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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

SCOTT NAGO, in his official capacity
as Chief Elections Officer for the State
of Hawaii,

Defendant.

No. 1:25-cv-00522-LEK-RT

**MOTION OF COMMON
CAUSE, NEIL ABERCROMBIE,
AND KATHERINE HAMMES
TO INTERVENE AS
DEFENDANTS;
MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT
OF MOTION; CERTIFICATE
OF COMPLIANCE WITH
WORD LIMITATIONS;
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

Date/Time of Hearing: TBD

Judge: Hon. Leslie E. Kobayashi

Trial Date: TBD

Related: n/a

**MOTION OF COMMON CAUSE, NEIL ABERCROMBIE, AND
KATHERINE HAMMES TO INTERVENE AS DEFENDANTS**

Common Cause, Neil Abercrombie, and Katherine Hammes (collectively, “Proposed Intervenors”) respectfully move to intervene as Defendants pursuant to Rule 24(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or, in the alternative, pursuant to Rule 24(b), and set forth the legal argument necessary to support their motion below. *See* LR7-2(a). This Motion is made following communication with counsel for the United States pursuant to LR7.8, which took place on December 16–17, 2026. The United States has expressed no position regarding this Motion to Intervene.

Proposed Intervenors append to this motion, as Exhibit 1, a proposed motion to dismiss by way of a response to the United States’ complaint, while reserving the right to supplement their response to the complaint within the time allowed for response by Rule 12 if intervention is granted. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(c).

Proposed Intervenors further attach the following exhibits for the Court’s consideration: the declaration of Camron Hurt (attached as Exhibit 2); the declaration of Neil Abercrombie (attached as Exhibit 3); the declaration of Katherine Hammes (attached as Exhibit 4); a memorandum of understanding created by the U.S. Department of Justice (attached as Exhibit 5); and a hearing transcript and an order from *United States v. Weber*, No. 25-cv-09149 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 4, 2025) (attached as Exhibits 6 and 7, respectively).

Dated: Honolulu, Hawai‘i, January 14, 2025.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Emily M. Hills

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IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
BACKGROUND	3
I. DOJ’s Efforts to Obtain Private Voter Information from Hawai‘i	3
II. Proposed Intervenors.....	10
ARGUMENT	13
I. MOVANTS ARE ENTITLED TO INTERVENE AS A MATTER OF RIGHT.....	13
A. The Motion to Intervene Is Timely.....	13
B. Proposed Intervenors Have Concrete Interests in the Underlying Litigation.....	14
C. Officer Nago’s Interests Are Different from Those of Proposed Intervenors.	18
II. IN THE ALTERNATIVE, THE COURT SHOULD GRANT PERMISSIVE INTERVENTION	21
CONCLUSION	24

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

<i>Berger v. North Carolina State Conference of the NAACP</i> , 597 U.S. 179 (2022)	13, 20
<i>Brumfield v. Dodd</i> , 749 F.3d 339 (5th Cir. 2014).....	17
<i>California ex rel. Lockyer v. United States</i> , 450 F.3d 436, 442 (9th Cir. 2006).....	17
<i>Callahan v. Brookdale Senior Living Communities, Inc.</i> , 42 F.4th 1013 (9th Cir. 2022).....	22
<i>Ceja-Corona v. CVS Pharmacy, Inc.</i> , No. 12-cv-1868, 2014 WL 792132 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 26, 2014).....	23
<i>Citizens for Balanced Use v. Montana Wilderness Association</i> , 647 F.3d 893 (9th Cir. 2011).....	19, 21
<i>Civil Beat Law Center for the Public Interest, Inc. v. City & County of Honolulu</i> , 144 Haw. 466, 445 P.3d 47 (2019)	15
<i>Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Boockvar</i> , No. 4:20-cv-2078, 2020 WL 8262029 (M.D. Pa. Nov. 12, 2020).....	18
<i>Donaldson v. United States</i> , 400 U.S. 517 (1971)	14
<i>Grutter v. Bollinger</i> , 188 F.3d 394 (6th Cir. 1999).....	17
<i>Issa v. Newsom</i> , No. 20-cv-1044, 2020 WL 3074351 (E.D. Cal. June 10, 2020)	14
<i>Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Illinois State Board of Elections</i> , No. 24-C-1867, 2024 WL 3454706 (N.D. Ill. July 18, 2024).....	20
<i>Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Pennsylvania</i> , No. 1:20-cv-708 (M.D. Pa. Nov. 19, 2020)	23

<i>Kalbers v. U.S. Department of Justice</i> , 22 F.4th 816 (9th Cir. 2021).....	13, 14, 15
<i>Kobach v U.S. Election Assistance Commission</i> , No. 13-cv-04095, 2013 WL 6511874 (D. Kan. Dec. 12, 2013)	18, 20
<i>Pennsylvania Fair Elections v. Pennsylvania Department of State</i> , 337 A.3d 598 (Pa. Commw. Ct. 2025).....	9
<i>Public Interest Legal Foundation, Inc. v. Winfrey</i> , 463 F. Supp. 3d 795 (E.D. Mich. 2020)	18
<i>Republican National Committee v. Aguilar</i> , No. 24-cv-518, 2024 WL 3409860 (D. Nev. July 12, 2024)	23, 24
<i>Texas v. United States</i> , 798 F.3d 1108 (D.C. Cir. 2015)	18
<i>Tirrell v. Edelblut</i> , No. 24-cv-251, 2025 WL 1939965 (D.N.H. July 15, 2025)	23
<i>T-Mobile Northeast LLC v. Town of Barnstable</i> , 969 F.3d 33 (1st Cir. 2020)	19
<i>Trbovich v. United Mine Workers of America</i> , 404 U.S. 528 (1972)	19
<i>United States v. Aerojet General Corp.</i> , 606 F.3d 1142 (9th Cir. 2010).....	14
<i>United States v. City of Los Angeles</i> , 288 F.3d 391 (9th Cir. 2002).....	13
<i>Western Watersheds Project v. Haaland</i> , 22 F.4th 828 (9th Cir. 2022).....	14
<i>Wilderness Society v. U.S. Forest Service</i> , 630 F.3d 1173 (9th Cir. 2011).....	13
<i>Yniguez v. Arizona</i> , 939 F.2d 727 (9th Cir. 1991).....	14

Statutes

5 U.S.C. § 552a	15
52 U.S.C. § 20703	17, 21

Other Authorities

Alexandra Berzon & Nick Corasaniti, <i>Trump Empowers Election Deniers, Still Fixated on 2020 Grievances</i> , N.Y. TIMES, Oct. 22, 2025, https://www.nytimes.com/2025/10/22/us/politics/trump-election-deniers-voting-security.html	8
Carter Walker, <i>Efforts to Challenge Pennsylvania Voters' Mail Ballot Applications Fizzle</i> , SPOTLIGHT PA, Nov. 8, 2024, https://www.spotlightpa.org/news/2024/11/mail-ballot-application-challenges-pennsylvania-fair-elections/	9
Devlin Barrett & Nick Corasaniti, <i>Trump Administration Quietly Seeks to Build National Voter Roll</i> , N.Y. Times, (Sept. 9, 2025), https://www.nytimes.com/2025/09/09/us/politics/trump-voter-registration-data.html	5, 7
Emily Bazelon & Rachel Poser, <i>The Unraveling of the Justice Department</i> , N.Y. TIMES MAG. (Nov. 16, 2025), https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2025/11/16/magazine/trump-justice-department-staff-attorneys.html	8
Jude Joffe-Block & Miles Parks, <i>The Trump Administration Is Building a National Citizenship Data System</i> , NPR, June 29, 2025, https://www.npr.org/2025/06/29/nx-s1-5409608/citizenship-trump-privacy-voting-database	8
Kaylie Martinez-Ochoa, Eileen O'Connor, & Patrick Berry, <i>Tracker of Justice Department Requests for Voter Information</i> , Brennan Center for Justice (updated Dec. 19, 2025), https://perma.cc/A4A4-737Z	3
Matt Cohen, <i>DHS Said to Brief Cleta Mitchell's Group on Citizenship Checks for Voting</i> , DEMOCRACY DOCKET, June 12, 2025,	

https://www.democracydocket.com/news-alerts/dhs-said-to-brief-cleta-mitchells-anti-voting-group-on-checking-citizenship-for-voters/	8
Press Release, <i>U.S. Department of Justice, Justice Department Sues Arizona and Connecticut for Failure to Produce Voter Rolls</i> (Jan. 6, 2026), https://perma.cc/6QP2-8ZXC	6
Press Release, <i>U.S. Department of Justice, Justice Department Sues Four Additional States and One Locality for Failure to Comply with Federal Elections Laws</i> (Dec. 12, 2025), https://perma.cc/TQ5T-FB2A	6
Press Release, <i>U.S. Department of Justice, Justice Department Sues Four States for Failure to Produce Voter Rolls</i> (Dec. 18, 2025), https://perma.cc/HHJ7-JWQQ	6
Press Release, <i>U.S. Department of Justice, Justice Department Sues Oregon and Maine for Failure to Provide Voter Registration Rolls</i> (Sept. 16, 2025), https://perma.cc/M69P-YCVC	6
Press Release, <i>U.S. Department of Justice, Justice Department Sues Six Additional States for Failure to Provide Voter Registration Rolls</i> (Dec. 2, 2025), https://perma.cc/F5MD-NWHD	6
Press Release, <i>U.S. Department of Justice, Justice Department Sues Six States for Failure to Provide Voter Registration Rolls</i> (Sept. 25, 2025), https://perma.cc/7J99-WGBA	6
Sarah Lynch, <i>US Justice Dept Considers Handing over Voter Roll Data for Criminal Probes, Documents Show</i> , REUTERS, Sept. 9, 2025	7

Rules

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24	2, 3, 13, 22, 24
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INTRODUCTION

The United States seeks to force Hawai‘i to turn over voters’ sensitive personal information and data. It has been widely reported that the United States will use this data to build an unauthorized national voter database and to target voters for potential removal from state voter rolls and disenfranchisement. *See infra* at 6–7. Those efforts are being driven by self-styled “election-integrity” advocates who have previously used ill-conceived database-matching and database-analysis methods to mass-challenge voters and deny the results of elections, and who now serve in or advise the present Administration. *See infra* at 7–8. And the United States’ own representations to states tend to confirm those suspicions about federal overreach here. *See infra* at 9.

Proposed Intervenor is Common Cause, a nonpartisan, good-government organization dedicated to grassroots voter engagement both nationally and specifically in Hawai‘i, whose members and whose own work are at risk by the relief sought by the United States in this case, as well as Neil Abercrombie and Katherine Hammes, Hawai‘i voters whose personal, private data is at risk in this litigation. Proposed Intervenor has a strong interest in preventing disclosure of the most sensitive aspects of Hawai‘i’s non-public voter data. Common Cause has an interest in protecting the voting and privacy rights of its members and all Hawai‘i voters. The relief the federal government seeks risks discouraging Hawai‘i residents from

registering to vote, undermining its work. And the privacy and voting-rights interests of Common Cause’s members and of the individual voter intervenors are also directly at stake. Proposed Intervenors and Common Cause members include people who are uniquely vulnerable to being wrongly removed from the voter rolls based on imperfect data matching systems, including naturalized citizens (who may have indicated they were not a citizen on a government form prior to naturalization); voters with felony convictions (who may have been previously ineligible to vote before having their rights restored); and voters who have moved within Hawai‘i or left the state and then returned to Hawai‘i (but might be deemed “duplicate” voters or “out-of-state” voters due to a shoddy matching system).

Proposed Intervenors are entitled to intervene as of right under Rule 24 as this motion is timely, their rights and interests are at stake, and those rights and interests are not adequately represented by the existing Defendant, who, unlike Proposed Intervenors, is a state actor subject to broader public policy and political considerations outside of the legal issues presented in this case. Their unique interests, perspective, and motivation to interrogate the purpose of the United States’ sweeping request for non-public voter data in this case will ensure the full development of the record and aid the Court in its resolution of this case. Indeed, in similar cases brought over other states’ refusal to turn over sensitive voter information, similar organizations and individuals have been granted intervention.

See Minute Order, *United States v. Amore*, No. 1:25-cv-00639-MSM-PAS (D.R.I. Jan. 6, 2026); Order, *United States v. Galvin*, 1:25-CV-13816 (D. Mass Jan. 6, 2026), Dkt. No. 30; Order, *United States v. Simon*, No. 25-cv-3761 (D. Minn. Jan. 6, 2026), Dkt. No. 90; Minute Order, *United States v. Oliver*, No. 25-cv-01193 (D.N.M. Dec. 19, 2025), Dkt. No. 25; Minute Order, *United States v. Weber*, No. 25-cv-09149, (C.D. Cal. Nov. 19, 2025), Dkt. No. 70. This Court should grant intervention as of right pursuant to Rule 24(a), or in the alternative permissive intervention pursuant to Rule 24(b).

BACKGROUND

I. DOJ’s Efforts to Obtain Private Voter Information from Hawai‘i

Beginning in May 2025, Plaintiff United States, through its Department of Justice (“DOJ”), began sending letters to election officials in at least forty states, making escalating demands for the production of statewide voter registration databases, with plans to gather data from all fifty states. *See* Kaylie Martinez-Ochoa, Eileen O’Connor, & Patrick Berry, Tracker of Justice Department Requests for Voter Information, Brennan Ctr. for Just. (updated Dec. 19, 2025), <https://perma.cc/A4A4-737Z>.

On September 8, 2025, DOJ sent such a letter to Hawai‘i Chief Elections Officer Scott T. Nago (“the Officer”), demanding an electronic copy of Hawai‘i’s entire statewide voter registration database. *See* Compl. ¶¶ 19–21; Ex. 1 to U.S. Mot.

to Compel, Letter from Harmeet K. Dhillon to Scott T. Nago at 2–4 (Sept. 22, 2025), Dkt. No. 5-2 (“DOJ Ltr.”). DOJ specified that it was seeking an unredacted electronic copy of the statewide voter registration list that “contain[s] *all fields*,” including “full name, date of birth, residential address, his or her state driver’s license number or the last four digits of the registrant’s social security number.” Compl. ¶ 20; DOJ Ltr. at 2-3. DOJ cited the National Voter Registration Act (“NVRA”), Help America Vote Act (“HAVA”), and Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (“CRA”) for authority for its records request, and stated that “[t]he purpose of this request is to ascertain Hawaii’s compliance with the list maintenance requirements of the NVRA and HAVA,” but did not elaborate further in this regard or refer to any compliance deficiencies by Hawai‘i with respect to those statutes’ voter list maintenance requirements. Compl. ¶¶ 19–21; DOJ Ltr. 2-3. DOJ requested that this full and unredacted copy of Hawai‘i’s state voter registration list be provided within fourteen days. *Id.*

Officer Nago responded on September 22, 2025. *See* Compl. ¶ 22; Ex. 2 to U.S. Mot. to Compel, Letter from Scott T. Nago to Harmeet K. Dhillon at 6–8 (Sept. 22, 2025), Dkt. No. 5-2 (“HI SOS Ltr.”). In declining to transmit the requested information on the immediate basis DOJ demanded, the Officer addressed DOJ’s claimed sources of authority—the NVRA, HAVA, and the CRA—and why these did not authorize the demand for a full and unredacted copy of Hawai‘i’s state voter

registration list. *Id.* at 2. Relevant here, the Officer took the position that any demand under the CRA “must ‘contain a statement of the basis and the purpose therefor,’” and that DOJ had not explained “why the production of personal information about every registered Hawai‘i voter is necessary to achieve the stated purpose” of evaluating Hawai‘i’s compliance with list maintenance requirements in the NVRA and HAVA. HI SOS Ltr. at 7. The Officer also expressed concerns about whether DOJ’s request “complies with the Privacy Act’s requirements,” particularly in light of reporting indicating that “requests like the one received by Hawai‘i” were “part of an ‘effort to essentially establish a national voting database[.]’” *Id.* at 7–8 (quoting Devlin Barrett & Nick Corasaniti, *Trump Administration Quietly Seeks to Build National Voter Roll*, N.Y. Times, Sept. 9, 2025, <https://archive.is/CMnNA>). The Officer said that the Hawai‘i Office of Elections and Department of the Attorney General would continue to evaluate DOJ’s letter. *See id.* at 8.

On December 1, 2025, DOJ’s “new contact for the Voting Section” sent a follow-up email, indicating that he was “not aware of” the Officer’s September 22 letter and seeking a position on DOJ’s September 8 letter. Ex. 3 to U.S. Mot. to Compel, Email from Eric Neff to elections@hawaii.gov at 10 (Dec. 1, 2025), Dkt. No. 5-2 (“DOJ Email”). DOJ also attached a proposed memorandum of understanding for Hawai‘i’s consideration to address “potential concerns a state might rightfully raise regarding its citizens’ private data and identifying

information.” *Id.*; Compl. ¶ 25; *see also, e.g.*, Ex. 5, U.S. Dep’t of Just., Civ. Div., Confidential Mem. of Understanding (“MOU”).¹ One of Hawai‘i’s Deputy Solicitors General responded, attaching the Officer’s September 22 letter and clarifying that Hawai‘i’s basis for declining to produce the requested records was outlined in the September 22 letter. Ex. 3 to U.S. Mot. to Compel, Emails from Thomas J. Hughes to Eric Neff at 12 (Dec. 1, 2025), Dkt. No. 5-2 (“HI Emails”).

The United States responded by filing this lawsuit, which is one of at least twenty-four that DOJ has initiated recently to compel states and election officials to disclose sensitive voter data.² The United States concurrently filed a motion to

¹ In addition to incorporating the MOU by reference in its Complaint, Compl. ¶ 25, the United States has represented in court that it intended for a number of States to sign MOUs as to its requests for state voter files, Ex. 6, Hr’g Tr. at 72–73, 90, *United States v. Weber*, No. 25-cv-09149 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 4, 2025) (DOJ attorney discussing MOU), and a version of the MOU sent to other states has become publicly available. *See* MOU.

