being provided. *See, e.g., Holder v. Humanitarian L. Project*, 561 U.S. 1 (2010)
12 (upholding a statute that prohibited “knowingly provid[ing] material support . . . to a
13 foreign terrorist organization” where the definition of “material support or resources” and
14 the scienter requirement were carefully defined in other portions of the statutory scheme);
15 *United States v. Kissler*, 937 F. Supp. 884, 887 (D. Alaska 1996) (upholding a provision
16 that prohibited knowingly providing big game hunters with transportation services where
17 the statute defined both “big game” and “transportation services”). But, because the
18 legislature failed to do so in SB 1260, the Felony Provision is too vague to give people of
19 ordinary intelligence notice of whether knowingly registering out-of-state voters is a crime.

20 The Attorney General’s position that Plaintiffs are not likely to be prosecuted for
21 this conduct does not change the Court’s conclusion.¹ Specifically, the Attorney General

22 ¹ Defendants promises that they will not enforce the provision in the upcoming election
23 also do not persuade the Court that Plaintiffs lack standing. The Ninth Circuit has held that
24 a failure to disavow enforcement coupled with self-censorship to avoid enforcement is
25 sufficient to show “a causal connection between the injury and the conduct complained
26 of.” *Tingley v. Ferguson*, -- F.4th --, 2022 WL 4076121, at *7 (9th Cir. 2022). The
27 Plaintiffs have shown that they will engage in self-censorship. And the Attorney General
28 cannot disavow enforcement because he cannot bind County Attorneys or future Attorneys
General to his interpretation of the statute. Additionally, the third standing requirement
“carries ‘little weight’ when the challenged law is ‘relatively new,’ and the record contains
little information as to enforcement.” *California Trucking Ass’n v. Bonta*, 996 F.3d 644
(9th Cir. 2021). The Felony Provision was passed June 8, 2022, and goes into effect on
September 24, 2022. So, the statute has never been enforced. This lack of enforcement
history, however, is a product of the law’s newness, and is not indicative of the State’s
commitment not to enforce the provision against voter advocacy organizations.

1 avows to the Court that Plaintiffs are at no danger of prosecution for registration activities
 2 because he is the only law enforcement agency served with the complaint, and he interprets
 3 “mechanism for voting” to mean a ballot and a ballot affidavit envelope and nothing else.²
 4 But, as the Attorney General acknowledges, his interpretation will not bind his successor
 5 in office, and he will only remain in office for three more months. The validity of state
 6 elections and their processes are prominent issues in the current election to choose a new
 7 Attorney General, and the candidates may have views that in no way reflect his own. The
 8 Court then, is obliged to consider the actual text of the statute. And, as outlined above, the
 9 Felony Provision and the surrounding text do not offer enough guidance about what falls
 10 within the definition of “mechanism for voting.” It is, therefore, not possible for a person
 11 of average intelligence to know how it will be interpreted. As a result, many of Plaintiffs’
 12 organizational efforts like voter registration drives might fall within the Felony Provision.³
 13 Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits of their
 14 claims that the Felony Provision is void for vagueness under the Fourteenth Amendment’s
 15 Due Process Clause.⁴

16 **B. Cancellation Provisions**

17 Next, the Court will consider whether Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits
 18 of their claim that the Cancellation Provisions violate and are preempted by the NVRA.
 19 The provisions of the NVRA that are implicated by SB 1260 are those that impose
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 22 ² Similarly, he reads “knowingly” in SB 1260 to modify the entire provision—i.e., the
 23 person must have knowledge that they are both “provid[ing] a mechanism for voting to
 another person” and that person is “registered in another state.”

24 ³ Thus, Plaintiffs have demonstrated an injury in fact for the purposes of Article III standing
 25 because they have shown “an intention to engage in a course of conduct arguably affected
 26 with a constitutional interest, but proscribed by statute, and . . . a credible threat of
 27 prosecution thereunder.” *Carrico v. City & Cnty. of San Francisco*, 656 F.3d 1002, 1005–
 06 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Babbitt v. United Farm Workers Nat’l Union*, 442 U.S. 289,
 298 (1979)). If the Felony Provision is not enjoined, Plaintiffs will need to self-censor
 their voter registration efforts.

28 ⁴ Because the Court finds that Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on their due process claims,
 it does not address their First Amendment arguments.

1 requirements on the removal of a voter from the voting rolls.⁵ Those provisions require a
2 state to adhere to certain procedures before it can remove a voter from the voting rolls in
3 any jurisdiction. Specifically, the voter can directly request that state officials remove the
4 voter's registration from the voting roll. 52 U.S.C. § 20507(a)(3)(A). Or, if the state
5 believes a registrant has changed residence, the state may remove the voter's name from
6 the voting roll if "the registrant . . . has confirmed in writing that the registrant has changed
7 residence to a place outside the registrar's jurisdiction" *Id.* § 20507(d)(1)(A).
8 Alternatively, the state may remove a voter after providing notice followed by a specified
9 waiting period. *Id.* § 20507(d)(1)(B). Under the NVRA, at least one of these procedures
10 must be followed.