² *See* Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Just., *Justice Department Sues Arizona and Connecticut for Failure to Produce Voter Rolls* (Jan. 6, 2026), <https://perma.cc/6QP2-8ZXC>; Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Just., *Justice Department Sues Four States for Failure to Produce Voter Rolls* (Dec. 18, 2025), <https://perma.cc/HHJ7-JWQQ>; Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Just., *Justice Department Sues Four Additional States and One Locality for Failure to Comply with Federal Elections Laws* (Dec. 12, 2025), <https://perma.cc/TQ5T-FB2A>; Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Just., *Justice Department Sues Six Additional States for Failure to Provide Voter Registration Rolls* (Dec. 2, 2025), <https://perma.cc/F5MD-NWHD>; Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Just., *Justice Department Sues Six States for Failure to Provide Voter Registration Rolls* (Sept. 25, 2025), <https://perma.cc/7J99-WGBA>; Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Just., *Justice Department Sues Oregon and Maine for Failure to Provide Voter Registration Rolls* (Sept. 16, 2025), <https://perma.cc/M69P-YCVC>.

compel the production of records—namely, “an electronic copy of the Hawaii statewide Voter Registration List with all fields, including each registrant’s name, date of birth, address, and as required by HAVA, the last four digits of the registrant’s social security number, driver’s license/state identification number or the unique HAVA identifier.” U.S. Mot. to Compel, Dkt. No. 5 at 4.

DOJ’s request for private, sensitive voter data appears to be in connection with never-before-seen efforts by the United States to construct a national voter database, and to otherwise use untested forms of database matching to scrutinize voter rolls. According to reporting, DOJ employees “have been clear that they are interested in a central, federal database of voter information.” Devlin Barrett & Nick Corasaniti, *Trump Administration Quietly Seeks to Build National Voter Roll*, N.Y. Times, Sept. 9, 2025, <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/09/09/us/politics/trump-voter-registration-data.html>. DOJ is coordinating these efforts with the federal Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”), according to reported statements from DOJ and DHS. *Id.*³ A recent article extensively quoted a lawyer who recently left DOJ’s Civil Rights Division, describing the government’s aims in these lawsuits:

³ See also, e.g., Jonathan Shorman, *DOJ is Sharing State Voter Roll Lists with Homeland Security*, STATELINE, Sept. 12, 2025, <https://stateline.org/2025/09/12/doj-is-sharing-state-voter-roll-lists-with-homeland-security>; Sarah Lynch, *US Justice Dept Considers Handing over Voter Roll Data for Criminal Probes, Documents Show*, REUTERS, Sept. 9, 2025, <https://www.reuters.com/legal/government/us-justice-dept-considers-handing-over-voter-roll-data-criminal-probes-documents-2025-09-09>.

We were tasked with obtaining states' voter rolls, by suing them if necessary. Leadership said they had a DOGE person who could go through all the data and compare it to the Department of Homeland Security data and Social Security data. . . . I had never before told an opposing party, Hey, I want this information and I'm saying I want it for this reason, but I actually know it's going to be used for these other reasons. That was dishonest. It felt like a perversion of the role of the Civil Rights Division.

Emily Bazelon & Rachel Poser, *The Unraveling of the Justice Department*, N.Y.

TIMES MAG., Nov. 16, 2025, <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2025/11/16/magazine/trump-justice-department-staff-attorneys.html>.

According to additional reporting, these efforts are being conducted with the involvement of self-proclaimed “election integrity” advocates within and outside government who have previously sought to disenfranchise voters and overturn elections.⁴ Such actors have previously sought to compel states to engage in aggressive purges of registered voters and have abused voter data to mass challenge voters in other states. *See, e.g., PA Fair Elections v. Pa. Dep't of State*, 337 A.3d

⁴ *See* Alexandra Berzon & Nick Corasaniti, *Trump Empowers Election Deniers, Still Fixated on 2020 Grievances*, N.Y. TIMES, Oct. 22, 2025, <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/10/22/us/politics/trump-election-deniers-voting-security.html> (documenting “ascent” of election denier Honey); Matt Cohen, *DHS Said to Brief Cleta Mitchell's Group on Citizenship Checks for Voting*, DEMOCRACY DOCKET (June 12, 2025), <https://www.democracydocket.com/news-alerts/dhs-said-to-brief-cleta-mitchells-anti-voting-group-on-checking-citizenship-for-voters/>; Jude Joffe-Block & Miles Parks, *The Trump Administration Is Building a National Citizenship Data System*, NPR, June 29, 2025, <https://www.npr.org/2025/06/29/nx-s1-5409608/citizenship-trump-privacy-voting-database> (reporting that Mitchell had received a “full briefing” from federal officials).

598, 600 n.1 (Pa. Commw. Ct. 2025) (determining that complaint brought by group affiliated with current DHS official Heather Honey, challenging Pennsylvania’s list maintenance practices, was meritless).⁵

The Administration has also confirmed that it was sharing the requested information with DHS.⁶ And DOJ’s actions also indicate that it may target specific groups of voters in its use of the requested data. In its letters requesting private voter data from other states, DOJ has also requested information about how elections officials, among other things, identify and remove duplicate registrations and verify that registered voters are not ineligible to vote, such as due to a felony conviction, citizenship status, or having moved out of state.⁷ Many of these same voters are uniquely vulnerable to being wrongly removed from the voter rolls based on

⁵ See Carter Walker, *Efforts to Challenge Pennsylvania Voters’ Mail Ballot Applications Fizzle*, SPOTLIGHT PA, Nov. 8, 2024, <https://www.spotlightpa.org/news/2024/11/mail-ballot-application-challenges-pennsylvania-fair-elections/> (describing mass-challenges and noting connection to Honey and her organization “PA Fair Elections”).

⁶ Jonathan Shorman, *DOJ is Sharing State Voter Roll Lists with Homeland Security*, Stateline (Sept. 12, 2025), <https://stateline.org/2025/09/12/doj-is-sharing-state-voter-roll-lists-with-homeland-security>.

⁷ See Letter from Maureen Riordan to Sec’y of State Al Schmidt (June 23, 2025), *United States v. Pennsylvania*, No. 25-cv-01481 (W.D. Pa. Oct. 9, 2025), Dkt. No. 37-1; Letter from Michael E. Gates to Sec’y of State Jocelyn Benson (July 21, 2025), *United States v. Benson*, No. 25-cv-01148 (W.D. Mich. Nov. 25, 2025), Dkt. No. 34-3; Letter from Michael E. Gates to Sec’y of State Tobias Read (July 16, 2025), *United States v. Oregon*, No. 25-cv-01666 (D. Or. Nov. 17, 2025), Dkt. No. 33-1; Letter from Michael E. Gates to Sec’y of State Shirley Weber (July 10, 2025), *United States v. Weber*, No. 25-cv-09149 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 7, 2025), Dkt. No. 37-2.

imperfect data matching systems, including naturalized citizens (who may have indicated they were not a citizen on a government form prior to naturalization); voters with felony convictions (who may have been previously recorded as ineligible to vote before having their rights restored); and voters who have moved within Hawai‘i or left the state and then returned to Hawai‘i (but might be deemed “duplicate” voters or “out-of-state” voters due to a shoddy matching system).

Notably, the United States’ own representations to states tend to confirm suspicions of federal overreach that could disenfranchise voters. Far from indicating a purpose of ensuring compliance with the NVRA and HAVA, the United States’ proposed MOU seeks to place authority to identify supposed ineligible voters in the hands of the federal government, and requires removal of supposedly ineligible voters within 45 days—directly contrary to those statutes’ text. *Compare* MOU at 2, 5, *with* 52 U.S.C. § 21085 (methods of complying with HAVA “left to the discretion of the State”), and, *e.g.*, 52 U.S.C. § 20507 (protecting voters from removal under certain circumstances).

II. Proposed Intervenors

Proposed Intervenor Common Cause is a nonpartisan organization committed to, *inter alia*, ensuring that all eligible Hawai‘i voters register to vote and exercise their right of suffrage at each election. *See* Ex. 2, Decl. of Hawai‘i Program Director for Common Cause Camron Hurt (“Hurt Decl.”) ¶¶ 3, 5–7, 9–10. Common Cause

expends significant resources conducting on-the-ground voter engagement and assistance efforts, including registering qualified individuals to vote, helping voters navigate the vote-by-mail process, encouraging voters to participate, and assisting voters when they experience problems in trying to vote. *See* Hurt Decl. ¶¶ 8–9, 12. The success of these efforts, especially with respect to voter registration, depend on voters’ trust that, when they provide personal information to the State as part of the registration process, that information will not be abused, their privacy will be respected, and their right to participate will be honored. *See* Hurt Decl. ¶¶ 9–11.

Common Cause also has more than 4,500 members in Hawai‘i. *See* Hurt Decl. ¶ 4. Those members include Hawai‘i voters whose personal data will be provided to the federal government if DOJ prevails in this lawsuit. *See* Hurt Decl. ¶ 6. Common Cause’s members in Hawai‘i include voters who are at particular risk of being caught up in the DOJ’s efforts to remove voters from voter rolls because, *e.g.*, they lack stable housing or traditional addresses. *See* Hurt Decl. ¶¶ 4, 6, 10–11.

Proposed Intervenor Neil Abercrombie is an eligible, registered Hawai‘i voter who formerly served as the seventh Governor of Hawai‘i. Ex. 3, Decl. of Neil Abercrombie (“Abercrombie Decl.”) ¶¶ 4–5. Governor Abercrombie has been a Hawai‘i resident for more than 60 years, and he regularly votes in local, state, and federal elections. *Id.* ¶¶ 2, 5. If the United States can compel production of the entire unredacted Hawai‘i voter file, Governor Abercrombie would be concerned about the

privacy of his and other voters' sensitive information, including because of the ability to use that data to retaliate against voters for political purposes. *Id.* ¶¶ 6–8.

Proposed Intervenor Katherine Hammes is also an eligible, registered Hawai'i voter. Ex. 4, Decl. of Katherine Hammes ("Hammes Decl.") ¶ 3. Ms. Hammes has been a Hawai'i resident since 1988, and she became a naturalized United States citizen in 1992. *Id.* ¶¶ 3–4. She registered to vote as soon as she became a citizen and has regularly voted in local, state, and federal elections since then. *Id.* ¶ 4. Voting is very important to Ms. Hammes, whose experiences being born in South Africa and being a woman taught her not to take access to the franchise for granted. *Id.* ¶ 5. Ms. Hammes has grave concerns about the federal government's efforts to gain access to voters' sensitive personal information, both because of her previous experience as a victim of identity theft and other unwanted disclosure of her personal records, and because she did not expect that choosing to exercise her right to vote would place her at risk of surveillance, reprisal, or other reckless uses of her sensitive personal data by the federal government. *Id.* ¶¶ 6–9. Moreover, as someone who lived in Hawai'i for several years before becoming naturalized, Ms. Hammes anticipates that the state may be in possession of records about her from the years when she was a non-citizen (including her first driver's license), and she does not want the state's sharing of her records to be misused or misunderstood by the federal government to wrongly indicate that she is ineligible to vote. *Id.* ¶ 10.

ARGUMENT

I. MOVANTS ARE ENTITLED TO INTERVENE AS A MATTER OF RIGHT.

Proposed Intervenorors are entitled to intervene as of right. Rule 24(a)(2) provides that courts “must permit anyone to intervene” who:

(1) on timely motion,

(2) claims an interest relating to the property or transaction that is the subject of the action, and is so situated that disposing of the action may as a practical matter impair or impede the movant’s ability to protect its interest,

(3) unless existing parties adequately represent that interest.

Berger v. N.C. State Conf. of the NAACP, 597 U.S. 179, 190 (2022) (quotation marks and alterations omitted); *see also Wilderness Soc’y v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 630 F.3d 1173, 1177 (9th Cir. 2011). Courts generally construe Rule 24(a) “broadly in favor of proposed intervenors.” *United States v. City of Los Angeles*, 288 F.3d 391, 397 (9th Cir. 2002). Because the Proposed Intervenorors easily meet Rule 24(a)’s requirements, Court should grant their intervention as a matter of right.

A. The Motion to Intervene Is Timely.

Courts consider three “primary factors” in evaluating timeliness: “(1) the stage of the proceeding at which an applicant seeks to intervene; (2) the prejudice to other parties; and (3) the reason for and length of the delay.” *Kalbers v. U.S. Dep’t of Just.*, 22 F.4th 816, 822 (9th Cir. 2021) (quotation marks and citation omitted).

As with the Rule 24(a) inquiry more generally, the Ninth Circuit interprets these factors “broadly in favor of intervention.” *W. Watersheds Project v. Haaland*, 22 F.4th 828, 835 (9th Cir. 2022).

This motion is timely. The United States filed this suit on December 11, 2025, Dkt. 1, and upon receiving notice of the suit, Proposed Intervenors promptly prepared this motion. *See Kalbers*, 22 F.4th at 825 (interval of “just a few weeks” “weigh[ed] in favor of timeliness”); *United States v. Aerojet Gen. Corp.*, 606 F.3d 1142, 1149 (9th Cir. 2010) (motion to intervene was timely where it was filed within four months of when applicants learned of proposed consent decree); *Issa v. Newsom*, No. 20-cv-1044, 2020 WL 3074351, at *2 (E.D. Cal. June 10, 2020) (finding motion timely where “no substantive proceedings ha[d] occurred”). Further, Officer Nago has not yet filed an answer or a motion to dismiss, meaning that the case is at its earliest stage and intervention will not unduly delay or prejudice existing parties.

B. Proposed Intervenors Have Concrete Interests in the Underlying Litigation.

Proposed Intervenors have a “sufficient”—*i.e.*, a “significantly protectable”—interest in the litigation. *Donaldson v. United States*, 400 U.S. 517, 531 (1971).⁸ To

⁸ This interest requirement is less stringent than the injury-in-fact requirement for purposes of establishing Article III standing. *See Yniguez v. Arizona*, 939 F.2d 727, 735 (9th Cir. 1991).

demonstrate a “significantly protectable interest” relating to the subject matter of the action, the intervenor must (1) assert “an interest that is protected under some law,” and (2) show that “there is a relationship between its legally protected interest and the plaintiff’s claims.” *Kalbers*, 22 F.4th at 827 (quotation marks and citation omitted). Here, Proposed Intervenors have multiple, independently sufficient interests that support intervention as of right.

First, Proposed Intervenors have a right to privacy in the sensitive data the United States seeks, *i.e.*, voters’ full name, date of birth, residential address, and driver’s license number or SSN⁴. DOJ Ltr. at 2. The Hawai‘i Constitution provides Hawai‘i residents with an informational right to privacy that protects against disclosure of their sensitive personal information. *See Civ. Beat L. Ctr. for the Pub. Int., Inc. v. City & Cnty. of Honolulu*, 144 Haw. 466, 480, 445 P.3d 47, 61 (2019). The data sought is also protected by federal law, which prohibits the creation of a national voter database of the type that the United States is reportedly assembling. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(7) (provision of the federal Privacy Act prohibiting the creation or maintenance of any database “describing how any individual exercises rights guaranteed by the First Amendment,” which necessarily includes exercising the right to vote). These privacy interests are significant and inure to Neil Abercrombie, Katherine Hammes, and to Common Cause’s members that are

registered Hawai‘i voters. Hurt Decl. ¶¶ 4, 6, 10–13; Abercrombie Decl. ¶¶ 5–10; Hammes Decl. ¶¶ 3–10.

Second, and based on the United States’ similar data requests to other States, the data sought is likely to be used to challenge the registration of certain Hawai‘i voters, including voters who are naturalized citizens. *See supra* 8–9. Katherine Hammes and some of Common Cause’s members fall within these categories. *See* Hammes Decl. ¶¶ 2–4; Hurt Decl. ¶¶ 4, 6, 10–11. Ms. Hammes and Common Cause’s members, especially those most likely to be targeted using the information DOJ seeks in this lawsuit, have a concrete interest in not being disenfranchised. *See* Hammes Decl. ¶¶ 2–4, 10; Hurt Decl. ¶¶ 6, 10–13.

Third, Common Cause has protectable interests at stake because its core organizational mission will be harmed if the relief sought is granted. Common Cause’s core civic participation and engagement activities will be harmed because voters will be chilled from registering and participating if they believe their sensitive personal data will be provided to the federal government and potentially misused as part of a national database. *See, e.g.*, Hurt Decl. ¶¶ 9–13. Mass challenges by election integrity activists now wielding the power of the federal government would force Common Cause to redirect resources to mitigating the attempted disenfranchisement of existing voters, away from core civic engagement. *Id.* ¶¶ 10–12.

The litigation may result in an order that directly affects these interests. To prevail here, intervenors “do not need to establish that their interests *will* be impaired. Rather, they must demonstrate only that the disposition of the action ‘may’ impair or impede their ability to protect their interests.” *Brumfield v. Dodd*, 749 F.3d 339, 344 (5th Cir. 2014) (internal citations omitted). “This burden is minimal.” *Grutter v. Bollinger*, 188 F.3d 394, 399 (6th Cir. 1999) (quotation marks and citation omitted). Once intervenors establish that they have a significant protectable interest, courts typically “have little difficulty concluding that the disposition” of the case “may, as a practical matter, affect [that interest].” *California ex rel. Lockyer v. United States*, 450 F.3d 436, 442 (9th Cir. 2006).

Here, the threat of impairment is significant. The United States proposes to summarily dispose of voters’ interests by obtaining an immediate order compelling the disclosure of private voter data, bypassing the normal civil litigation process and any discovery into “the basis and the purpose” of their request, 52 U.S.C. § 20703. *See* U.S. Mot. to Compel, Dkt. No. 2. This attempt to secure the irrevocable disclosure of private voter data at the very beginning of the case militates strongly in favor of allowing Proposed Intervenors into the case to represent voters’ interests.

Courts routinely find that nonpartisan public interest organizations, like Common Cause, should be granted intervention in election-related cases, due to their significantly protectable interests related to voting. *See, e.g., Texas v. United States*,

798 F.3d 1108, 1111–12 (D.C. Cir. 2015); *Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Boockvar*, No. 20-cv-2078, 2020 WL 8262029, at *1 (M.D. Pa. Nov. 12, 2020); *Pub. Int. Legal Found., Inc. v. Winfrey*, 463 F. Supp. 3d 795, 799–800 (E.D. Mich. 2020); *Kobach v U.S. Election Assistance Comm’n*, No. 13-cv-04095, 2013 WL 6511874, at *1–2 (D. Kan. Dec. 12, 2013). This case is no exception. Indeed, in similar cases challenging states’ refusal to turn over sensitive voter information, Common Cause, similar organizations, and individual voters have been granted intervention. *See* Minute Order, *United States v. Amore*, No. 1:25-cv-00639-MSM-PAS (D.R.I. Jan. 6, 2026); Order, *United States v. Galvin*, 1:25-CV-13816 (D. Mass Jan. 6, 2026), Dkt. No. 30; Order, *United States v. Simon*, No. 25-cv-3761 (D. Minn. Jan. 6, 2026), Dkt. No. 90; Minute Order, *United States v. Oliver*, No. 25-cv-01193 (D.N.M. Dec. 19, 2025), Dkt. No. 25; Minute Order, *United States v. Weber*, No. 25-cv-09149, (C.D. Cal. Nov. 19, 2025), Dkt. No. 70.

C. Officer Nago’s Interests Are Different from Those of Proposed Intervenor.

Courts in this Circuit consider three factors in evaluating adequacy of representation: “(1) whether the interest of a present party is such that it will undoubtedly make all of a proposed intervenor’s arguments; (2) whether the present party is capable and willing to make such arguments; and (3) whether a proposed intervenor would offer any necessary elements to the proceeding that other parties would neglect.” *Citizens for Balanced Use v. Mont. Wilderness Ass’n*, 647 F.3d 893,

898 (9th Cir. 2011) (quotation marks and citation omitted). Proposed Intervenor’s “burden of making [this] showing should be treated as minimal,” and Proposed Intervenor need not show that representation of their interests *will* be inadequate, but rather only that “representation [of their interests] *may be* inadequate.” *Trbovich v. United Mine Workers of Am.*, 404 U.S. 528, 538 n.10 (1972) (emphasis added).

Proposed Intervenor meets this minimal burden here. As a government official, Officer Nago has a generalized interest in carrying out his office’s legal obligations and in minimizing burdens on governmental employees and resources. He also must consider broader public policy concerns, including the need to maintain working relationships with federal officials. In contrast, Proposed Intervenor brings a distinct, particular interest to this litigation, making the existing representation inadequate: the perspective of civil rights groups whose sole commitment is to ensuring access to the ballot and individual voters whose own rights are at risk. *See T-Mobile Northeast LLC v. Town of Barnstable*, 969 F.3d 33, 40 (1st Cir. 2020).

Defendant might not raise arguments and issues that are critical to Proposed Intervenor. For example, individual voters have a more direct injury than states under the Privacy Act for misuse of their personal data, especially given that the Privacy Act grants individuals an express right to bring suit. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552a(g)(1)(D) (“Whenever an agency fails to comply with any other provision of this section . . . in such a way as to have an adverse effect on an individual, the

individual may bring a civil action against the agency”). As another example, courts have found that political considerations external to the legal issues presented by cases like this can motivate elections officials to pursue a settlement that could jeopardize the private information of Proposed Intervenors or their members. *See Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Ill. State Bd. of Elections*, No. 24-C-1867, 2024 WL 3454706, at *5 (N.D. Ill. July 18, 2024) (allowing intervention in NVRA case and observing that “potential intervenors can cite potential conflicts of interests in future settlement negotiations to establish that their interests are not identical with those of a named party”); *cf. Berger*, 597 U.S. at 198 (reversing denial of motion to intervene where board of elections was “represented by an attorney general who, though no doubt a vigorous advocate for his clients’ interests, is also an elected official who may feel allegiance to the voting public or share the Board’s administrative concerns”).

These diverging perspectives—between the government’s general need to balance various considerations and Proposed Intervenors’ personal and particular interest in the privacy of their own data—present a classic scenario supporting intervention. *See, e.g., Am. Farm Bureau Fed’n v. EPA*, 278 F.R.D. 98, 110–11 (M.D. Pa. 2011) (allowing public interest groups to intervene, “[b]ecause the EPA represents the broad public interest . . . not only the interests of the public interest groups”); *Kobach*, 2013 WL 6511874, at *4 (finding that applicants who had interests in protecting voter rights, particularly in minority and underprivileged

communities, may have private interests that diverge from the public interest of an elections agency). Put simply, “the government’s representation of the public interest may not be ‘identical to the individual parochial interest’ of a particular group just because ‘both entities occupy the same posture in the litigation.’” *Citizens for Balanced Use*, 647 F.3d at 899 (internal citation omitted). Such is the case here.

Moreover, the United States requests the data at issue pursuant to purported public disclosure provisions in the Civil Rights Act of 1960, but any requests pursuant to those provisions must come with “a statement of the basis and the purpose therefor.” 52 U.S.C. § 20703. The motivations and purposes for DOJ’s requests, including whether they will be used to create an unauthorized national database as has been reported, and whether they are a prelude to mass challenges based on faulty data-matching techniques, are highly relevant and potentially dispositive here. Proposed Intervenor’s unique interest as a good-government, pro-democracy organization in pursuing this highly relevant line of factual inquiry and argument is further strong grounds to support intervention.

II. IN THE ALTERNATIVE, THE COURT SHOULD GRANT PERMISSIVE INTERVENTION

Should the Court decline to grant intervention as of right, the Court should use its broad discretion to grant permissive intervention. The Court may utilize its broad discretion to grant permissive intervention when the movant files “a timely motion” and raises a claim or defenses that share “a common question of law and

fact” with the “main action.” *Callahan v. Brookdale Senior Living Cmtys., Inc.*, 42 F.4th 1013, 1022 (9th Cir. 2022) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). “In exercising its discretion,” a court “must consider whether the intervention will unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the original parties’ rights.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(b)(3). Other factors that courts often evaluate include “the nature and extent of the intervenors’ interest,” the “legal position [the intervenors] seek to advance,” and “whether parties seeking intervention will significantly contribute to full development of the underlying factual issues in the suit and to the just and equitable adjudication of the legal questions presented.” *Callahan*, 42 F.4th at 1022 (citation omitted).

Permissive intervention is appropriate here. As discussed above, this motion is timely, there will be no delay or prejudice to the adjudication of the existing parties’ rights, and their interests are not adequately represented by any of the existing parties. And Proposed Intervenors’ defense goes directly to the matters at issue, such as (1) whether federal law permits the United States to force Hawai‘i to give it the personal information it seeks; (2) whether legal protections for individual privacy prohibit the disclosure of that information; and (3) whether the United States’ motivations and its potential uses for the data sought are permissible. Proposed Intervenors’ distinct perspective on the legal and factual issues before the Court will thus complement or amplify Defendant’s arguments and sharpen the

issues and the quality of the record, aiding the Court in resolving the issues before it. The proposed “intervention would not add any new issues to this litigation”; instead, Proposed Intervenors are trying to offer their unique perspective, including the perspective of people likely to be improperly flagged as ineligible to vote, to resolve the existing ones. *Ceja-Corona v. CVS Pharmacy, Inc.*, No. 12-cv-1868, 2014 WL 792132, at *3 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 26, 2014).

Because of this unique perspective, district courts routinely grant permissive intervention to advocacy organizations, even when a government party defends a challenged action. *See, e.g., Tirrell v. Edelblut*, No. 24-cv-251, 2025 WL 1939965, at *4 (D.N.H. July 15, 2025) (allowing “a membership-based organization that represents cisgender athletes” to intervene as a defendant in a suit challenging state restrictions on transgender athletes); *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Pennsylvania*, No. 20-cv-708 (M.D. Pa. Nov. 19, 2020), Dkt. No. 50 at 3 (granting permissive intervention in NVRA case to Common Cause and League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania upon finding that “the presence of the intervenors may serve to clarify issues and thereby serve judicial economy” (quotation marks, citation, and footnote omitted)).

The recent *Republican National Committee v. Aguilar* decision is instructive on this point. No. 24-cv-518, 2024 WL 3409860 (D. Nev. July 12, 2024). There, various groups sought to intervene in a case where plaintiffs sought to “compel the State to remove from the [voter] rolls voters whom they claim[ed were] ineligible”

to vote. *Id.* at *1, *3. The court granted permissive intervention, finding intervenors would “contribute to the just and equitable resolution of the issues before” it because they had a “singular purpose” of “ensur[ing] voters [were] retained on or restored to the rolls,” which provided a “counterbalance” to plaintiffs that the State could not provide due to its “split mission” of “easing barriers to registration and voting” and “protecting electoral integrity.” *Id.* The same reasoning applies here. As such, if it does not grant intervention as of right, this Court should exercise its discretion to allow permissive intervention under Rule 24(b).

CONCLUSION

For all these reasons, the Motion should be granted.

Dated: Honolulu, Hawai‘i, January 14, 2025.

Respectfully submitted,

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**Application for pro hac vice admission
forthcoming*

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

SCOTT NAGO, in his official capacity
as Chief Elections Officer for the State
of Hawaii,

Defendant.

No. 1:25-cv-00522-LEK-RT

**CERTIFICATE OF
COMPLIANCE WITH WORD
LIMITATIONS**

The foregoing memorandum does not exceed the twenty-five (25) page limit of LR 7.4(a) and does not contain more than 6,250 words, in compliance with LR 7.5(b). According to the computer software used to generate the document, this memorandum contains 5,847 words.

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

SCOTT NAGO, in his official capacity
as Chief Elections Officer for the State
of Hawaii,

Defendant.

No. 1:25-cv-00522-LEK-RT

**[PROPOSED] MOTION TO
DISMISS OF INTERVENOR-
DEFENDANTS OF COMMON
CAUSE, NEIL ABERCROMBIE,
AND KATHERINE HAMMES;
CERTIFICATE OF
COMPLIANCE WITH
WORD LIMITATIONS**

Date/Time of Hearing: TBD

Judge: Hon. Leslie E. Kobayashi

Trial Date: TBD

Related: n/a

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
BACKGROUND	2
LEGAL STANDARD.....	7
ARGUMENT	8
I. THE UNITED STATES’ DEMANDS EXCEED THE STATUTORY AUTHORITY OF THE CRA AND ARE CONTRARY TO LAW.....	8
A. The United States’ Demand for Records Fails to Meet the Requisite Statutory Requirements of the CRA.	9
B. Any Records Disclosed Under the CRA Should Be Redacted to Protect the Constitutional Rights of the Voter.	16
II. THE UNITED STATES IS NOT ENTITLED TO SUMMARY DISPOSITION OF ITS CRA CLAIM.....	19
CONCLUSION	24

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

<i>Alabama ex rel. Gallion v. Rogers</i> , 187 F. Supp. 848 (M.D. Ala. 1960).....	1
<i>Ashcroft v. Iqbal</i> , 556 U.S. 662 (2009).....	7, 8
<i>Becker v. United States</i> , 451 U.S. 1306 (1981).....	22
<i>Burdick v. Takushi</i> , 504 U.S. 428 (1992).....	1
<i>Civil Beat Law Center for the Public Interest, Inc. v. City & County of Honolulu</i> , 144 Haw. 466, 445 P.3d 47 (2019).....	17
<i>Coleman v. Kennedy</i> , 313 F.2d 867 (5th Cir. 1963).....	10
<i>Corner Post, Inc. v. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System</i> , 603 U.S. 799 (2024).....	14
<i>Coto Settlement v. Eisenberg</i> , 593 F.3d 1031 (9th Cir. 2010).....	8
<i>Crystal v. United States</i> , 172 F.3d 1141 (9th Cir. 1999).....	13
<i>Federal Housing Finance Agency v. SFR Investments Pool 1, LLC</i> , No. 2:17-cv-00914-GMN-PAL, 2018 WL 1524440 (D. Nev. Mar. 27, 2018).....	13
<i>Glazer Capital Management, L.P. v. Forescout Technologies, Inc.</i> , 63 F.4th 747 (9th Cir. 2023).....	8
<i>In re Coleman</i> , 208 F. Supp. 199 (S.D. Miss. 1962).....	10, 18, 21
<i>Kennedy v. Lynd</i> , 306 F.2d 222 (5th Cir. 1962).....	10, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

<i>Niz-Chavez v. Garland</i> , 593 U.S. 155 (2021).....	14
<i>No Labels Party of Arizona v. Fontes</i> , 142 F.4th 1226 (9th Cir. 2025).....	1
<i>Project Vote/Voting for America, Inc. v. Long</i> , 682 F.3d 331 (4th Cir. 2012).....	17
<i>Public Interest Legal Foundation v. Benson</i> , 136 F.4th 613 (6th Cir. 2025).....	12
<i>Public Interest Legal Foundation v. Boockvar</i> , 431 F. Supp. 3d 553 (M.D. Pa. 2019).....	17
<i>Public Interest Legal Foundation, Inc. v. Bellows</i> , 92 F.4th 36 (1st Cir. 2024)	17, 18
<i>Public Interest Legal Foundation, Inc. v. Dahlstrom</i> , 673 F. Supp. 3d 1004 (D. Alaska 2023).....	17
<i>Public Interest Legal Foundation, Inc. v. Matthews</i> , 589 F. Supp. 3d 932 (C.D. Ill. 2022)	17
<i>Public Interest Legal Foundation, Inc. v. North Carolina State Board of Elections</i> , 996 F.3d 257 (4th Cir. 2021).....	17
<i>Sheetz v. County of El Dorado</i> 601 U.S. 267 (2024).....	19
<i>United States v. Hernandez</i> , 322 F.3d 592 (9th Cir. 2003).....	16
Statutes	
18 U.S.C. § 2721	23
26 U.S.C. § 7604.....	22
44 U.S.C. § 3351	23
5 U.S.C. § 552a	14

52 U.S.C. § 20501	3
52 U.S.C. § 20507	7, 11, 12, 15, 16
52 U.S.C. § 20701	3, 10
52 U.S.C. § 20703	2, 9, 10, 16, 22
52 U.S.C. § 20705	22, 23
52 U.S.C. § 20901	3
52 U.S.C. § 21083	11, 15
52 U.S.C. § 21085	11, 15
52 U.S.C. § 21085	7
E-Government Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-347, 116 Stat. 2899 (2002)	23
Privacy Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-579, 88 Stat. 1896 (1974)	23
Other Authorities	
“Federal Judicial Circuits: Fifth Circuit,” FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER, https://perma.cc/9MSD-EFRB (last visited Dec. 9, 2025)	20
Brief for the United States as Amicus Curiae, <i>Project Vote/Voting for Am., Inc.</i> <i>v. Long</i> , No. 11-1809 (4th Cir. Oct. 18, 2011)	18
Brief for the United States as Amicus Curiae, <i>Pub. Int. Legal Found. v. Schmidt</i> , No. 23-1590 (3d Cir. Nov. 6, 2023), https://perma.cc/3BQ9-36UJ	18
Brief for the United States as Amicus Curiae, <i>Pub. Int. Legal Found., Inc. v.</i> <i>Bellows</i> , No. 23-1361 (1st Cir. July 25, 2024), 2023 WL 4882397 at *27-28	18
Emily Bazelon & Rachel Poser, <i>The Unraveling of the Justice Department</i> , N.Y. TIMES MAG. (Nov. 16, 2025), https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2025/11/16/magazine/trump-justice- department-staff-attorneys.html	6

Kaylie Martinez-Ochoa, Eileen O’Connor, & Patrick Berry, Tracker of Justice Department Requests for Voter Information, Brennan Center for Justice (updated Dec. 19, 2025), https://perma.cc/A4A4-737Z	2
Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Justice, <i>United States Announces Settlement with Kentucky Ensuring Compliance with Voter Registration List Maintenance Requirements</i> (July 5, 2018)	13
Press Release, U.S. Department of Justice, <i>Justice Department Sues Arizona and Connecticut for Failure to Produce Voter Rolls</i> (Jan. 6, 2026), https://perma.cc/6QP2-8ZXC	5
Press Release, U.S. Department of Justice, <i>Justice Department Sues Four Additional States and One Locality for Failure to Comply with Federal Elections Laws</i> (Dec. 12, 2025), https://perma.cc/TQ5T-FB2A	5
Press Release, U.S. Department of Justice, <i>Justice Department Sues Four States for Failure to Produce Voter Rolls</i> (Dec. 18, 2025), https://perma.cc/HHJ7-JWQQ	5
Press Release, U.S. Department of Justice, <i>Justice Department Sues Oregon and Maine for Failure to Provide Voter Registration Rolls</i> (Sept. 16, 2025), https://perma.cc/M69P-YCVC	5
Press Release, U.S. Department of Justice, <i>Justice Department Sues Six Additional States for Failure to Provide Voter Registration Rolls</i> (Dec. 2, 2025), https://perma.cc/F5MD-NWHD	5
Press Release, U.S. Department of Justice, <i>Justice Department Sues Six States for Failure to Provide Voter Registration Rolls</i> (Sept. 25, 2025), https://perma.cc/7J99-WGBA	5
Steven F. Lawson, <i>Black Ballots: Voting Rights in the South, 1944-1969</i> (1976).....	20
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, <i>Federal Law Constraints on Post-Election “Audits”</i> (Jul. 28, 2021), https://perma.cc/74CP-58EH	1, 21

Rules

Fed. R. Civ. P. 12.....	7, 15
Fed. R. Civ. P. 56.....	15

INTRODUCTION

In this action, the United States seeks to compel the disclosure of sensitive personal voter data to which it is not entitled, using the civil rights laws as a pretext. Because the United States failed to disclose the basis and purpose of its request for the data, dismissal should be granted, and its attempt to summarily dispose of this case via an improper motion to compel should be rejected.