11 Despite that statute, however, the plain text of SB 1260's Cancellation Provisions
12 requires county recorders to cancel a voter's registration when they "receive[] confirmation
13 from another county recorder that the person registered has registered to vote in that other
14 county," A.R.S. § 16-165(A)(10), or when they "receive[] credible information that a
15 person has registered to vote in a different county . . . [and] confirm the person's voter
16 registration with that other county," A.R.S. § 16-165(B). Neither provision requires direct
17 authorization from voters or compliance with the NVRA's notice provisions prior to a
18 county recorder removing a voter's registration from the rolls.

19 The Defendants acknowledge that Arizona's voter registration forms do not have a
20 place for voters to request that their old registrations be cancelled. Nevertheless, the
21 Intervenor takes the position that when a voter registers to vote in a new location, the
22 voter's new registration impliedly constitutes that voter's request to remove his or her
23 registration from the voter rolls at the voter's previous address pursuant to subsection
24 (a)(3)(a) of § 20507 of the NVRA. The remaining State Defendants do not make this
25 argument but they do contend that the Election Procedures Manual ("EPM") cancellation
26 process used by the state in cancelling a registration correctly verifies the single identity of
27 a voter registered in two separate counties such that the voter's second registration

28 ⁵ The NVRA has other notice provisions for removal of a voter from the official lists that
are not at issue here. *See, e.g.*, 52 U.S.C § 20507(3), (4).

1 impliedly fulfills the NVRA’s requirement that a “registrant confirm[s] in writing that the
2 registrant has changed residence to a place outside the registrar’s jurisdiction” under
3 subsection (d). 52 U.S.C. § 20507(d)(1)(A).

4 The rationale for both of these arguments is rejected by two Seventh Circuit cases
5 that are indistinguishable from this case on all of the relevant points. In 2019, the Seventh
6 Circuit held that Indiana’s voter registration cancellation scheme was preempted by the
7 NVRA. *Common Cause Indiana v. Lawson*, 937 F.3d 944 (7th Cir. 2019). In *Common*
8 *Cause*, Indiana law used a voter-registration matching system called Crosscheck. *Id.* at
9 957. The law required that election officials cancel a voter’s registration upon finding a
10 match through the Crosscheck system that confirmed a voter was registered in Indiana and
11 in another state. *Id.* The Act did away with Indiana’s previous law, which required Indiana
12 officials to directly contact the voter or verify whether the registrar received a written
13 request from the voter to cancel her Indiana registration. *Id.* The Seventh Circuit flatly
14 rejected the argument that registration in a different state amounted to a “request to remove
15 that person’s name from the rolls in the previous State of residence.” *Id.* at 960. The Court
16 stated that “[d]rawing an inference from information . . . indicating that a voter has
17 registered in another jurisdiction is neither a request for removal nor is it from the
18 registrant, as required under the terms of § 20507(a)(3).” *Id.* Next, the Seventh Circuit
19 rejected the argument that a re-registration in a new state is sufficient confirmation in
20 writing from the registrant under 52 U.S.C. § 20507(d)(1)(A). The Court emphasized that
21 once the state has information that a voter has changed residences and is no longer eligible
22 to vote, it must “either ‘confirm’ the information *with the registrant* before removing the
23 person from the rolls or attempt to provide personal notice.” *Id.* at 961–62.

24 In a second case, *League of Women Voters of Indiana, Inc. v. Sullivan*, 5 F.4th 714
25 (7th Cir. 2021), the Seventh Circuit struck certain revisions the Indiana Legislature made
26 to the voter registration law in the wake of *Common Cause*. Under the revised law, Indiana
27 election officials were required to cancel an Indiana registration if they could determine
28 three factors related to the person’s change of residence and voter registration, including

1 that the person “authorized the cancellation of her Indiana registration when she registered
2 in the second state.” *Id.* at 723. The problem, however, was that under the new law, if
3 election officials received notice from another election division that a voter was registered
4 there, they could consider the “notice as confirmation that the individual is registered in
5 another jurisdiction and has requested cancellation of the Indiana registration.” *Id.* at 724.
6 The Court found that because the state could cancel voter registrations “even if Indiana
7 [did] not possess proof that the voter himself ever submitted such an authorization” to
8 cancel his registration, it “impermissibly allow[ed] Indiana to cancel a voter’s registration
9 without either direct communication from the voter or compliance with the NVRA’s
10 notice-and-waiting procedures.” *Id.*

11 The Intervenor argues that the Seventh Circuit cases are distinguishable from this
12 case because the systems in both Indiana cases only dealt with a voter who would be
13 moving out of state rather than a voter who was moving within the state. Thus, they assert,
14 the Seventh Circuit’s clear prohibition on implying voter authorization for registration
15 removal only applies in cases of an interstate move, and SB 1260 only applies to cases of
16 intrastate transfer. Intervenor’s argument is wrong on both counts. It both ignores the facts
17 underlying the Indiana cases and misreads the plain text of SB 1260.

18 As an initial matter, Indiana’s voter registration form, unlike Arizona’s, “includes a
19 spot where the new registrant is invited expressly to authorize the cancellation of any prior
20 registration she may have.” *League of Women Voters*, 5 F.4th at 719–20. The registration
21 forms of nine other states contain similar provisions. *Id.* In those states, then, intrastate
22 moves by voters who re-register would not be an issue under the NVRA because the voter
23 registration form itself contains an explicit request by the voter to cancel her previous and
24 identified registration. Or, put differently, that form fulfills the NVRA’s requirement that
25 the voter herself request the cancellation of her previous registration. Accordingly, the
26 question of intrastate transfer would rarely (if ever) arise in Indiana, and, in any event,
27 would not provide the basis for entering a preliminary injunction as it does here, since
28 Arizona’s registration forms contain no such explicit request from the voter herself.

1 Further, despite the Attorney General and Intervenor’s assertions to the contrary,
2 SB 1260 does not only apply to people who move from one county in Arizona to another
3 county in Arizona. The Secretary of State, the underlying EPM regulations, and the plain
4 text of the statute demonstrate otherwise. In her interpretation, the Secretary of State
5 explained that the Provisions are intended to cover registrations in other Arizona counties
6 *and* registrations in any out-of-state jurisdiction to which a voter has relocated. (Doc. 73
7 at 5.) Nothing in the text of the statute limits its application to only county recorders in
8 Arizona. The Court will take the statute at face value and will not read in such a limitation.
9 *Emmert Indus. Corp. v. Artisan Assocs.*, 497 F.3d 982, 987 (9th Cir. 2007) (“Where a
10 statute is complete and unambiguous on its face, additional terms should not be read into
11 the statute.”).

12 Nevertheless, the State Defendants alternatively argue that because the procedures
13 in its EPM only permit summary cancellation by a county recorder of a voter’s registration
14 after finding a “hard match” between two Arizona registrations, they have sufficient
15 information to meet the requirement in subsection (d) that they receive written
16 confirmation from the registrant of a change in residence. Even if it were acceptable under
17 the statute to presume voter confirmation under such conditions, and this Court believes
18 that the holding of the Seventh Circuit is the better view, there is at least one additional
19 problem with this argument—SB 1260 does not codify the procedures that Defendants
20 allege the state follows.

21 Defendants point to the 2014 Elections Procedure Manual and the 2019 Elections
22 Procedure Manual to indicate that the Cancellation Provisions requires a “hard match”
23 between two registrations before a subsection (d) cancellation, as outlined in the 2014
24 EPM. However, the 2019 EPM is the operative manual, and that manual does not outline
25 the procedures directing county recorders to determine whether a duplicate registration is
26 a “hard match” or a “soft match” before cancelling a registration. Thus, the Secretary of
27 State informs the Court that “she has no currently available means of binding the counties”
28 and enforcing the EPM procedures to ensure that the two voters match. (Doc. 73 at 9–10.)

1 Thus, even if the Court agreed with the argument that the current EPM procedures establish
2 sufficient confirmation from the voter that she has moved jurisdictions, SB 1260 is not at
3 all identical to the EPM, and it does not incorporate the critical portions of the EPM
4 procedures that Defendants say provide confirmation from the voter that she has moved
5 jurisdictions (i.e., the “hard match” procedures).⁶

6 Further, even if the Court were to accept that Arizona satisfies the NVRA
7 requirements when county recorders cancel a registration based on a “hard match” between
8 two Arizona registrations, Defendants assert that a “hard match” would only be possible
9 between two Arizona registrations but would not be possible between an Arizona
10 registration and a registration from another state. In other words, there would not be
11 sufficient information to construe the subsequent registration from another state as
12 confirmation from the voter that she has moved jurisdictions. Nevertheless, SB 1260
13 would require cancellation of that person’s Arizona voter registration. In essence, SB 1260
14 appears to allow county recorders to treat “soft matches” and “hard matches” all the same,
15 and neither type of match requires county recorders to receive direct communication from
16 the registrant.