The right to vote is “of the most fundamental significance under our constitutional structure.” *No Labels Party of Ariz. v. Fontes*, 142 F.4th 1226, 1231 (9th Cir. 2025) (quoting *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 433 (1992)). Congress has repeatedly legislated to ensure that all eligible Americans can participate in free, fair, and secure elections. As the U.S. Department of Justice has explained, Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960, the provision invoked here, was designed to “secure a more effective protection of the right to vote.” U.S. Dep’t of Just., C.R. Div., Federal Law Constraints on Post-Election “Audits” (Jul. 28, 2021), <https://perma.cc/74CP-58EH> (citing *Alabama ex rel. Gallion v. Rogers*, 187 F. Supp. 848, 853 (M.D. Ala. 1960); H.R. Rep. No. 86-956, at 7 (1959)).

The federal government’s demand for Hawai‘i’s unredacted voter file—which contains sensitive personal information such as full birth dates and driver’s license numbers or partial Social Security numbers from every voter in the state— is contrary to law and undermines the CRA’s core purposes. Releasing voter records

without redaction and for purposes far afield from protecting voter access would only deter voter participation and undermine the right to vote. That is especially so here, where the United States has not fully and accurately set forth “the basis and the purpose” for its data request, as required by the very statute it invokes. 52 U.S.C. § 20703. Because the United States has failed to establish its entitlement to the complete, unredacted Hawai‘i voter file, the Court should dismiss this action.

BACKGROUND

In May 2025, Plaintiff United States, through its Department of Justice (“DOJ”), began sending letters to election officials in at least 40 states, making escalating demands for production of statewide voter registration databases. *See* Kaylie Martinez-Ochoa, Eileen O’Connor, & Patrick Berry, Tracker of Justice Department Requests for Voter Information, Brennan Ctr. for Just. (updated Dec. 19, 2025), <https://perma.cc/A4A4-737Z>.

On September 8, 2025, DOJ sent such a letter to Hawai‘i Chief Elections Officer Scott T. Nago (“the Officer”), demanding an electronic copy of Hawai‘i’s entire statewide voter registration database. *See* Compl. ¶¶ 19-21; Ex. 1 to U.S. Mot. to Compel, Letter from Harmeet K. Dhillon, DOJ Assistant Attorney General, to Scott T. Nago, Hawai‘i Chief Election Officer, at 2-4 (Sept. 8, 2025), Dkt. No. 5-2 (“DOJ Ltr.”). DOJ specifically sought an unredacted electronic copy of the statewide voter registration list that “contain[s] *all fields*,” including “full name, date of birth,

residential address, his or her state driver’s license number or the last four digits of the registrant’s social security number.” DOJ Ltr. at 2-3; *see also* Compl. ¶ 20. DOJ cited three sources of authority—the National Voter Registration Act (“NVRA”), 52 U.S.C. § 20501 *et seq.*; the Help America Vote Act (“HAVA”), 52 U.S.C. § 20901 *et seq.*; and Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (“CRA” or “Title III”), 52 U.S.C. § 20701 *et seq.*—for its records request, and stated that “[t]he purpose of this request is to ascertain Hawaii’s compliance with the list maintenance requirements of the NVRA and HAVA,” but did not elaborate further in this regard or refer to any compliance deficiencies by Hawai‘i with respect to those statutes’ voter list maintenance requirements. DOJ Ltr. 2-3; *see* Compl. ¶¶ 19-20. DOJ requested that this full, unredacted copy of Hawai‘i’s state voter registration list be provided within fourteen days. *Id.*

Officer Nago’s office responded on September 22, 2025. *See* Compl. ¶ 22; Ex. 2 to U.S. Mot. to Compel, Letter from Thomas J. Hughes, Hawai‘i Deputy Solicitor General, to Harmeet K. Dhillon at 6-8 (Sept. 22, 2025), Dkt. No. 5-2 (“HI Ltr.”). The Officer addressed DOJ’s claimed sources of authority and why these did not authorize the demand for a full, unredacted copy of Hawai‘i’s state voter registration list. *Id.* at 7. Relevant here, the Officer took the position that any demand under the CRA “must ‘contain a statement of the basis and the purpose therefor,’” and that DOJ had not explained “why the production of personal information about every

registered Hawai‘i voter is necessary to achieve the stated purpose” of evaluating Hawai‘i’s compliance with list maintenance requirements in the NVRA and HAVA. HI Ltr. at 7 (citing 52 U.S.C. § 20701). The Officer also expressed concerns about whether DOJ’s request “complies with the Privacy Act’s requirements,” particularly in light of reporting indicating that “requests like the one received by Hawai‘i” were “part of an ‘effort to essentially establish a national voting database[.]’” *Id.* at 7-8 (citation omitted. The Officer said the Hawai‘i Office of Elections and Department of the Attorney General would continue to evaluate DOJ’s letter. *See id.* at 8.

On December 1, 2025, DOJ’s “new contact for the Voting Section” sent a follow-up email, indicating he was “not aware of” the Officer’s September 22 letter and seeking a position on DOJ’s September 8 letter. Ex. 3 to U.S. Mot. to Compel, Email from Eric Neff to elections@hawaii.gov at 10 (Dec. 1, 2025), Dkt. No. 5-2 (“DOJ Email”). DOJ also attached a proposed memorandum of understanding for Hawai‘i’s consideration (which DOJ did not include as an exhibit, but which has been made publicly available elsewhere, *see infra* at 14-15) to address “potential concerns a state might rightfully raise regarding its citizens’ private data and identifying information.” *Id.*; Compl. ¶ 25; *see also, e.g.*, Ex. 5 to Mot. to Intervene, U.S. Dep’t of Just., Civ. Div., Confidential Mem. of Understanding (“MOU”).¹ One

¹ In addition to incorporating the MOU by reference in its Complaint, Compl. ¶ 25, the United States has represented in court that it intended for a number of States to sign MOUs as to its requests for state voter files, Ex. 6 to Mot. to Intervene, Hr’g

of Hawai‘i’s Deputy Solicitors General responded, clarifying that Hawai‘i’s basis for declining to produce the requested records was outlined in the September 22 letter, which it attached. Ex. 4 to U.S. Mot. to Compel, Emails from Thomas J. Hughes to Eric Neff at 12 (Dec. 2, 2025), Dkt. No. 5-2 (“HI Emails”).

The United States responded by filing this lawsuit, which is one of at least twenty-four that DOJ has initiated recently to compel states and election officials to disclose sensitive voter data.² The United States concurrently filed a motion to compel the production of records—namely, “an electronic copy of the Hawaii statewide Voter Registration List with all fields, including each registrant’s name, date of birth, address, and as required by HAVA, the last four digits of the registrant’s

Tr. at 72-73, 90, *United States v. Weber*, No. 25-cv-09149 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 4, 2025) (DOJ attorney discussing MOU), and a version of the MOU sent to other states has become publicly available. See MOU.

² See Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Just., *Justice Department Sues Arizona and Connecticut for Failure to Produce Voter Rolls* (Jan. 6, 2026), <https://perma.cc/6QP2-8ZXC>; Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Just., *Justice Department Sues Four States for Failure to Produce Voter Rolls* (Dec. 18, 2025), <https://perma.cc/HHJ7-JWQQ>; Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Just., *Justice Department Sues Four Additional States and One Locality for Failure to Comply with Federal Elections Laws* (Dec. 12, 2025), <https://perma.cc/TQ5T-FB2A>; Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Just., *Justice Department Sues Six Additional States for Failure to Provide Voter Registration Rolls* (Dec. 2, 2025), <https://perma.cc/F5MD-NWHD>; Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Just., *Justice Department Sues Six States for Failure to Provide Voter Registration Rolls* (Sept. 25, 2025), <https://perma.cc/7J99-WGBA>; Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Just., *Justice Department Sues Oregon and Maine for Failure to Provide Voter Registration Rolls* (Sept. 16, 2025), <https://perma.cc/M69P-YCVC>.

social security number, driver's license/state identification number or the unique HAVA identifier." U.S. Mot. to Compel, Dkt. No. 5 at 4.

DOJ's request for private, sensitive voter data appears to be in connection with never-before-seen efforts by the United States to construct a national voter database, and to otherwise use untested forms of database matching to scrutinize voter rolls. *See* Mot. to Intervene at 7-10 & nn.3-7. DOJ is coordinating these efforts with the federal Department of Homeland Security ("DHS"), according to reported statements from DOJ and DHS. *Id.* A lawyer who recently left DOJ's Civil Rights Division has described the government's aims in these lawsuits as follows:

We were tasked with obtaining states' voter rolls, by suing them if necessary. Leadership said they had a DOGE person who could go through all the data and compare it to the Department of Homeland Security data and Social Security data. . . . I had never before told an opposing party, Hey, I want this information and I'm saying I want it for this reason, but I actually know it's going to be used for these other reasons. That was dishonest. It felt like a perversion of the role of the Civil Rights Division.

Emily Bazelon & Rachel Poser, *The Unraveling of the Justice Department*, N.Y. TIMES MAG., Nov. 16, 2025, <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2025/11/16/magazine/trump-justice-department-staff-attorneys.html>.

Additional reporting reveals self-proclaimed "election integrity" advocates who have previously sought to disenfranchise voters and overturn elections are involved in these efforts. *See* Mot. to Intervene at 8-9 & nn.4-5. And DOJ's actions also indicate that it may target specific groups of voters in its use of the requested

data, including voters who are uniquely vulnerable to being wrongly removed from the voter rolls based on imperfect data matching systems, such as naturalized citizens (who may have indicated they were not a citizen on a government form prior to naturalization) and voters who have moved within Hawai‘i or left the state and then returned to Hawai‘i (but might be deemed “duplicate” or “out-of-state” voters due to a shoddy matching system). *Id.* at 9-10 & n.7.

Notably, the United States’ own representations to states tend to confirm suspicions of federal overreach that could disenfranchise voters. Far from indicating a purpose of ensuring compliance with the NVRA and HAVA, the United States’ proposed MOU seeks to place authority to identify supposed ineligible voters in the hands of the federal government, and requires removal of supposedly ineligible voters within 45 days—directly contrary to those statutes’ text. *Compare* MOU at 2, 5, *with* 52 U.S.C. § 21085 (methods of complying with HAVA “left to the discretion of the State”), and, *e.g.*, 52 U.S.C. § 20507 (protecting voters from removal under certain circumstances).

LEGAL STANDARD

A court must dismiss a complaint if, accepting all well-pleaded factual allegations as true, it does not “state a claim upon which relief can be granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). When considering a motion to dismiss, a court need not accept the complaint’s legal conclusions. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). A

complaint must state a “plausible claim for relief” and contain more than “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements.” *Id.* at 678-79.

Thus, in practice, while courts “accept all factual allegations as true and view them in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs,” they do not “blindly defer to the labels and conclusions provided by the complaint, nor to any naked assertions devoid of further factual enhancement.” *Glazer Cap. Mgmt., L.P. v. Forescout Techs., Inc.*, 63 F.4th 747, 763 (9th Cir. 2023) (quotation marks and citations omitted). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* (quotation marks omitted). To perform this review, courts can also “consider materials incorporated into the complaint or matters of public record.” *Coto Settlement v. Eisenberg*, 593 F.3d 1031, 1038 (9th Cir. 2010).

ARGUMENT

I. THE UNITED STATES’ DEMANDS EXCEED THE STATUTORY AUTHORITY OF THE CRA AND ARE CONTRARY TO LAW.

The United States’ demand for Hawai‘i’s full and unredacted electronic voter file exceeds its statutory authority under the CRA. Against the backdrop of the turmoil of the Jim Crow era, Congress enacted the CRA, including the public records provisions in Title III, to facilitate investigations of civil rights violations preventing eligible citizens from voting due to discrimination. H.R. Rep. No. 86-956, at 7

(1959) (indicating Title III’s purpose “is to provide a more effective protection of the right of all qualified citizens to vote without discrimination on account of race”). But the Attorney General’s access to these records is not unbounded. If the Attorney General makes a demand for records, she must provide “a statement of the basis and the purpose therefor.” 52 U.S.C. § 20703.

The United States’ records request is contrary to the CRA for at least two distinct reasons. *First*, in making this sweeping demand for Hawai‘i’s full and unredacted state voter registration list, the United States fails to offer a statutorily sufficient statement of “the basis and the purpose” of its records requests. *Second*, any records to which the United States may be entitled should be redacted to vindicate the privacy and constitutional rights of Hawai‘i voters. Nothing in the CRA prevents appropriate redaction of the sensitive personal information of voters. As a result, the United States is not entitled to its requested relief.

A. The United States’ Demand for Records Fails to Meet the Requisite Statutory Requirements of the CRA.

Title III of the CRA sets out requirements regarding federal election records, including a requirement in Section 301 for officers of elections to “retain and preserve, for a period of twenty-two months from the date of any” federal election, “all records and papers which come into [their] possession relating to any application, registration, payment of poll tax, or other act requisite to voting in such election,” with certain exceptions regarding delivery and designation of custodians.

52 U.S.C. § 20701. Section 303 provides that, upon submitting a written demand that “*shall* contain a statement of *the basis and the purpose* therefor,” the Attorney General or her representative must be permitted to inspect, reproduce, and copy such records or papers. *Id.* § 20703 (emphases added).

The federal government’s requests to Hawai‘i fail to provide “a statement of the basis and the purpose” sufficient to support disclosure of the unredacted voter file. *Id.* Contemporaneous case law immediately following Title III’s enactment shows that the “basis” is the statement for why the Attorney General believes there is a violation of federal civil rights law and the “purpose” explains how the requested records would help determine if there is a violation of the law. *Kennedy v. Lynd*, 306 F.2d 222, 229 n.6 (5th Cir. 1962). Indeed, “basis” and “purpose” under Title III have consistently been treated as distinct concepts. *See id.*; *In re Coleman*, 208 F. Supp. 199, 199-200 (S.D. Miss. 1962), *aff’d sub nom.*, *Coleman v. Kennedy*, 313 F.2d 867 (5th Cir. 1963). As set forth below, the United States’ failure to articulate both a sufficient “basis” and “purpose” underlying its request for the unredacted voter file warrants dismissal of the CRA claim.

The DOJ Letter states that the “purpose” of its request for Hawai‘i’s complete and current voter registration list was to “ascertain Hawaii’s compliance with the list maintenance requirements of the NVRA and HAVA.” DOJ Ltr. 3; *see* Compl. ¶ 19. But neither the United States’ complaint nor its letter invoking the CRA supplies a

“basis” for why the United States believes Hawai‘i’s list maintenance procedures might violate the NVRA, HAVA, or the CRA in the first place. Nor does the Complaint (or the DOJ Letter or emails) allege anomalies or anything inconsistent with reasonable list maintenance efforts in the data Hawai‘i has reported to the U.S. Election Assistance Commission. *See* Compl. ¶¶ 9-26; DOJ Ltr.; DOJ Email.

Moreover, even if the United States had provided a proper “basis” for its demand—and it did not—it fails to explain any connection between its purported “purpose” and the vast scope of its records request here. For example, it does not attempt to explain why the full and unredacted Hawai‘i statewide voter file is necessary to determine whether Hawai‘i has “conduct[ed] a general program that makes a reasonable effort to remove the names of ineligible voters” by virtue of “death” or “a change in the residence of the registrant,” 52 U.S.C. § 20507(a)(4); *see* Compl. ¶ 12. And in fact, such records are not necessary: A single snapshot of a state’s voter list does not and could not provide the information needed to determine if the state has made a “reasonable effort” to remove ineligible voters under Section 8 of the NVRA. Compl. ¶ 12; 52 U.S.C. § 20507(a)(4)(A)-(B). The NVRA and HAVA both leave the mechanisms for conducting list maintenance within the discretion of the State. *See* 52 U.S.C. §§ 20507(a)(4) & (c)(1), 21083(a)(2)(A), 21085. The *procedures* carried out by a state or locality establish its compliance; the unredacted voter file does not. Even were the United States to use voter file data to

identify voters who had moved or died on Hawai‘i’s voter list at a single point in time, that would not amount to Hawai‘i failing to comply with the “reasonable effort” required by the NVRA or HAVA. *See, e.g., Pub. Int. Legal Found. v. Benson*, 136 F.4th 613, 624-27 (6th Cir. 2025) (describing “reasonable effort” as “a serious attempt that is rational and sensible” and rejecting “quantifiable, objective standard”), *petition for cert. filed* (U.S. Oct. 7, 2025) (No. 25-437).³

The CRA’s basis and purpose requirements are critical safeguards. They prevent the statute from being used as a fishing expedition to obtain records for reasons that are speculative, unrelated to the CRA’s aims, or otherwise impermissible or contrary to law. The statutory basis and purpose requirements are not perfunctory but require a specific statement as to the reason for requesting the information and how that information will aid in the investigatory analysis. For example, in addressing an analogous power by which the IRS obtains records for investigations via administrative subpoenas, courts have found that the test of judicial enforcement of such subpoenas includes an evaluation of whether the investigation is “conducted

³ Indeed, the inclusion at any particular point in time on Hawai‘i’s voter registration list of some voters who may have potentially moved out of state is to be expected, since Section 8(d) of the NVRA explicitly sets out a specific set of rules and requirements for removals from the voter rolls based on changes of residence, whereby states “shall not remove” voters on these grounds unless these voters directly confirm their change of residence in writing, or unless states first provide notice and then abide by a statutory waiting period until the second general federal election after providing notice. 52 U.S.C. § 20507(d).

for a legitimate purpose,” *Crystal v. United States*, 172 F.3d 1141, 1143 (9th Cir. 1999) (quoting *United States v. Powell*, 379 U.S. 48, 57-58 (1964)), and that the administrative subpoena “may not be so broad as to be in the nature of a fishing expedition.” *Fed. Housing Fin. Agency v. SFR Invests. Pool 1, LLC*, No. 2:17-cv-00914-GMN-PAL, 2018 WL 1524440, at *7 (D. Nev. Mar. 27, 2018) (citation and quotation marks omitted)).