17 Ultimately, the statute itself requires only that county recorders receive
18 “confirmation” from another county recorder that an individual has registered in that
19 county before they are required to cancel that person’s Arizona voter registration. This
20 scheme is precisely the scheme that the Seventh Circuit rejected in both *Common Cause*
21 and *Sullivan*. As noted above, the Seventh Circuit rejected the notion that re-registration
22 amounts to a request to be removed from the voter rolls. *Common Cause*, 937 F.3d at 960.
23 While, as the Intervenor points out, the reports of the legislative committees that initially
24 considered the NVRA prior to its passage opine that a voter’s registration in another

25
26 ⁶ The reasoning in the preceding paragraph also explains why the Defendants’ argument
27 that Plaintiffs do not have standing because their injury is not redressable is likely to fail.
28 Enjoining the Cancellation Provisions will not leave the Plaintiffs with the same injury that
they would suffer if the provision took effect because the provision is not “entirely
redundant” of the EPM procedures. *WildEarth Guardians v. U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, 795 F.3d
1148, 1158 (9th Cir. 2015). “[T]he mere existence of multiple causes of an injury does not
defeat redressability.” *Id.* at 1157.

1 jurisdiction would impliedly constitute a request by a voter to have his previous registration
2 removed under subsection (a) of the statute, S. Rep. No. 103-6, at 31; H.R. Rep. No. 103-9,
3 at 14–15, that specification is nowhere in the statute. It is simply not “conducive to a
4 genuine effectuation of legislative intent to give legislative force to each snippet of
5 analysis . . . in committee reports, that are increasingly unreliable evidence of what the
6 voting Members of Congress had in mind.” *Blanchard v. Bergeron*, 489 U.S. 87, 99 (1989)
7 (Scalia, J., concurring). Of course, the committee report—not being the legislation itself—
8 never considers by what criteria the officials from the two locations would determine
9 whether they were dealing with the same voter. This concern is obviated by the textual
10 provisions in subsection (d). Subsection (d) aims to prevent local election officials from
11 having standardless discretion in determining whether they are dealing with the same voter
12 before removing her from the voter rolls. It thus avoids the possibility of either honest
13 mistakes by such officials or the abuse of their discretion. The Court thus adopts the
14 Seventh Circuit’s interpretation of the requirements of the NVRA.

15 As for what constitutes appropriate confirmation from the voter that she has moved
16 jurisdictions, both the NVRA and the Seventh Circuit in interpreting it make clear that the
17 confirmation must unequivocally come *from the voter*. *Id.*; *Sullivan*, 5 F.4th at 724. In
18 *Sullivan*, written notice from another state that an individual had registered there was
19 insufficient confirmation from the voter. 5 F.4th at 720. Here, a county recorder’s
20 confirmation with *another county recorder* is similarly insufficient to constitute
21 confirmation *from the registrant* under the NVRA. The fact that Arizona’s statutory
22 election scheme generally requires state election law to comply with the NVRA does not
23 ameliorate specific provisions of the law that violate it. A.R.S. § 16-168(J) (stating that
24 any provisions in Arizona law regarding the removal of voters from the registration
25 database must be “consistent with the national voter registration act of 1993 and the help
26 America vote act of 2002”).

27 The correct interpretation of the NVRA is in direct conflict with the requirements
28 of the new Cancellation Provisions of SB 1260. Congress has the power in appropriate

1 circumstances to preempt state law via the Supremacy Clause. U.S. Const. Art. VI, cl. 2.
2 Generally, courts should not assume that federal acts preempt state law “unless that [is] the
3 clear and manifest purpose of Congress.” *Cipollone v. Liggett Grp., Inc.*, 505 U.S. 504,
4 516 (1992). However, “the assumption that Congress is reluctant to pre-empt does not
5 hold when Congress acts under” the Elections Clause, “which empowers Congress to
6 ‘make or alter’ state election regulations.” U.S. Const. Art. I, § 4, cl. 1; *Ariz. v. Inter Tribal*
7 *Council of Ariz., Inc.*, 570 U.S. 1, 14 (2013). Accordingly, because the Cancellation
8 Provisions conflict with the NVRA, they are likely preempted.⁷ As such, the Plaintiffs are
9 likely to succeed on the merits.

10 C. Removal Provisions

11 Lastly, the Court will consider whether the Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the
12 merits on their claim that the Removal Provisions violate the Due Process Clause. There
13 is an important distinction between the Cancellation Provisions and the Removal
14 Provisions. The Cancellation Provisions govern the cancellation of a person’s registration
15 to vote. Once a person’s registration is cancelled, that voter loses her authorization to vote
16 and cannot vote. The Removal Provisions, however, do not pertain to the cancellation of
17 a voter’s registration. Rather, as their provisions plainly demonstrate, they relate to a
18 voter’s removal from the Active Early Voting List (“AEVL”). Removal from the AEVL
19 means that a voter will not receive a ballot by mail prior to the election. But it does not
20 cancel the voter’s registration. It thus does not prevent the voter from voting at her polling
21 place on Election Day if she did not receive a mail-in ballot.

22 ⁷ For all the above reasons, the Court also does not find persuasive the arguments that
23 Plaintiffs do not have Article III standing to challenge the provision. First, any argument
24 that there is no injury in fact because the provision merely codifies existing procedures
25 fails because of the facial differences between the statute and the underlying procedures,
26 as well as the conflict between the statute and the NVRA. This apparent conflict establishes
27 the risk that Plaintiffs will need to divert resources to assist in canceling former voter
28 registrations “because failing to do so would risk the voter’s registration being cancelled .
29 . . without notice.” (Doc. 31 at 1); *Common Cause Indiana*, 937 F.3d at 951 (finding
adequate injury in fact when new law would cause Plaintiffs “to expend . . . limited
financial resources on rolling back the effects of the bill”).

1 The Defendants indicated to the Court that the Removal Provisions, like the
2 Cancellation Provisions, were designed to remove the voter from only the AEVL of the
3 county where voting officials suppose she previously resided, even though the statute does
4 not explicitly say as much. (Doc. 70 at 3, 13; Doc. 73 at 5–6; Doc. 85 at 13.) This Court,
5 in applying its analysis, accepts this interpretation as binding. As with the Cancellation
6 Provisions, however, there is no legally binding mechanism that guides county recorders’
7 discretion when they must determine whether a voter is registered in another county before
8 removing her from the AEVL. In the absence of any binding mechanism for Defendants’
9 determination, the statute provides no clear guidance as to which AEVL enrollment should
10 be cancelled.

11 Because the Court has already found that Plaintiff is likely to succeed on the merits
12 of their claim that the Cancellation Provisions are preempted by the NVRA, it did not
13 consider whether the Cancellation Provisions also likely violated the Due Process Clause.
14 But that is the singular argument that Plaintiff advances as to the Removal Provisions.
15 Because, at least in a facial challenge, the Removal Provisions do not impose a sufficiently
16 severe burden on all voters and leave alternate means for a voter to exercise her
17 fundamental voting rights, the Court does not find (at this point) that Plaintiffs are likely
18 to succeed on the merits of a facial due process challenge to the Removal Provisions.⁸ It,
19 therefore, does not grant a preliminary injunction on this claim.

20 The Court does not find a facial due process challenge likely to succeed for the
21 following reasons:

22 ⁸ Although it is not completely clear that Plaintiffs bring their due process claim as a facial
23 challenge, where a claim has characteristics of both kinds of challenges, the Supreme Court
24 has held that the implications of plaintiffs’ claims are “[t]he important point.” *John Doe*
25 *No. 1 v. Reed*, 561 U.S. 186, 194 (2010). For example, in *John Doe No. 1 v. Reed*, the
26 plaintiffs requested an injunction of a state election law that would apply to the public at
27 large. *Id.* at 194. There, the Court held that plaintiffs had to “satisfy our standards for a
28 facial challenge” to the extent that the injunction would “reach beyond the[ir] particular
circumstances,” even though the claim “obviously ha[d] characteristics of both” facial and
as-applied challenges. *Id.* Accordingly, this Court treats Plaintiffs’ claims as a facial
challenge to the Removal Provisions to the extent that they request injunctive relief that
would apply to all voters in the state. Plaintiffs nevertheless have standing to challenge the
Removal Provisions because they will need to divert resources to combat the effects of the
law and their members could be at risk of having their AEVL registration removed without
notice.

1 The Ninth Circuit has held that the *Anderson-Burdick* framework is the proper test
2 to apply to a procedural due process challenge against an election law. *Ariz. Democratic*
3 *Party v. Hobbs*, 18 F.4th 1179, 1195 (9th Cir. 2021). Under the *Anderson-Burdick*
4 framework, the Court must “weigh ‘the character and magnitude of the asserted injury to
5 the rights protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments’ . . . against ‘the precise
6 interests put forward by the State as justifications for the burden imposed by its rule.” *Id.*
7 at 1187 (quoting *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 789 (1983)). “[A] State’s
8 important regulatory interests generally suffice to justify non-severe burdens on voting
9 rights.” *Id.* at 1195.

10 The first step in evaluating a law under the *Anderson-Burdick* framework is
11 considering the burden placed on Plaintiffs’ rights. “The severity of the burden the election
12 law imposes on the plaintiff’s rights dictates the level of scrutiny applied by the court.”
13 *Ariz. Libertarian Party v. Reagan*, 798 F.3d 723, 729 (9th Cir. 2015). Here, the burden
14 that the Removal Provisions impose on Plaintiffs’ rights is two-fold: first, a voter may be
15 wrongfully removed from the AEVL; second, the statute does not require the county
16 recorders to notify voters of their removal from the AEVL, whether correct or not.