As such, even if some portion of the voter file were necessary to investigate “Hawaii’s compliance with federal election law,” Compl. ¶ 19, the United States has not provided any justification for why the full unredacted voter file is necessary to carry out this purported purpose. For decades, DOJ has neither sought nor required a full and unredacted voter file in its investigations regarding NVRA compliance. *See, e.g.*, Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Just., *United States Announces Settlement with Kentucky Ensuring Compliance with Voter Registration List Maintenance Requirements* (July 5, 2018), <https://perma.cc/G2EZUUA5> (describing letters to all 44 states covered by the NVRA with requests for list maintenance information, but without demanding voter files). The United States’ failure to articulate the basis and the purpose for demanding the full and unredacted voter file is ground to hold its demand insufficient as a matter of law.

Title III’s basis and purpose requirement is especially important here, where public reporting and public, judicially noticeable documents show that DOJ did not

disclose the main basis and purpose for its demand: building a national voter file for its own use, to be shared with other agencies. *See* Mot. to Intervene at 7-10 & nn.3-7 (describing this reporting in detail). The creation of such a database has never been authorized by Congress, and indeed likely violates the federal Privacy Act. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(7) (provision of federal Privacy Act prohibiting creation or maintenance of any database “describing how any individual exercises rights guaranteed by the First Amendment,” which necessarily includes exercising the right to vote).

DOJ’s failure to fully and accurately provide this information is fatal to the United States’ complaint. Section 303 of the CRA requires a statement of “*the* basis and *the* purpose” of a records request. By twice using the definite article, the statute requires not just *a* basis or purpose among many, but *the* complete basis and purpose underlying the request. *See Niz-Chavez v. Garland*, 593 U.S. 155, 165-66 (2021); *Corner Post, Inc. v. Bd. of Governors of the Fed. Rsrv. Sys.*, 603 U.S. 799, 817 (2024). This is yet another ground for dismissal.

Even setting aside this fatal deficiency, NVRA and HAVA compliance also cannot be the true basis and purpose for the data requests at issue here based on the United States’ own more recent statements to States in connection with the requests. Far from ensuring NVRA and HAVA compliance, the memorandum of understanding that DOJ proposed to Hawai‘i and other states, *see* Compl. ¶ 25; DOJ

Email; MOU, actually *runs afoul* of those statutes. As noted, the NVRA and HAVA require a state to conduct a “reasonable effort” to remove ineligible voters from the rolls. 52 U.S.C. §§ 20507(a)(4), 21083(a)(4)(A). Indeed, the NVRA itself is structured so that potentially ineligible voters *must* necessarily stay on the rolls for two election cycles so as to limit the likelihood of a state removing eligible voters by mistake. *Id.* § 20507(d)(1)(B). The MOU indicates multiple contemplated violations of those statutory requirements. First, the United States seeks to place authority to identify supposed ineligible voters in the hands of the federal government, directly contrary to statutory text, *id.* § 21085 (methods of complying with HAVA “left to the discretion of the State”). MOU at 2, 5. Second, its substantive terms seek to compel states to remove supposedly ineligible voters “within forty-five (45) days,” MOU at 5, in a manner that would violate multiple protections of the NVRA, 52 U.S.C. § 20507. This MOU demonstrates that the United States’ supposed purpose is not in compliance with federal law but aggrandizes authority to a federal agency in ways contrary to federal law.

Under the circumstances here, the United States’ invocation of Title III of the CRA fails in myriad ways to provide a sufficient “statement of the basis and the purpose” for its demand and does not comply with the CRA. Dismissal is proper.⁴

⁴ Dismissal on the grounds set forth above would also be proper under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(c) or after discovery regarding the United States’ purported basis and purpose for its requests pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56.

B. Any Records Disclosed Under the CRA Should Be Redacted to Protect the Constitutional Rights of the Voter.

Even if disclosure were appropriate, sensitive personal voter information—in this case, Social Security and driver’s license numbers—would still be subject to redaction, which is not barred under Title III. Indeed, courts have found that redaction may be required to prevent the disclosure of sensitive personal information that would create an intolerable burden on the constitutional right to vote. The cases interpreting Section 8(i) of the NVRA are instructive, as courts have consistently permitted—and sometimes required—redaction of voters’ sensitive personal data before disclosure to protect voter privacy and ensure compliance with federal and state law and the Constitution.

Like the CRA, the NVRA is silent as to how sensitive personal information should be treated during disclosure. *See* 52 U.S.C. §§ 20703, 20507(i)(1). But courts must interpret the disclosure provisions in a manner that does not unconstitutionally burden the right to vote, *see United States v. Hernandez*, 322 F.3d 592, 594-95 (9th Cir. 2003), and federal courts throughout the country have consistently struck this balance by interpreting the “all records concerning” language in Section 8(i) to permit—and sometimes require—redaction and protection of confidential materials.

As the First Circuit has noted, “nothing in the text of the NVRA prohibits the appropriate redaction of uniquely or highly sensitive personal information in the Voter File,” and such redaction “can further assuage the potential privacy risks

implicated by the public release of the Voter File.” *Pub. Int. Legal Found., Inc. v. Bellows*, 92 F.4th 36, 56 (1st Cir. 2024); *see also Pub. Int. Legal Found., Inc. v. N.C. State Bd. of Elections*, 996 F.3d 257, 264, 266-68 (4th Cir. 2021). Other courts have consistently recognized that the NVRA does not compel the release of sensitive information that is otherwise protected by federal or state laws.⁵ And in Hawai‘i, the state constitution likewise provides Hawai‘i residents with an informational right to privacy that protects against disclosure of their sensitive personal information. *See Civ. Beat L. Ctr. for the Pub. Int., Inc. v. City & Cnty. of Honolulu*, 144 Haw. 466, 480, 445 P.3d 47, 61 (2019).

Redaction may also be affirmatively required if the disclosure would “create[] an intolerable burden on [the constitutional right to vote] as protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments.” *Project Vote/Voting for America, Inc. v. Long*, 682 F.3d 331, 339 (4th Cir. 2012) (quotation marks and citation omitted). The Fourth Circuit, even while granting access to voter registration applications, affirmed the importance of redacting Social Security numbers, which are “uniquely sensitive and

⁵ *See, e.g., Pub. Int. Legal Found., Inc. v. Dahlstrom*, 673 F. Supp. 3d 1004, 1015-16 (D. Alaska 2023); *Pub. Int. Legal Found., Inc. v. Matthews*, 589 F. Supp. 3d 932, 942 (C.D. Ill. 2022), *clarified on denial of reconsideration*, 2022 WL 1174099 (C.D. Ill. Apr. 20, 2022); *Pub. Int. Legal Found. v. Boockvar*, 431 F. Supp. 3d 553, 561-63 (M.D. Pa. 2019).

vulnerable to abuse.”⁶ *Id.* The court emphasized that the NVRA reflected Congress’s view that the right to vote was “fundamental,” and that the unredacted release of records risked deterring citizens from registering to vote and thus created an “intolerable burden” on this fundamental right. *Id.* at 334, 339; *cf. In re Coleman*, 208 F. Supp. at 200 (noting, in the context of a Title III records request, multiple considerations which could be “[s]ignificant,” including that “[i]t is not claimed that these official records are privileged, or exempt from discovery for any sound reason of public policy,” or “that an inspection of these records would be oppressive, or any unlawful invasion of any personal constitutional right”). As such, public disclosure provisions such as those in the NVRA and Title III of the CRA must be interpreted to avoid this unconstitutional burden. *See Long*, 682 F.3d at 339; *Bellows*, 92 F.4th at 56. The danger of imposing those burdens on Hawai‘i voters and civic organizations is present here. *See* Ex. 2 to Mot. to Intervene, Decl. of Camron Hurt ¶¶ 4, 6, 10-13; Ex. 3 to Mot. to Intervene, Decl. of Neil Abercrombie ¶¶ 5-10; Ex. 4 to Mot. to Intervene, Decl. of Katherine Hammes ¶¶ 3-10.

⁶ The United States itself has explained that the NVRA does not prohibit the States from redacting “uniquely sensitive information” when disclosing voting records. *See, e.g., U.S. Amicus Br., Pub. Int. Legal Found., Inc. v. Bellows*, No. 23-1361 (1st Cir. July 25, 2024), 2023 WL 4882397 at *27-28; U.S. Amicus Br. at 28, *Pub. Int. Legal Found. v. Schmidt*, No. 23-1590 (3d Cir. Nov. 6, 2023), <https://perma.cc/3BQ9-36UJ> (“States may redact certain information before disclosing Section 8(i) records.”); U.S. Amicus Br., *Project Vote/Voting for Am., Inc. v. Long*, 682 F.3d 331 (4th Cir. 2012) (No. 11-1809), 2011 WL 4947283, at *11, *25-26.

The same privacy and constitutional concerns warranting redactions under the NVRA apply equally to requests under the CRA. No matter the statutory mechanism, conditioning the right to vote on the release of voters' sensitive private information "creates an intolerable burden on that right." *Long*, 682 F.3d at 339 (citation omitted); *cf. Sheetz v. Cnty. of El Dorado*, 601 U.S. 267, 281-82 (2024) (Gorsuch, J., concurring) ("[O]ur Constitution deals in substance, not form. However the government chooses to act, . . . it must follow the same constitutional rules."). And the limited case law considering CRA records requests acknowledge that courts retain the "power and duty to issue protective orders," *Lynd*, 306 F.2d at 230, such as the redaction of sensitive fields that courts have consistently determined are entitled to protection from disclosure.

Thus, even had the United States provided a valid statement of the basis and the purpose for its records demand (which it failed to do here), sensitive personal identifying information, including Social Security numbers and driver's license numbers, should similarly be redacted.

II. THE UNITED STATES IS NOT ENTITLED TO SUMMARY DISPOSITION OF ITS CRA CLAIM.

The United States makes expansive claims that Title III of the CRA universally "displaces the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure by creating a 'special statutory proceeding'" where "[a]ll that is required is a simple statement by the Attorney General" that "a written demand for Federal election records and papers

covered by the statute” was made, “explaining that the person against whom an order is sought has failed or refused to make the requested records” available. Mem. in Supp. of U.S. Mot. to Compel Prod. (“Mot. to Compel”), Dkt. No. 5-1 at 5; *see also* Compl. ¶¶ 1-4. This argument is contrary to the Federal Rules and rests entirely on a single set of non-binding cases decided more than sixty years ago, in the early 1960s, in a different circuit and a drastically different historical context, including primarily *Kennedy v. Lynd*, 306 F.2d 222 (5th Cir. 1962). *See* Compl. ¶¶ 1-4.

The United States briefly acknowledges that “[c]aselaw addressing the CRA in any depth is confined to courts within the Fifth Circuit in the early years following the CRA’s enactment. Since then, courts have not had occasion to revisit the issue.” U.S. Mot. to Compel at 4 n.1. But the United States studiously ignores why that is the case. *Lynd* arose in a specific historical context: the Jim Crow-era Fifth Circuit—which then included Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.⁷ In these states, election officials and others notoriously used every possible means to block Black Americans from registering to vote.⁸ It was against this backdrop that the Fifth Circuit noted that “the factual foundation for, or the sufficiency of, the Attorney General’s ‘statement of the basis and the purpose’ contained in the written

⁷ “Federal Judicial Circuits: Fifth Circuit,” FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER, <https://perma.cc/9MSD-EFRB> (last visited Dec. 9, 2025).

⁸ *See generally, e.g.*, Steven F. Lawson, *Black Ballots: Voting Rights in the South, 1944-1969* (1976).

demand is not open to judicial review or ascertainment.” *Lynd*, 306 F.2d at 226. In that context, “the factual foundation for” the basis and the purpose of the Attorney General’s request was self-evident, and plenary consideration thus not required. *See id.* That court’s treatment of the CRA more than sixty years cannot be divorced from its context.⁹

By contrast, here, more than sixty years later, the context of *this* records request could not be more different. The United States has invoked the CRA—which was enacted to “secure a more effective protection of the right to vote”¹⁰—for unprecedented purposes, to make sweeping demands for extensive voter data with no showing or claim of legal deficiencies or violations of rights, while making extraordinary demands for sensitive personal information. Even more alarming, as the Officer observed in declining to provide the requested records, HI Ltr. at 8, there is extensive reporting that the purported basis and purpose of DOJ’s request are likely pretextual, and that the data at issue is in fact being sought for unlawful ends. *See id.* at 6-8; *see also* Mot. to Intervene at 7-10 & nn.3-7.

⁹ *See also In re Coleman*, 208 F. Supp. 199, 201 (S.D. Miss. 1962) (acknowledging in the context of Title III of the CRA that while “[t]he right of free examination of official records is the rule,” there could be “exception[s]” where “the purpose is speculative, or from idle curiosity”).

¹⁰ *See* U.S. Dep’t of Just., C.R. Div., *Federal Law Constraints on Post-Election “Audits”* (Jul. 28, 2021), <https://perma.cc/74CP-58EH>; H.R. Rep. No. 86-956, at 7 (1959).

Nothing in the text of Title III of the CRA insulates the sufficiency of the requirement for a “statement of the basis and the purpose” from standard judicial review. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20703. Since *Lynd*, the Supreme Court has reaffirmed that “the Federal Rules apply to proceedings to compel the giving of testimony or production of documents in accordance with a subpoena issued by an officer or agency of the United States under any statute of the United States except as otherwise provided by statute or by rules of the district court or by order of the court in the proceedings.” *Becker v. United States*, 451 U.S. 1306, 1307-08 (1981) (citation and quotation marks omitted). Just two years after *Lynd*, the Court held that proceedings to enforce a statute providing the United States with the power to request records in terms materially identical to the CRA were governed by the Federal Rules. *Powell*, 379 U.S. at 57-58 & n.18 (citing 26 U.S.C. § 7604(a)); *compare* 26 U.S.C. § 7604(a) (the “district court . . . *shall have jurisdiction by appropriate process* to compel such attendance, testimony, or production of books, papers, records, or other data[.]” (emphasis added)), *with* 52 U.S.C. § 20705 (the “district court . . . *shall have jurisdiction by appropriate process* to compel the production of such record or paper.” (emphasis added)).

Even in *Lynd*, the court in explaining its findings noted that “we are not discussing confidential, private papers and effects. We are, rather dealing with public records which ought ordinarily to be open to legitimate reasonable inspection.” 306

F.2d at 231. The court also noted that Section 305 of the CRA authorizes only jurisdiction by “appropriate process” to compel document production, which the court had “no doubt” would “include the power and duty to issue protective orders”—such as orders protecting and redacting sensitive information. 52 U.S.C. § 20705; *Lynd*, 306 F.2d at 230. Thus, even in the 1960s, before sensitive personal identifying information such as Social Security Numbers or driver’s license numbers were widely collected as part of the voter registration record, and before the passage of federal laws protecting and constraining access to personal information,¹¹ the court recognized the distinction between the disclosure of “confidential, private” information and “public records” that would already “ordinarily [] be open to legitimate reasonable inspection,” *Lynd*, 306 F.2d at 231, and anticipated the possibility that the “duty to issue protective orders” would arise for certain records requests under the CRA, *id.* at 230.

The unredacted voter file contains “confidential, private” personal identifying information of Hawai‘i voters that would *not* ordinarily be open to reasonable inspection. *Id.* at 231. To argue that the United States is entitled to summary relief and the forced provision of an unprecedented trove of “confidential, private”

¹¹ *E.g.*, Privacy Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-579, 88 Stat. 1896 (1974); Driver’s Privacy Protection Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-322, 108 Stat. 1796 (1994), codified at 18 U.S.C. § 2721 *et seq.*; E-Government Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-347, 116 Stat. 2899 (2002); Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, Pub. L. No. 113-283, 128 Stat. 3073 (2014), codified at 44 U.S.C. §§ 3351 *et seq.* (2014).

information, without *any* review of its statutorily required statement of the basis and the purpose for its demand, would go even further than *Lynd* did—in a context where, very much unlike in *Lynd*, the basis and purpose are not inarguably clear but appear pretextual.

The Court should dismiss the complaint before it takes any briefing on the United States’ motion to compel and without ruling on that motion. Alternatively, to the extent that this Court considers the United States’ motion to compel, it should deny that motion. As the court presiding over the federal government’s similar action in California has already recognized, the United States’ motion to compel seeks “to reach the ultimate question in this case regarding the production of records,” and “thousands of voters’ lives will be impacted by this case.” Ex. 6 to Mot. to Intervene, Hr’g Tr. at 5:3-9, *United States v. Weber*, No. 25-cv-09149 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 4, 2025), Dkt. No. 100. It denied the United States’ first motion to compel, *id.*, and vacated briefing on one filed the following day, ordering that the motion deadlines would be reset “at a later date following a scheduling conference held pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16.” Ex. 7 to Mot. to Intervene, Order, *United States v. Weber*, No. 25-cv-09149 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 15, 2025), Dkt. No. 114.

CONCLUSION

The United States’ request for Hawai‘i’s full and unredacted electronic voter file should be denied and the complaint dismissed.

Dated: Honolulu, Hawai‘i, January 14, 2025.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Emily M. Hills

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**Application for pro hac vice admission
forthcoming*

*Attorneys for Proposed Intervenors
Common Cause, Neil Abercrombie, and
Katherine Hammes*

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

SCOTT NAGO, in his official capacity
as Chief Elections Officer for the State
of Hawaii,

Defendant.

No. 1:25-cv-00522-LEK-RT

**CERTIFICATE OF
COMPLIANCE WITH WORD
LIMITATIONS**

The foregoing memorandum does not exceed the twenty-five (25) page limit of LR 7.4(a) and does not contain more than 6,250 words, in compliance with LR 7.5(b). According to the computer software used to generate the document, this memorandum contains 6,232 words.