17 As it pertains to the potential incorrect removal from an AEVL list, and the ability
18 to vote by mail, the Supreme Court has explained that the fundamental right to vote does
19 not extend to a “claimed right to receive absentee ballots.” *McDonald v. Bd. Of Election*
20 *Comm’rs of Chicago*, 394 U.S. 802, 807 (1969). At least one circuit court has held that the
21 same principle applies to the right to vote by mail, emphasizing that “unless a state’s actions
22 make it harder to cast a ballot at all, the right to vote is not at stake.” *Tully v. Okeson*, 977
23 F.3d 608, 611 (7th Cir. 2020).

24 The more precise issue presented, here, however, is once a state has established the
25 ability to vote by mail, is it a violation of the Due Process Clause to cancel a voter’s access
26 to the mail-in ballot procedure without notice? The Ninth Circuit does not appear to have
27 addressed the question squarely. Two recent Ninth Circuit cases and a District of Arizona
28 case address similar burdens associated with mail-in ballots. The first case is *Arizona*

1 *Democratic Party v. Hobbs*, which addressed Arizona’s Election Day deadline for
2 correcting a missing signature on a mail-in ballot. 18 F.4th at 1183. In that case, the Court
3 held that although Plaintiffs risked disenfranchisement if they did not properly cure invalid
4 mail-in ballot signatures by Election Day, “[t]he relevant burden for constitutional
5 purposes is the small burden of signing the affidavit or, if the voter fails to sign, of
6 correcting the missing signature by election day.” *Id.* at 1189.

7 The second Ninth Circuit case is *Short v. Brown*, which addressed a California
8 structure that automatically sent mail-in ballots to voters in some counties, while requiring
9 that voters in other counties affirmatively request a mail-in ballot. 893 F.3d 671, 677 (9th
10 Cir. 2018). In that case, the Court also found that the burden on the Plaintiffs was slight
11 because “[e]ven assuming that a state could convert the status quo into a burden by
12 facilitating the process for some but not all, the burden in this case is . . . certainly not
13 ‘severe’ enough to trigger strict scrutiny.” *Id.* at 678.

14 Finally, in *Mi Familia Vota v. Hobbs*, this Court previously considered an Arizona
15 law that required the removal of an individual from the AEVL if the voter failed to vote
16 using an early ballot in all elections for two election cycles. -- F. Supp. 3d --, 2022 WL
17 2290559, at *5 (D. Ariz. 2022). Notably, under the law at issue, the county recorder was
18 required to give notice to the voter that she was being removed from the AEVL. *Id.* The
19 Court found the Plaintiffs did not show a “moderate or severe burden on the right to vote”
20 because the law “at most affects (but does not eliminate) the ability of Arizona residents to
21 use an alternative voting method—voting by mail—that is not constitutionally required.”
22 *Id.* at *20. The Court emphasized that any individuals who were removed from the list
23 may “re-register for the [Permanent Early Voting List] PEVL and/or vote in person.” *Id.*

24 When the facts of this case are compared to those of *Arizona Democratic Party*, the
25 ultimate risk of disenfranchisement here is actually lower because in *Arizona Democratic*
26 *Party*, the voter would not have been aware that her ballot was invalidated until after the
27 election certification deadline. In this case, however, a voter would presumably be aware
28 that she did not receive a ballot prior to Election Day and, even if she did not have that

1 realization until Election Day itself, could still exercise her right to vote at her local precinct
2 consistent with *Mi Familia Vota*.

3 The burden facing voters in this case, is very similar to the burden of those who did
4 not have mail-in voting status in *Short*. In *Short* however, those who did not have vote-by-
5 mail status were presumably aware of that fact. Even if they were not aware that mail-in
6 status was a possibility, they still knew in advance that they needed to vote at their polling
7 place. If they were aware, they knew that if they did not wish to vote at their polling place
8 on the date of the election, they would have to register sufficiently in advance to receive
9 mail-in status. The difference here, is that a voter whose status on the AEVL was
10 wrongfully removed would only realize there was a problem when she did not receive her
11 mail-in ballot prior to Election Day. A voter may have this realization in enough time prior
12 to the election to renew her mail voting status, or she may have to go to the polls on election
13 day to vote, prior to renewing her status, again consistent with *Mi Familia Vota*. In either
14 case, however, according to *Short*, the act and the necessity of having to initiate or re-
15 initiate status on the AEVL is not a burden that rises to constitutional dimension as a facial
16 challenge.