/s/ Emily M. Hills

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

SCOTT NAGO, in his official capacity
as Chief Elections Officer for the State
of Hawaii,

Defendant.

No. 1:25-cv-00522-LEK-RT
Hon. Leslie E. Kobayashi

DECLARATION OF CAMRON HURT

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Camron Hurt, declare as follows:

1. I am over 18 years old and am otherwise competent to testify. I have personal knowledge of the matters in this declaration, and I would testify thereto if I were called as a witness in Court.

2. I live in Hawai'i, and I am an eligible registered voter. Voting is the most fundamental form of democratic participation, and I am proud to be a Hawai'i voter. I am the Hawai'i Program Director for Common Cause. I am also a member of Common Cause. I serve as the primary spokesperson and lobbyist for Common Cause in Hawai'i, working to protect voting rights, promote ethical government, and to hold power accountable. In my role as Hawai'i Program Director, I work with multiple coalitions to advance pro-voter reforms and increase civic engagement including through events such as National Voter Registration Day.

3. Common Cause is a nonprofit, nonpartisan membership organization incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia and registered to do business in Hawai'i. Pursuant to its bylaws, Common Cause is organized and operated as a membership organization and brings this action on behalf of itself and in a representative capacity on behalf of its members.

4. Pursuant to its bylaws, Common Cause has defined who qualifies as a member. Under its definition, a "member" of Common Cause is any individual who, within the past two years, (a) made a financial contribution to the organization; or (b) has taken meaningful action in support of Common Cause's advocacy work. Such meaningful action includes, but is not limited to, signing petitions directed to government officials; participating in letter-writing or phone-banking campaigns; attending town halls, workshops, or rallies organized by Common Cause; or otherwise engaging in activities designed to advance the organization's mission. There are more than 4,681 Common Cause Hawai'i members.

5. Common Cause's mission is to uphold the core values of American democracy by creating an open, honest, and accountable government that serves the public interest, promotes equal rights, opportunity, and representation for all, and empowers people to make their voices heard in the political process.

6. In Hawai'i, Common Cause ensures that local voices are heard in the political process. Common Cause's Hawai'i members live throughout the state and

include registered voters whose personal information is maintained in the statewide voter registration database held by the State of Hawai'i. If the State discloses the unredacted voter registration file to DOJ, these members' sensitive personal information—including driver's license numbers, and portions of social security numbers—would be unlawfully released, causing an invasion of privacy, chilling participation in the electoral process, and undermining confidence in the integrity of Hawai'i elections.

7. Common Cause believes the right to vote is the cornerstone of a functioning democracy. We are committed to ensuring that every eligible person can register and cast their ballot in Hawai'i. Through our advocacy, in the last two decades Hawai'i has adopted a number of pro-voter reforms, including same-day voter registration, opt-out automatic voter registration, and more.

8. As a nonpartisan democracy reform organization, Common Cause, our volunteers, and coalition allies, regularly assist eligible local Kama'aina in registering to vote through community education and outreach. The voters we help are now part of the state's official voter file, and we consider it our duty to safeguard the trust they place in us and in the democratic process.

9. At public engagement events, we invite Kama'aina not only to register but also to verify and update their voter information. As a result, many voters we assist become part of the official statewide voter file. We have a vested interest in

protecting the integrity and privacy of that data. Any threat to the security of the voter file, especially one that could result in the misuse of personal information, directly undermines our work, damages public trust, and risks chilling voter participation. We also run targeted communications campaigns, including through social media, to keep local voters informed about key election deadlines and updates. These efforts amplify official messages from the State and other election officials, helping ensure voters have accurate, timely information to participate confidently in our democracy.

10. Disclosure of the entire, unredacted Hawai'i voter file would undermine Common Cause's work and risk harm to our members. We rely on public confidence in the security and integrity of voter data to encourage participation. If voters fear their personal information, like a partial Social Security number or driver's license number, could be misused or exposed, they may avoid registering to vote, decline to update their current voter registration record, or withdraw from civic engagement activities altogether. Such results undermine Common Cause's mission to expand access and participation, especially among historically marginalized communities. Knowing that their personal data could be weaponized to question their eligibility to vote would chill engagement with the democratic process. This is especially true for voters in marginalized communities who already face systemic barriers and distrust government surveillance. Common Cause expends significant resources conducting

on-the-ground voter engagement and assistance efforts seeking to register voters and engage voters in the democratic process.

11. Disclosure of the full Hawaii voter file would facilitate unsubstantiated voter challenges, a concern especially for vulnerable communities. Improper and flawed mass challenge programs disproportionately target voters without stable housing or traditional addresses. Common Cause actively works to register and protect these very same disenfranchised Kama'aina. Mass challenges, often filed in bulk by activists, can overwhelm local election officials, divert resources from voter outreach and education, delay or obstruct legitimate registrations and ballot processing. This undermines the infrastructure that Common Cause and our partners rely upon to ensure smooth, inclusive elections. Diverting resources to address these improper activities weakens our capacity to run voter registration drives, educate voters, and mobilize communities. These sorts of challenges also work to revive historical tactics of voter suppression. Private voter challenges have roots in post-Reconstruction laws used to disenfranchise Black voters. Today, they are increasingly used to target voters of color, Indigenous Peoples, young voters, and those who are unhoused or in transient living situations; all of whom Common Cause prioritizes in our voter registration work and lobbying/advocacy supporting the inclusion of their voting rights. If voters' sensitive data is turned over to the federal government and used to promote mass disenfranchisement, Common Cause will be

forced to redirect resources to mitigating the disenfranchisement of existing voters and away from its core activities of registering voters and engaging new voters in the democratic process.

12. Common Cause also runs a nonpartisan Election Protection program in Hawai'i, which provides critical information and assistance to voters around primary and general elections. These include helping voters navigate the vote-by-mail process, encouraging voters to participate, and assisting voters when they experience problems in trying to vote. The success of this program and our ability to effectively identify and respond to issues that hinder voters depend on voters' trust in the election system. When voters fear their personal information could be misused for partisan or punitive reasons, especially under a federal administration known for voter suppression rhetoric and tactics, they may hesitate to accept help from volunteers, avoid reporting issues at the polls, and disengage from the voting process altogether.

13. If Hawai'i discloses the unredacted voter file, this will work to normalize federal overreach into state-run elections, weakening local control and opening the door to future demands for even more intrusive data. It poses a grave threat to voter privacy and public confidence. This threatens the decentralized structure of U.S. elections, which Common Cause defends as a safeguard against authoritarianism.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signed on the 14th day of January 2025, in Honolulu, Hawai'i.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Camron Hurt", is written over a horizontal line.

Camron Hurt

Common Cause Hawai'i Program Director

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

SCOTT NAGO, in his official capacity
as Chief Elections Officer for the State
of Hawai'i,

Defendant.

No. 1:25-cv-00522

Hon. Leslie E. Kobayashi

DECLARATION OF NEIL ABERCROMBIE

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Neil Abercrombie, declare as follows:

1. I am over 18 years old and am otherwise competent to testify. I have personal knowledge of the matters in this declaration, and I would testify thereto if I were called as a witness in Court.

2. I first moved to Hawai'i in September 1959, and I have now been a Hawai'i resident for more than 60 years.

3. I spent my career as a public servant, representing Hawai'i residents at virtually every level of government, including within the local, state, and federal government over the course of my time in elected office.

4. Most recently, I served as the seventh Governor of Hawai'i until my term concluded in 2014.

5. I am an eligible, registered voter in Hawai'i. For decades, I have voted regularly in local, state, and federal elections.

6. If the U.S. Department of Justice is permitted to compel the State to disclose its unredacted voter files, then as a voter, I would be very concerned about the privacy of my information. To me, this is a privacy issue not only in the ordinary sense of the term—it is a step on the road to authoritarianism.

7. With this or any federal administration, turning over sensitive voter data creates a risk that the data will be used to retaliate against voters. My participation in elections should not open me up to a risk of being targeted by the federal government. No federal administration should have the opportunity to use voters' data for political purposes against people trying to exercise free speech rights, and the State of Hawai'i should not be forced to aid and abet that process.

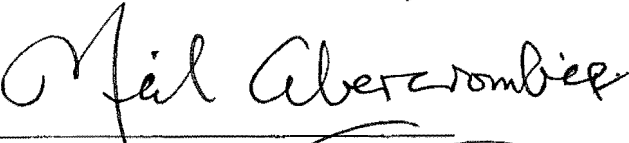
8. I am very familiar with elections and with election officials—not just as a voter myself, but from the perspective of a former candidate with a great deal of experience canvassing voters and trying to encourage voter participation. As a candidate, I went door to door countless times, from coast to coast across the islands of Hawai'i.

9. In my experience speaking with voters, many voters were concerned about their privacy even in the sense of speaking to someone at their front door. My extensive experience interacting with voters makes clear to me that forcing the State of Hawai'i to ship voters' sensitive personal information off to Washington will seriously inhibit the vote and inhibit registration.

10. People are suspicious enough of government as it is. If voters knew that the sensitive personal information that they provided to register to vote would be turned over, many of them would be deterred from exercising their right to vote.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signed on the 6th day of January 2026, in Honolulu, Hawai'i.



Neil Abercrombie

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

SCOTT NAGO, in his official capacity
as Chief Elections Officer for the State
of Hawaii,

Defendant.

No. 1:25-cv-00522

Hon. Leslie E. Kobayashi

DECLARATION OF KATHERINE HAMMES

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Katherine Hammes, declare as follows:

1. I am over 18 years old and am otherwise competent to testify. I have personal knowledge of the matters in this declaration, and I would testify thereto if I were called as a witness in Court.

2. I was born in Fort Beaufort (now “KwaMaqoma”), South Africa. I married a United States citizen in 1982, and we had two children together—one in 1984, and a second in 1987. We all moved to the United States in 1988, and I became a naturalized citizen in 1992.

3. I have resided in Hilo, Hawai‘i since 1988. I am a registered, eligible Hawai‘i voter.

4. I registered to vote as soon as I became a United States citizen. Ever since I obtained the right to vote in the United States, I have been a regular voter in local, state, and federal elections.

5. Voting is very important to me. As someone who was born in South Africa, I recognize that many people there have been disenfranchised and unable to vote, which helped me realize that the right to vote should not be taken for granted. As a woman, I also understand and appreciate the long fight that women engaged in to have the right to vote in the United States. As a cancer survivor, I felt that becoming a United States citizen and gaining the right to vote was a commitment to my future in America and a testament to my own survival. And as a mother, I feel a deep commitment to what will happen to the country and society I live in today. I believe that voting is a critical way to protect our democracy.

6. I am very concerned about the federal government's efforts to get access to my sensitive personal data in the state voter file for many reasons.

7. First, I am concerned about how the federal government would use my data. Take, for example, the access to data that the federal government gave to DOGE. My understanding is that a lot of very young people who were not vetted, trusted government employees were given access to sensitive data, and there was very little transparency about what they did with the data and whether they took appropriate steps to protect that data from disclosure or misuse. DOGE's actions

seemed very fast-moving and reckless, which did not reflect the level of care and attention I would want the federal government to exercise when handling my own personal information. This sort of behavior has not given me faith in the federal government's ability to take care of data, to use it in a good way, and to protect it from other people.

8. Second, having grown up in South Africa with a parent whose work specialized in ethnic conflict, I became accustomed to fears of government surveillance and reprisal. When I moved to the United States, I felt relief to be in a country where civil rights and privacy were valued, and I felt that I could drop my guard from those concerns. This effort to collect sensitive voter data has felt like a slap in the face. When I registered to vote with the state, I believed my personal information would only be used for that purpose and by the state. I never believed it would be handed over, and I am in disbelief that voters and their information could be placed at risk by the federal government just because they chose to exercise their right to vote.

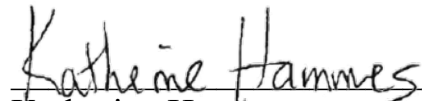
9. Third, I understand what it is like to have my sensitive personal information used against me. I have been a victim of identity theft, and I have also had some of my private medical records disclosed by one of my providers. These experiences opened me up to serious financial vulnerability and generated a very

strong sense of violation, and they have made me care deeply about keeping my personal information to myself.

10. Finally, I am aware that, as someone who lived in Hawai'i for several years before becoming naturalized, the state likely has records about me from the years when I was a non-citizen. For example, I first obtained my driver's license prior to becoming a citizen. If the state is forced to share information about me or my driver's license information, I do not want the state's sharing of records to be misused or misunderstood by the federal government to wrongly indicate that I am ineligible to vote.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signed on the 12th day of January 2026, in Hilo, Hawai'i.


Katherine Hammes



U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

I. PARTIES & POINTS OF CONTACT.

Requester

Federal Agency Name: Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice

VRL/Data User:

Title:

Address:

Phone:

VRL/Data Provider

State Agency Name:

Custodian:

Title:

Address:

Phone:

The parties to this Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU” or “Agreement”) are the Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division (“Justice Department” or “Department”), and the State of Colorado (“You” or “your state”).

II. AUTHORITY.

By this Agreement, the State of Colorado (“You” or “your state”) has agreed to, and will, provide an electronic copy of your state’s complete statewide Voter Registration List (“VRL” or “VRL/Data”) to the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice (at times referred to as the “Department”). The VRL/Data must include, among other fields of data, the voter registrant’s full name, date of birth, residential address, his or her state driver’s license number or

the last four digits of the registrant's social security number as required under the HAVA to register individuals for federal elections. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 21083(a)(5)(A).

The authorities by which this information is requested by the Department of Justice are:

- National Voter Registration Act of 1993, 52 U.S.C. § 20501, *et seq.*
- Attorney General's authority under Section 11 of the NVRA to bring enforcement actions. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20501(a).
- Help America Vote Act of 2002, 52 U.S.C. § 20901, *et seq.*
- Attorney General's authority to enforce the Help America Vote Act under 53 U.S.C. § 21111.
- Attorney General authority to request records pursuant to Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 ("CRA"), codified at 52 U.S.C. § 20701, *et seq.*
- The Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, as amended.

III. PURPOSE.

A VRL is a Voter Registration List pursuant to the NVRA and HAVA, commonly referred to as "voter roll," compiled by a state – often from information submitted by counties – containing a list of all the state's *eligible* voters. Regardless of the basis for ineligibility, ineligible voters do not appear on a state's VRL when proper list maintenance is performed by states. The Justice Department is requesting your state's VRL to test, analyze, and assess states' VRLs for proper list maintenance and compliance with federal law. In the event the Justice Department's analysis of a VRL results in list maintenance issues, insufficiency, inadequacy, anomalies, or concerns, the Justice Department will notify your state's point of contact of the issues to assist your state with curing.

The purpose of this MOU is to establish the parties' understanding as to the security protections for data transfer and data access by the Department of Justice of the electronic copy of the statewide voter registration list, including all fields requested by the Department of Justice.

IV. TIMING OF AGREEMENT – TIME IS OF ESSENCE.

Although the Justice Department is under no such obligation as a matter of law, because this Agreement is proposed, made, and to be entered into at your state's request as part of your state's transmission of its VRL to the Justice Department, this Agreement is to be fully executed within seven (7) days of the Justice Department presenting this Agreement to you. Both parties agree that no part of this Agreement or execution is intended to, or will, cause delay of the transmission of your state's VRL to the Justice Department for analysis.

V. TIMING OF VRL/DATA TRANSFER.

You agree to transfer an electronic copy of your state's complete statewide VRL/Data to the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice as described in Section III of this Agreement no later than five (5) business days from the execution of this Agreement, which is counted from the last day of the last signatory.

VI. METHOD OF VRL/DATA ACCESS OR TRANSFER.

The VRL will be submitted by your state via the Department of Justice's secure file-sharing system, i.e., Justice Enterprise File Sharing (JEFS"). A separate application to use JEFS must be completed and submitted by your state through the Civil Rights Help Desk. JEFS implements strict access controls to ensure that each user can only access their own files. All files and folders are tied to a specific user, and each user has defined permissions that govern how they may interact with those files (e.g., read, write, or read-only).

Whenever a user attempts to access a file or folder, JEFS validates the request against the assigned permissions to confirm that the user is explicitly authorized. This process guarantees that users can only access files and folders only where they have permission. Users are also limited to the authorized type of interaction with each file or folder. Within the Department of Justice, access to JEFS is restricted to specific roles: Litigation Support, IT staff, and Civil Rights Division staff.

VII. LOCATION OF DATA AND CUSTODIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The parties mutually agree that the Civil Rights Division (also “Department”) will be designated as “Custodian” of the file(s) and will be responsible for the observance of all conditions for use and for establishment and maintenance of security agreements as specified in this agreement to prevent unauthorized use. The information that the Department is collecting will be maintained consistent with the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a. The full list of routine uses for this collection of information can be found in the Systems of Record Notice (“SORN”) titled, JUSTICE/CRT – 001, “Central Civil Rights Division Index File and Associated Records,” 68 Fed. Reg. 47610-01, 611 (August 11, 2003); 70 Fed. Reg. 43904-01 (July 29, 2005); and 82 Fed. Reg. 24147-01 (May 25, 2017). It should be noted that the statutes cited for routine use include NVRA, HAVA, and the Civil Rights Act of 1960, and the Justice Department is making our request pursuant to those statutes. The records in the system of records are kept under the authority of 44 U.S.C. § 3101 and in the ordinary course of fulfilling the responsibility assigned to the Civil Rights Division under the provisions of 28 C.F.R. §§ 0.50, 0.51.

VRL/Data storage is similar to the restricted access provided on JEFS and complies with the SORN: Information in computer form is safeguarded and protected in accordance with applicable Department security regulations for systems of records. Only a limited number of staff members who are assigned a specific identification code will be able to use the computer to access

the stored information. However, a section may decide to allow its employees access to the system in order to perform their official duties.

All systems storing the VRL data will comply with all security requirements applicable to Justice Department systems, including but not limited to all Executive Branch system security requirements (e.g., requirements imposed by the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] and National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]), Department of Justice IT Security Standards, and Department of Justice Order 2640.2F.