17 The availability of alternate means of voting weighs against a finding that the
18 Removal Provisions severely burden the right to vote. *Daunt v. Benson*, 999 F.3d 299, 311
19 (6th Cir. 2021) (holding that an election law imposes a severe burden if it leaves “few
20 alternate means of access to the ballot”). As this Court noted in *Mi Familia Vota*, Arizona’s
21 AEVL is an “alternative voting method” that “remains substantially more ‘generous’ than
22 the voting practices of more than half of its sister states.” *Id.* at 21. Thus, even if an
23 individual is removed from the AEVL in her current county without notification, the
24 removal does not impact her registration or her ability to vote in the county where she is
25 lawfully registered. The Court recognizes that in the realm of voter circumstances there
26 may be individual or even systematic circumstances where the cancellation of the AEVL
27 registration combined with the absence of notice may result in a voter’s loss of her
28 franchise right without notice. If there might be such systematic or individual instances,

1 however, the Plaintiffs have not sufficiently advanced those possibilities here.

2 The second step of the *Anderson-Burdick* test is determining whether the asserted
3 burden is justified by the interests of the State. *Ariz. Democratic Party*, 18 F.4th at 1187.
4 The Court must consider “the precise interests put forward by the State as justifications for
5 the burden imposed by its rule” to ensure that they, in fact, justify the rule. *Id.* at 1190.
6 When the burden is not significant, the law “trigger[s] less exacting review, and a State’s
7 ‘important regulatory interests’ will usually be enough to justify ‘reasonable,
8 nondiscriminatory restrictions.’” *Ariz. Democratic Party*, 18 F.4th at 1187. In this case,
9 the state asserts an interest in “preventing voters from having multiple, voteable early
10 ballots mailed automatically.” (Doc. 70 at 21.) Deterring and detecting election fraud is
11 undoubtedly an important state interest. *Crawford v. Marion Cnty. Election Bd.*, 553 U.S.
12 181, 191 (2008). This interest is reasonably related to the cancellation of an individual’s
13 duplicate registration for the AEVL. It is reasonable to conclude that preventing an
14 individual from automatically receiving a ballot by mail if she is registered in two different
15 counties assists the state in preventing and deterring election fraud. Because the Removal
16 Provision is justified by the state’s important interest in maintaining a fair election, it
17 satisfies the constitutional due process requirements under the *Anderson-Burdick* test. As
18 such, the Plaintiffs are not likely to succeed on their claim that the Removal Provision
19 violates procedural due process.

20 **III. Irreparable Harm**

21 Next, the Court must examine whether Plaintiffs are likely to suffer irreparable harm
22 in the absence of preliminary relief. *Am. Trucking Ass’ns v. City of Los Angeles*, 559 F.3d
23 1046, 1052 (9th Cir. 2009). “Irreparable harm is one that cannot be redressed by a legal or
24 equitable remedy following trial.” *Optinrealbig.com LLC v. Ironport Sys.*, 323 F. Supp.
25 2d 1037, 1051 (N.D. Cal. 2004). Additionally, “[h]arm that is ‘merely speculative’ will
26 not support injunctive relief.” *Am. Trucking Ass’ns*, 559 F.3d at 1057. Plaintiffs have
27 demonstrated a likelihood of irreparable harm on their challenges to the Felony and
28 Cancellation Provisions but not with respect to the Removal Provisions.

1
2 Although the Attorney General’s office alleges that they will not prosecute
3 Plaintiffs’ regular activities, it is not clear that the Attorney General’s promise can last
4 longer than the few months remaining in his service. Thus, the vagueness of the Felony
5 Provision creates a state of uncertainty and self-censorship for Plaintiffs’ lawful activities.
6 This is a sufficient irreparable harm because the loss of constitutional rights like due
7 process “for even minimal periods of time, unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury.”
8 *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976).

9 Plaintiffs have also demonstrated that they are likely to suffer irreparable harm in
10 the absence of an injunction against the Cancellation Provisions to the extent that Plaintiffs
11 assert that they must divert resources to combat the negative effects of the law. This is the
12 precise injury that the Court acknowledged constituted irreparable harm in *Common Cause*
13 *Indiana*, 327 F. Supp. 3d 1139, 1154 (S.D. Ind. 2018) (“Harm has already been imposed
14 on Common Cause by impacting its ability to fulfill its mission and by diverting its limited
15 resources.”). Additionally, Defendants allege that potential voter disenfranchisement is
16 entirely speculative and unlikely, or in the alternative, that Plaintiffs’ members will suffer
17 the same harm even if the Court enjoins the Cancellation Provisions because “SB 1260
18 largely codifies procedures required to implement the voter registration database as
19 mandated by Arizona law.” (Doc. 70 at 21.) As addressed above, however, the underlying
20 procedures and the text of SB 1260 are not identical. To the extent that SB 1260 grants
21 county recorders even broader authority to cancel voter registrations without the voter’s
22 written confirmation, it puts the Plaintiffs’ members at risk of disenfranchisement. “The
23 denial of the opportunity to cast a vote that a person may otherwise be entitled to cast—
24 even once—is an irreparable harm.” *Jones v. Governor of Florida*, 950 F.3d 795, 828 (11th
25 Cir. 2020). Thus, the likelihood of irreparable harm factor tips in Plaintiffs’ favor on the
26 Cancellation Provisions.

27 However, as outlined above, the Removal Provisions do not risk disenfranchisement
28 to the same degree as the Cancellation Provisions. Because, even if Plaintiffs’ AEVL

1 registrations are wrongfully cancelled, they have alternative means of exercising their right
2 to vote. The likelihood of irreparable harm is therefore lower as to the Removal Provisions.

3 **IV. Balance of the Equities and Public Interest**

4 To receive a preliminary injunction, “movants must show that the balance of
5 equities tips in their favor” and “that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Winter*, 555
6 U.S. at 24; *see also Miracle v. Hobbs*, 427 F. Supp. 3d 1150, 1164 (D. Ariz. 2019), *aff’d*,
7 808 F. App’x 470 (9th Cir. 2020) (noting that the court considers these inquiries in tandem).
8 On the one hand, “[t]here is no doubt that the right to vote is fundamental.” *Sw. Voter*
9 *Registration Educ. Project v. Shelley*, 344 F.3d 914, 918 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting *Reynolds*
10 *v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 555, 585 (1964)). On the other, “a State indisputably has a
11 compelling interest in preserving the integrity of its election process.” *Eu v. San Francisco*
12 *County Democratic Central Comm.*, 489 U.S. 214, 231 (1989). And under *Purcell v.*
13 *Gonzalez*, courts considering motions for preliminary injunctions that challenge state
14 election laws are required to weigh “considerations specific to election cases” like the
15 disenfranchising effect of orders that disrupt the status quo “just weeks before an election.”
16 549 U.S. 1, 4 (2006).

17 Each of the parties invokes *Purcell* to suggest that the equities tip in their favor.
18 Notably, however, Defendants have not suggested that enjoining the Felony Provision
19 would prevent the State from administering existing election procedures. And the Ninth
20 Circuit has held that where “the operation of a statute that would impose felony sanctions
21 on third parties for previously legal action in connection with elections when . . . the statute
22 has no impact on the election process itself,” a court “preserv[es] the status quo” by issuing
23 an injunction. *Feldman v. Ariz. Sec’y of State’s Off.*, 843 F.3d 366, 370 (9th Cir. 2016).
24 Thus, *Purcell* tips in Plaintiff’s favor.

25 The equitable considerations implicated by the Cancellation and Removal
26 Provisions also tip in Plaintiffs’ favor. Defendants assert that the Cancellation and
27 Removal Provisions merely codify existing procedures, so enjoining them would “call into
28 question decades old laws and procedures that cancel duplicate voter registrations.” (Doc.

1 70 at 23.) However, if the State’s decades old laws and procedures are preempted, calling
2 them into question does not cut against the public interest. “[T]he right to vote is sacrosanct
3 and preservative of all other rights,” so it is clearly in the public interest that Arizona’s
4 election procedures comply with the NVRA and constitutional due process. *Ariz.*
5 *Democratic Party v. Ariz. Republican Party*, No. CV-16-03752-PHX-JJT, 2016 WL
6 8669978, at *13 (D. Ariz. Nov. 4, 2016). And where “a case concerns a statewide election”
7 and “threatens to interfere with [the] ability to vote . . . the Ninth Circuit has made clear
8 this implicates the public interest in a particularly acute way.” *Shelley*, 344 F.3d at 919;
9 *Short v. Brown*, No. 218CV00421TLNKJN, 2018 WL 1941762, at *6 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 25,
10 2018), *aff’d*, 893 F.3d 671 (9th Cir. 2018). The equities and the public interest tip in
11 Plaintiffs’ favor.

12 CONCLUSION

13 Accordingly,

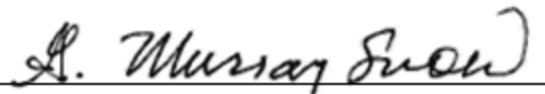
14 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary
15 Injunction (Doc. 31) is **GRANTED** in part and **DENIED** in part.

16 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary Injunction
17 (Doc. 31) with respect to A.R.S. § 16-1016(12) (Felony Provision) is **GRANTED** and the
18 Court preliminarily enjoins the law’s operation.

19 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary Injunction
20 (Doc. 31) with respect to A.R.S. § 16-165(A)(10) and § 16-165(B) is **GRANTED** and the
21 Court preliminarily enjoins the law’s operation.

22 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary Injunction
23 with respect to A.R.S. § 16-544(Q)–(R) is **DENIED**.

24 Dated this 26th day of September, 2022.

25 
26 _____
27 G. Murray Snow
28 Chief United States District Judge