VIII. NVRA/HAVA COMPLIANT VOTER REGISTRATION LIST.

After analysis and assessment of your state's VRL, the Justice Department will securely notify you or your state of any voter list maintenance issues, insufficiencies, inadequacies, deficiencies, anomalies, or concerns, the Justice Department found when testing, assessing, and analyzing your state's VRL for NVRA and HAVA compliance, i.e., that your state's VRL only includes eligible voters.

You agree therefore that within forty-five (45) days of receiving that notice from the Justice Department of any issues, insufficiencies, inadequacies, deficiencies, anomalies, or concerns, your state will clean its VRL/Data by removing ineligible voters and resubmit the updated VRL/Data to the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department to verify proper list maintenance has occurred by your state pursuant to the NVRA and HAVA.

IX. CONFIDENTIALITY & DEPARTMENT SAFEGUARDS.

Any member of the Justice Department in possession of a VRL/Data will employ reasonable administrative, technical, and physical safeguards designed to protect the security and confidentiality of such data. Compliance with these safeguards will include secure user authentication protocols deploying either: (i) Two-Factor Authentication ("2FA"), which requires users to go through two layers of security before access is granted to the system; or (ii) the

assignment of unique user identifications to each person with computer access plus unique complex passwords, which are not vendor supplied default passwords.

The Department will activate audit logging for the records, files, and data containing the state's VRL/Data in order to identify abnormal use, as well as to track access control, on computers, servers and/or Devices containing the VRL/Data.

For all devices storing records, files, and data containing the VRL/Data: there is (i) up-to-date versions of system security agent software that includes endpoint protection and malware protection and reasonably up-to-date patches and virus definitions, or a version of such software that can still be supported with up-to-date patches and virus definitions, and is set to receive the most current security updates on a regular basis; and (ii) up-to-date operating system security patches designed to maintain the integrity of the personal information.

For all devices storing records, files, and data containing the VRL/Data: there is (i) controlled and locked physical access for the Device; and (ii) the prohibition of the connection of the Device to public or insecure home networks.

There will be no copying of records, files, or data containing the VRL/Data to unencrypted USB drives, CDs, or external storage. In addition, the use of devices outside of moving the records, files, or data to the final stored device location shall be limited.

Any notes, lists, memoranda, indices, compilations prepared or based on an examination of VRL/Data or any other form of information (including electronic forms), that quote from, paraphrase, copy, or disclose the VRL/Data with such specificity that the VRL/Data can be identified, or by reasonable logical extension can be identified will not be shared by the Department. Any summary results, however, may be shared by the Department.

In addition to the Department's enforcement efforts, the Justice Department may use the information you provide for certain routine, or pre-litigation or litigation purposes including:

present VRL/Data to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal; a contractor with the Department of Justice who needs access to the VRL/Data information in order to perform duties related to the Department's list maintenance verification procedures. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552a(m).

X. LOSS OR BREACH OF DATA.

If a receiving party discovers any loss of VRL/Data, or a breach of security, including any actual or suspected unauthorized access, relating to VRL/Data, the receiving party shall, at its own expense immediately provide written notice to the producing party of such breach; investigate and make reasonable and timely efforts to remediate the effects of the breach, and provide the producing party with assurances reasonably satisfactory to the producing party that such breach shall not recur; and provide sufficient information about the breach that the producing party can reasonably ascertain the size and scope of the breach. The receiving party agrees to cooperate with the producing party or law enforcement in investigating any such security incident. In any event, the receiving party shall promptly take all necessary and appropriate corrective action to terminate unauthorized access.

XI. DESTRUCTION OF DATA.

The Department will destroy all VRL/Data associated with actual records as soon as the purposes of the list maintenance project have been accomplished and the time required for records retention pursuant to applicable law has passed. When the project is complete and such retention requirements by law expires, the Justice Department will:

1. Destroy all hard copies containing confidential data (e.g., shredding);
2. Archive and store electronic data containing confidential information offline in a secure location; and

3. All other data will be erased or maintained in a secured area.

XII. OTHER PROVISIONS.

- A. Conflicts. This MOU constitutes the full MOU on this subject between the Department and your state. Any inconsistency or conflict between or among the provisions of this MOU, will be resolved in the following order of precedence: (1) this MOU and (2) other documents incorporated by reference in this MOU (e.g., transaction charges).
- B. Severability. Nothing in this MOU is intended to conflict with current law or regulation or the directives of Department, or the your state. If a term of this MOU is inconsistent with such authority, then that term shall be invalid but, to the extent allowable, the remaining terms and conditions of this MOU shall remain in full force and effect.
- C. Assignment. Your state may not assign this MOU, nor may it assign any of its rights or obligations under this MOU. To the extent allowable by law, this MOU shall inure to the benefit of, and be binding upon, any successors to the Justice Department and your state without restriction.
- D. Waiver. No waiver by either party of any breach of any provision of this MOU shall constitute a waiver of any other breach. Failure of either party to enforce at any time, or from time to time, any provision of this MOU shall not be construed to be a waiver thereof.
- E. Compliance with Other Laws. Nothing in this MOU is intended or should be construed to limit or affect the duties, responsibilities, and rights of the User Agency under the National Voter Registration Act, 52 U.S.C. § 20501 *et seq.*, as amended; the Help America Vote Act, 52 U.S.C. § 20901 *et seq.*, as amended; the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10301 *et seq.*, as amended; and the Civil Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10101 *et seq.*, as amended.
- F. Confidentiality of MOU. To the extent allowed by applicable law, this MOU, its contents, and the drafts and communications leading up to the execution of this MOU are deemed

by the parties as “confidential.” Any disclosures therefore could be made, if at all, pursuant to applicable laws or court orders requiring such disclosures.

SIGNATURES

VRL/Data Provider

State Agency Name:

Signature: _____ Date of Execution: _____

Authorized Signatory Name Printed: _____

Title: _____

Requester

Federal Agency Name: Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice

Signature: _____ Date of Execution: _____

Authorized Signatory Name Printed: _____

Title: _____

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
(WESTERN DIVISION - LOS ANGELES)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	CASE NO: 2:25-cv-09149-DOC-ADSx
)	
Plaintiff,)	CIVIL
)	
vs.)	Los Angeles, California
)	
SHIRLEY WEBER, ET AL,)	Thursday, December 4, 2025
)	(7:38 a.m. to 9:09 a.m.)
Defendants.)	(12:01 p.m. to 12:58 p.m.)
)	(2:00 p.m. to 2:31 p.m.)
)	(2:31 p.m. to 2:33 p.m.)

HEARING RE:

MOTION TO DISMISS [DKT.NO.67];

PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR ORDER TO PRODUCE RECORDS
(52 USC 20701)
[DKT.NOS.87,88,89]

BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAVID O. CARTER,
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES: SEE PAGE 2

Court Reporter: Recorded; CourtSmart

Courtroom Deputy: Karlen Dubon

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P.O. Box 8365
Corpus Christi, TX 78468
361 949-2988

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transcript produced by transcription service.

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1 Los Angeles, California; Thursday, December 4, 2025; 7:38 a.m.

2 (Call to Order)

3 THE COURT: -- Shirley Weber.

4 (Pause)

5 THE COURT: And, counsel, as you're seated, let me
6 take one more matter. Just remain seated for a moment.

7 (Pause)

8 THE COURT: All right. Thank you then. I think that
9 resolves the rest of the morning calendar. So first of all,
10 good morning.

11 MR. NEFF: Good morning, Your Honor.

12 THE COURT: This is the matter of United States v.
13 Shirley Weber. It's case number 25-09149. And, counsel, you
14 can just remain seated. You can pretend it's state court if
15 you want to, but make your appearances.

16 MR. NEFF: Eric Neff on behalf of the United States.
17 Good morning, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: Thank you.

19 MR. BRUDIGAM: Deputy Attorney General Malcolm
20 Brudigam on behalf of defendants Secretary of State Shirley
21 Weber and the State of California.

22 THE COURT: Okay, thank you very much.

23 MR. SETRAKIAN: Deputy Attorney General Will
24 Setrakian on behalf of defendants State of California and
25 California Secretary of State Shirley Weber.

1 **THE COURT:** Thank you very much. I appreciate it.

2 **MR. DODGE:** Chris Dodge on behalf of Intervenors
3 NAACP and Siren.

4 **MS. ZELPHIN:** Grace Zelphin on behalf of Intervenors
5 League of Women Voters of California.

6 **THE COURT:** Is anybody here representing what I call
7 the County case?

8 **MS. SHOAI:** Good morning, Your Honor.

9 **THE COURT:** Come on up. What we're doing here may be
10 of interest to you. So we want your appearance.

11 **MS. SHOAI:** Thank you, Your Honor. Deputy County
12 Counsel --

13 **THE COURT:** No, no, wait, wait till we get a good
14 recording of you.

15 **MS. SHOAI:** Good morning, Your Honor. Deputy County
16 Counsel Suzanne Schoai on behalf of --

17 **THE COURT:** I see. Why don't you have a seat? Do
18 you have any other colleague with you today?

19 **MS. SHOAI:** No, Your Honor.

20 **THE COURT:** All right. So first, I'd like to address
21 plaintiff's motion for order to produce records pursuant to 52
22 U.S.C. 20701 that was filed on Monday, set for hearing
23 today. I appreciate the speed, but not at the expense of due
24 process. And although I've encouraged us to move forward as
25 quickly as possible concerning the substantive issues, this is

1 not the due process because there needs to be at least 28 days'
2 notice before a date for hearing under CD California Rule 6-1.

3 The plaintiff is seeking to reach the ultimate
4 question in this case regarding the production of records and
5 thousands of voters' lives will be impacted by this case. And
6 the Court will not be setting the matter on any legal -- I
7 don't want to say gamesmanship, but therefore, the motion for
8 order to produce records pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 20701 is
9 denied.

10 Now, you can once again follow the process and
11 procedure in terms of due process. We'll have time
12 potentially, but this doesn't supply the due process needed.

13 Second, I'd like to hear arguments if there are any
14 on two motions regarding amicus briefs. First, there was a
15 motion for leave to file an amicus brief brought by 16 states.
16 Those states are Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois,
17 Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico,
18 New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.

19 The second request was to file an amicus brief and it
20 was filed by the former secretaries of state and the proposed
21 amicus briefs are allegedly from a bipartisan group of state
22 secretaries for the states of Colorado, Connecticut, Minnesota,
23 Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Washington.

24 Does any party have a statement to make regarding
25 these amici briefs and any wisdom on your part that if I allow

1 these amici briefs, whether I should then extend for some
2 period of time the opportunity for additional briefs from
3 interested parties, because these are the parties that have
4 directly contacted the Court, but there may be other parties
5 that piecemeal choose to come in, and then I'm deciding that on
6 an almost ex-parte basis, case by case as they come to me,
7 unless you're flying out here for every single hearing for
8 every requested amici brief.

9 So I was thinking if I was going to allow these, that
10 I should throw this open for 7 days or 14 days for the amici
11 briefs to come in during the period of argument and try to sort
12 through whatever the Court's opinion would be and give you that
13 courtesy and simply extend it. But I'm looking for your wisdom
14 on that because you can anticipate if I'm getting these amici
15 requests now, I promise you, as soon as you leave the
16 courtroom, there's going to be another request. And I don't
17 want to do that ex parte without your wisdom on both parties'
18 parts.

19 So let's start with the first group. This motion for
20 leave to file an amici brief by 16 states, and one of my
21 concerns was whether this would become a bipartisan effort, for
22 instance, of Democrats and Republicans using the Court in a
23 sense, in a political sense, not necessarily a substantive
24 sense. But I noticed there are what I consider some swing
25 states, New Mexico certainly was during the last election,

1 Minnesota was, Michigan certainly was, Arizona was and has been
2 what is popularly referred to as a swing state in a number of
3 elections, and I don't know the voting history, for instance,
4 of Illinois or Maryland, for instance. I don't know how
5 they've swung in different elections between the parties, and I
6 don't know if that's even a consideration, but I was inclined
7 to accept this amici brief, but only after discussing this with
8 you folks.

9 So why don't you talk amongst each other or to
10 yourself, and then state what your respective positions might
11 be on this.

12 **(Pause)**

13 **(Recessed at 7:46 a.m.; reconvened at 7:48 a.m.)**

14 **THE COURT:** Well, let me start with plaintiffs in
15 this matter. What are your thoughts?

16 **MR. NEFF:** The United States' biggest concern is that
17 this is resolved. The United States' foremost and only concern
18 is that this is resolved in a manner that, as the Court shares
19 the concern, that it needs to be handled expeditiously. As
20 long as --

21 **THE COURT:** Yeah, because it's got to get to the
22 Ninth Circuit and probably the Supreme Court.

23 **MR. NEFF:** And then there's, yes, and as long as
24 amici don't get in the way of that, we have no objection.

25 **THE COURT:** Okay. And then I'll ask, if we do this,

1 what the time period is and how, but let me turn, and I've got
2 my entities turned around, so please, once again, on behalf of?

3 **MR. NEFF:** The State, Your Honor.

4 **THE COURT:** The State.

5 **MR. NEFF:** Yeah. So we consent to the filing of
6 these amici briefs, and we're happy to do a blanket consent.

7 **THE COURT:** Okay. That way you're not flying down or
8 up in each occasion, because I'm a little hesitant to start
9 parsing out which ones. I just assumed to give a time period,
10 and those that are relevant, et cetera, we can all focus on.
11 Those that aren't, we'll read anyway. Counsel?

12 **MR. DODGE:** The NAACP intervenors joined the State's
13 position and agreed to blanket consent.

14 **THE COURT:** Okay, and Women, League of Voters?

15 **MS. ZELPHIN:** Same. We --

16 **THE COURT:** And just a case for the County, we don't
17 want to exclude them. What would your position be?

18 **MS. SHOAI:** We have the same position, we don't have
19 any objection, although the Court knows that the case against
20 the County is stayed, but for the record.

21 **THE COURT:** Yeah, but no objection really.

22 **MS. SHOAI:** Correct.

23 **THE COURT:** All right. What time period would I give
24 these and how would -- I think I would simply docket this. I'm
25 going to put this case on a public website also, which we often

1 do in federal court, and that way the public has access to the
2 transcripts, they have access with transparency when we have
3 matters of this import. How long? Two weeks, three weeks? In
4 other words, we'll hear the arguments today, but it's going to
5 take a while for the Court to write.

6 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** I think two weeks would be fine, Your
7 Honor.

8 **THE COURT:** Two weeks?

9 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Yeah.

10 **THE COURT:** Counsel, what's your wisdom?

11 **MR. DODGE:** I would join in two weeks as I was
12 explaining to co-counsel. I think, you know, the Department of
13 Justice has now brought something like 14 of these suits
14 against various states, and so I think that has given the
15 public good awareness of these proceedings, and so I think two
16 weeks is sufficient to give any interested amici time to --

17 **THE COURT:** Okay. What's your wisdom on behalf of
18 the Women, League of Voters and NAACP?

19 **MS. ZELPHIN:** I agree with the --

20 **THE COURT:** Two weeks? What's your wisdom on behalf
21 of plaintiff?

22 **MR. NEFF:** As long as it doesn't delay this
23 proceeding.

24 **THE COURT:** Well, two weeks won't delay it.

25 **MR. NEFF:** Yeah. So that two weeks --

1 **THE COURT:** It's actually pretty quick for amici
2 briefs.

3 **MR. NEFF:** Two weeks sounds fine to the United
4 States.

5 **THE COURT:** Now, you just said something that this
6 case is one now of 14 cases. I didn't know that before. Are
7 we, in a sense, the lead case, or are cases more recently
8 filed?

9 **MR. NEFF:** This is, I think, the case moving at the
10 fastest speed, Your Honor. There were two cases filed before
11 this one, but this one is out ahead of all of them.

12 **THE COURT:** I see. All right. Would you reach a
13 joint stipulation for me, then, and help the Court with the
14 wording that amici briefs are requested by the Court. Give
15 that a two-week period of time. Certainly that way we're
16 before the holidays. Well, just a moment. We've got
17 Thanksgiving coming up, don't we?

18 **MR. NEFF:** We just had Thanksgiving, yeah.

19 **THE COURT:** Yeah, we just passed it, so we're through
20 that holiday, thank goodness. No, I mean with goodness.
21 Thanksgiving, good. You know, it's perfect. Two weeks because
22 we're not going to get caught on the Jewish/Christian holidays
23 anyway, and if we do, it's a short period of time for the
24 Jewish faith. So, all right, then two weeks.

25 Could you fashion that for me today by agreement, and

1 I'll send out that docketed minute order today and get copies
2 to you.

3 **MR. NEFF:** We will.

4 **THE COURT:** All right, this is the time for argument.
5 You can take as long as you want, and there will be two rounds.
6 I'm going to ask the intervenors to argue in this matter. If
7 the County wants to contribute in any way, you're welcome to,
8 although in a sense you're not involved today. But if you have
9 something to say, I don't want to shortchange that.

10 And as intervenors, when I appointed two of you, that
11 doesn't mean you necessarily agree. I'm not looking for a
12 concerted position on some issues. There may be a variance.
13 So you're not here as a uniform body. When I appointed each of
14 you, I think you're a broad and representative group, and
15 therefore, in a sense, as intervenors, you're arguing your
16 position either collectively, if you decide to, or
17 individually. And let's begin with who?

18 **MR. NEFF:** I think it would be the people that
19 brought -- the party that brought the motion, but submitted to
20 the Court, Your Honor.

21 **THE COURT:** Let's do it by procedure and start with
22 them. So, counsel, go to the lectern then and restate your
23 name, because we're on Court Smart. Otherwise, we don't have a
24 very good record.

25 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Deputy Attorney General Malcolm

1 Brudigam, on behalf of Defendants Secretary of State Shirley
2 Weber and the State of California. And for the Court's
3 awareness, Your Honor, I'm going to be handling the portion of
4 the State's motion related to Title III of the Civil Rights Act
5 of 1960, the National Voter Registration Act, and the Help
6 America Vote Act, while my colleague, Will Setrakian, is going
7 to handle the balance of the arguments concerning the federal
8 privacy laws.

9 **THE COURT:** Thank you.

10 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** So, this case is before you today,
11 Your Honor, because DOJ has insisted that California send it an
12 unredacted electronic copy of its statewide voter registration
13 list, which contains the personal information of over 23
14 million California voters. Now, when DOJ approached California
15 requesting this information, as federal law requires,
16 California did make some records available for their
17 inspection. And as California law also requires, it only did
18 so with appropriate redactions to voters' most sensitive
19 personal information. But DOJ, they didn't accept this offer,
20 and they brought this lawsuit.

21 And so I want to be clear that this lawsuit is about
22 DOJ wanting to get the social security numbers, the driver's
23 license numbers, and the personal information of California
24 voters, and it wants them all in an electronic format. But
25 federal law doesn't require this, and in fact, California law

1 prohibits it.

2 So, as you can tell, there's a, at the heart of this
3 case, there is a question of whether federal law preempts state
4 law. That's a key issue. But before we even get to that
5 question, Your Honor, there's a series of initial legal and
6 pleading hurdles that DOJ cannot even overcome. And so I'm
7 going to address those initial legal hurdles claim by claim.

8 So first, with respect to Title III of the Civil
9 Rights Act of 1960, that claim faces both a jurisdictional and
10 a substantive defect. So to start, DOJ sued in the wrong
11 court. The text of Title III is clear that the court that has
12 jurisdiction to compel relief is the one where the records were
13 demanded or where the records were located. And here, that's
14 Sacramento. And so the proper district court to compel relief
15 would be the Eastern District of California. And the only
16 response that DOJ provides for this jurisdictional defect in
17 their opposition is that it erroneously asserts that millions
18 of these records are created and maintained in the Central
19 District, but the fact of the matter is, is that the records
20 are located and they can only be accessed in Sacramento. And
21 also, their assertion isn't entirely true either, because a
22 vast majority of the records within the statewide voter
23 registration database, they flow in there through the DMV or
24 the statewide online voter registration form.

25 And, you know, last year that accounted for almost 90

1 percent of the records -- that 90 percent of the registrations
2 or updates to registrations. So on that ground, Your Honor,
3 you should dismiss this Title III claim because the Court lacks
4 jurisdiction to compel any relief under that statute.

5 So even if the Court does decide to take
6 jurisdiction, DOJ encounters another statutory hurdle in Title
7 III's text, which is that the demand doesn't contain a valid
8 statement of the basis and the purpose for the records sought.
9 So DOJ's demand lacks any basis at all. None has been alleged
10 in the complaint. And the alleged purpose, evaluating -- a
11 single sentence saying that they want all these records to
12 evaluate compliance, to evaluate California's compliance with
13 the NVRA, that's not a valid purpose under Title III.

14 A valid purpose would be one that relates to a civil
15 rights investigation into discrimination in voting, and DOJ has
16 admitted that that's not the purpose of their investigation
17 here. So we have two hurdles already that DOJ can't
18 overcome. But beyond that, even the relief that they seek in
19 the complaint is inconsistent with the text of Title III. The
20 Title III only requires that the Secretary make records
21 available at her principal office, and that's something that
22 the Secretary already offered them. And that's demonstrated
23 through the letters that were exchanged between the Secretary
24 and DOJ in advance of this litigation and which have been
25 incorporated into the complaint and are properly before the

1 Court on this motion to dismiss.

2 And so what those records show is that DOJ can't --
3 has not pled any plausible entitlement to relief based on
4 what's already been offered. And so again, there's another
5 legal hurdle that DOJ cannot overcome. And even assuming they
6 could get past all three of those, Your Honor, then we're faced
7 with the preemption question: whether this Title III law would
8 even preempt California's voter information protections. And
9 there's no precedent involving Title III preempting a state
10 law, but I would say that the analysis would be very similar to
11 cases evaluating the NVRA and whether that law's disclosure
12 provision would preempt a state law.

13 **THE COURT:** What's the Court's standard in deciding
14 that issue?

15 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** I'm sorry, what was that?

16 **THE COURT:** What's the Court's standard in deciding
17 that issue.

18 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** So yes, that standard is first, the
19 Court would look at the text, of course, and see if there is a
20 conflict between the text of the federal law and the state
21 law. And so here, Title III's text, it says nothing about
22 prohibiting or redacting sensitive voter information. And I
23 would point Your Honor to a First Circuit case, Public Interest
24 Law Foundation v. Bellows, where the same silence in the text
25 on this question of redaction in the NVRA was found to be

1 sufficient to find that the State could properly redact records
2 that were being disclosed. So that's the first question that
3 the Court looks at.

4 The next thing that the Court should consider is
5 whether the State law would, you know, get in the way of the
6 objective of this federal law, you know, hinder whatever Title
7 III is aimed to do. And here, there's just no connection
8 between protecting voters' personal information, on the one
9 hand, and then an investigation into a civil rights violation
10 or discrimination in voting. There's just a disconnect between
11 these two goals of these two laws. And I think it's important
12 to remember that states didn't begin collecting this sensitive
13 information until 2002, when the Help America Vote Act was
14 enacted. That's over 40 years after Title III was
15 enacted. And so they weren't even contemplating social
16 security numbers and driver's license numbers being turned over
17 in those records.

18 And if you look at the Kennedy v. Lynd decision, a
19 Fifth Circuit decision that DOJ basically -- their whole case
20 relies on this decision, which is obviously nonbinding. But if
21 you go through that, you'll notice at the very end that they
22 talk about the records that are being turned over were public
23 records. They didn't contain the type of sensitive information
24 that we're dealing with here. And so --

25 **THE COURT:** What's the sensitive information in this

1 case?

2 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** What's the sensitive information?

3 **THE COURT:** Let's start with social security
4 numbers. The government certainly already has access to
5 those. Is it the linking of those social security numbers to
6 the individual voter that causes a privacy concern or a Title
7 III concern?

8 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Yeah. I mean, it's the linking of
9 that social security number with not just the voter's name, but
10 their address, their method of registering to vote, their voter
11 participation history, their political party registration.

12 **THE COURT:** Just a moment. So voter registration
13 history?

14 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Yeah. And voter participation, which
15 elections they voted in, which party they're registered with.
16 It's the connection of all of this information.

17 **THE COURT:** Would the government be able to ascertain
18 how that person voted?

19 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** No. No. That's -- yeah, the secret
20 ballot is protected, but --

21 **THE COURT:** So the privacy concerns so far that I'm
22 hearing in your papers are the social security numbers, the
23 addresses of the voter, the history -- I'm sorry, voter
24 registration, the history of the turnout at the poll, in other
25 words, the fact whether they voted or not, but not the way that

1 they voted.

2 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** So to be clear, Your Honor, the
3 specific information we're concerned about, which is protected
4 by California law, is driver's license numbers and social
5 security numbers. That other information, they are entitled to
6 inspect that information, and we've given them that opportunity
7 already.

8 **THE COURT:** All right.

9 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** But the big problem is --

10 **THE COURT:** Go through a list for me what you've
11 given them.

12 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Well, we haven't given them anything.
13 What we did is we offered them to come to the office and
14 inspect all these records.

15 **THE COURT:** What did you offer them?

16 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** We offered them to inspect the entire
17 statewide voter registration.

18 **THE COURT:** No, I want you to list it for me now. In
19 other words, I want to parse out what you believe is worthy of
20 protection and what you've already offered to disclose, and I
21 want a clear record of that.

22 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Sure.

23 **THE COURT:** So slow down and go through that, point
24 by point.

25 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Of course, Your Honor. So what we

1 want to protect are the social security numbers and the
2 driver's license numbers in voters' records, and there's other
3 information protected by California law.

4 **THE COURT:** Other? Not good enough for my record.

5 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Which is the voter's signature.

6 **THE COURT:** Okay, signature.

7 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Whether they made a choice of a
8 language preference of how they want to receive their ballot.

9 **THE COURT:** All right.

10 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** And also related to driver's license
11 number, if they have an ID number rather than a driver's
12 license number.

13 **THE COURT:** All right. Thank you.

14 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** And everything else we've made
15 available.

16 **THE COURT:** And I want you to list everything else.

17 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** So everything else, I'm not sure if I
18 have a comprehensive list, but it would be name.

19 **THE COURT:** If you don't, I don't.

20 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** So that comprehensive list is located
21 in a regulation that we cited in our brief.

22 **THE COURT:** Then recite it to me. We've got lots of
23 attorneys here. I've got lots of time.

24 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Sure. I believe I'd have to look up.

25 **THE COURT:** Would you step over?

1 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Okay.

2 **THE COURT:** This lumping together isn't going to get
3 it for me. All right. So I want to know exactly what you're
4 seeking to protect and what you're not.

5 **(Pause)**

6 **THE COURT:** Thank you.

7 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Of course. So the regulation that
8 specifies exactly what they're permitted to inspect is Title II
9 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 19-001
10 subdivision H. That includes name, address, phone number,
11 email, birth dates, voter participation history, registration
12 method, their current registration status. Are they active?
13 Are they inactive? And I believe that's everything. That is
14 everything.

15 **THE COURT:** And you're seeking to protect that?

16 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** No.

17 **THE COURT:** You're seeking to turn that over?

18 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Yes. We've offered it.

19 **THE COURT:** Go through that again very slowly.

20 Names, addresses, voter participation.

21 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Yeah.

22 **THE COURT:** Registration method.

23 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Right.

24 **THE COURT:** What else?

25 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Registration status.

1 **THE COURT:** Registration status.

2 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** And contact information, phone number
3 and email.

4 **THE COURT:** Okay.

5 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Not every voter necessarily provides
6 an email.

7 **THE COURT:** Okay. Thank you.

8 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Okay. And so that's what we've made
9 available. And so I just want to, and again, the focus is just
10 the --

11 **THE COURT:** Once again, you have not made available
12 social security numbers and driver's license.

13 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Correct, Your Honor.

14 **THE COURT:** Okay.

15 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Okay. So I want to just bring us back
16 to the preemption question. So we have no direct conflict
17 between state law and federal law, and I think it's also
18 important to look at the federal law that requires the State to
19 collect social security numbers and driver's license numbers.
20 That statute is the Help America Vote Act. And in requiring
21 states to collect that information, they did not limit the
22 state's ability to make that information confidential. In
23 fact, HAVA specifically stated that the choices on the methods
24 of complying with this requirement shall be left to the
25 discretion of the states. That's 52 U.S.C. Section 21085.

1 So California, in its discretion delegated under
2 HAVA, chose to keep voters' social security numbers and
3 driver's license numbers confidential. And if you look at the
4 state law making them confidential, this is Elections Code
5 Section 2194(b)(1). It says that information added to the
6 voter registration records to comply with the requirements of
7 the Federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 are confidential and
8 shall not be disclosed to any person.

9 So the bottom line is that the best way to read Title
10 III with California's state law protections and HAVA is a
11 reading where there is no conflict.

12 **THE COURT:** And what part of jurisprudence deals with
13 this issue? Is there any?

14 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** So there is no jurisprudence
15 specifically dealing with Title III preemption of state laws.
16 And that's why we think the case law evaluating NVRA
17 preemption, which has a disclosure provision, is the most
18 suitable vehicle for that analysis.

19 And so, Your Honor, what I just went through were
20 three legal hurdles that the Government cannot overcome in
21 their Title III claim. And even if they were able to get past
22 these three legal hurdles, the state law protecting this
23 specific information is not preempted by Title III. And so
24 that's our argument on Title III of the Civil Rights Act.

25 I want to move on to the NVRA claim. This is the

1 second count.

2 **THE COURT:** Sure. Let me ask you a question along
3 the way, and we've got plenty of time.

4 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Sure.

5 **THE COURT:** On one hand, you're arguing that this
6 Court would use a procedural means and find that this Court
7 didn't have jurisdiction and potentially the Eastern District
8 did or Sacramento, as you've termed it. That then would not
9 resolve this case on the merits.

10 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** It wouldn't resolve that claim on the
11 merits.

12 **THE COURT:** Well, resolve that claim. But I thought
13 each of you were looking for a broader resolution. In other
14 words, I don't what I'm going to do with the jurisdictional
15 issue right now, but I do know that it's important to all of us
16 to get this issue resolved in some form, get it to the circuit,
17 get it to the Supreme Court, but that could take place in
18 another state. That could become your lead case.

19 So do you want this resolved on substantive grounds,
20 or are you seeking to have this resolved on procedural grounds?
21 And if I accept your jurisdictional argument, you're not going
22 to have a substantive ruling. Maybe Michigan issues it, or New
23 Jersey. I mean, think about that for a while. You don't have
24 to respond right now, but make sure you don't, in a sense, win
25 a battle and lose a war, okay? Because I thought that you were

1 here for one reason, and that was to get this resolved as a
2 precedent-setting case by both sides. And then if there's a
3 conflict in another jurisdiction, it goes up in another
4 circuit, et cetera, or it goes up on appeal, however this Court
5 decides these issues for the Ninth Circuit.

6 So think about whether you really want this resolved
7 substantively or not. Now, that doesn't mean you give up your
8 argument, of course, but if I did rule in your favor, then
9 you're going to have a substantial portion of this case that's
10 not resolved here. It'll be resolved in some other
11 jurisdiction, like Arizona, maybe, okay? Up to you. So think
12 about that. All right. Now, your next argument.

13 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Yeah, we will think about that. Thank
14 you, Your Honor.

15 **THE COURT:** I want to hear from the Women League of
16 Voters. Do we want these issues resolved here, or do we want
17 to potentially piecemeal these out, okay, and the NAACP as
18 intervenors, okay? I'll be asking those questions.

19 Counsel, thank you, but please continue.

20 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Of course. So turning to the NVRA
21 claim. So DOJ just simply hasn't alleged a plausible violation
22 under the NVRA. So as I mentioned at the beginning, the
23 alleged facts in this case, they show that the Secretary has
24 complied with that law's public inspection provision. As I've
25 mentioned, the Secretary made the statewide voter registration

1 list available to DOJ for its inspection, and nothing more is
2 required under that statute. And so they haven't plausibly
3 alleged a violation of the NVRA's public inspection provision.
4 And here, we have a lot better case law on the question of
5 redactions. And courts have universally permitted that
6 disclosures under the NVRA are that states can redact highly
7 sensitive information like social security numbers and driver's
8 license. And DOJ doesn't cite any contrary authority. And, in
9 fact, until this case, it has repeatedly taken the position in
10 legal briefs before court of appeals, federal court of appeals,
11 that the NVRA does permit these kind of redactions.

12 **THE COURT:** In those cases and the circuits that
13 they're in.

14 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Sure. So the most recent one would be
15 the Public Interest Foundation v. Benson, which is a Sixth
16 Circuit case that was decided earlier this year, and the brief
17 that DOJ filed stated that position.

18 **THE COURT:** And is that in the briefing that was
19 submitted to the Court?

20 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** That's cited. It isn't. It's not in
21 our briefing, but it is in --

22 **THE COURT:** Because I've missed that, so that's why
23 I'm slowing you down.

24 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Sure, sure.

25 **THE COURT:** I'd like to see that briefing. I'd like

1 to see if DOJ has taken a contradictory position in the past
2 and what their argument was on one hand if you're arguing today
3 that they're changing their position. So you've got time.

4 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Sure.

5 **THE COURT:** As colleagues, you don't have to dig that
6 out right now. Just make a note of that. I want to see if
7 there's a constant, as I call it, in terms of DOJ's position or
8 if it's contradictory. I didn't see that reading the record or
9 at least I didn't pick that up.

10 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** So there's that case. And I think the
11 one that we do cite in our moving papers is the First Circuit
12 case, Public Interest Law Foundation v. Bellows. And in that
13 case, DOJ, again, takes the same position. That's a 2024 case.

14 **THE COURT:** But at least then, if both cases were
15 before the Court, the Court would see in both the First and the
16 Sixth Circuit. From your standpoint, Judge, this just isn't
17 the First Circuit as a one-off. This is a consistent position.
18 Do you know of a contradictory position that the DOJ has taken
19 prior to arguments today in another circuit?

20 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** I do not. And, in fact, I'll give you
21 one more brief. In the Fourth Circuit, this is a 2012 case,
22 and I think their brief was submitted in 2011. This is the
23 Long case.

24 **THE COURT:** Public Interest v. Long?

25 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** No, it's -- it's Project Vote v.

1 Long.

2 **THE COURT:** Is this in the briefing?

3 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** That's -- it's in Intervenor's NAACP
4 Siren's briefing.

5 **THE COURT:** All right. When you argue that, please
6 call that back to my attention because you've got briefing
7 that's pretty scattered right now. I'm going to want all of
8 those, and I'm going to want any contradictory position or any
9 synonymous position that DOJ has taken so I can see the
10 reasoning before different courts across the country, and if
11 they're filed in the Sixth, the First, and the Fourth, I'd be
12 interested to see if these are like positions or varying
13 positions and what the arguments are.

14 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Of course. We'd be happy to provide
15 those. So, again, the courts have been unanimous. DOJ has
16 been unanimous in concluding that under the NVRA's disclosure
17 provision, highly sensitive voter information can be redacted.

18 **THE COURT:** Why is the social security number that
19 the Government already has access to, highly sensitive
20 information? Is it what it leads to after you obtain that
21 information, or is it the social security number in and of
22 itself?

23 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** I mean, I think it would be both, and
24 I think it's a good question, Your Honor. If they have these
25 social security numbers, why are they coming and getting them

1 --

2 **THE COURT:** Well, the argument's going to be we, the
3 Government, already have this. What's the sensitive
4 information if we have access to it? And therefore, I expect
5 the argument, and the briefing argument seems to allude to the
6 fact that it's not highly sensitive. That's going to be DOJ's
7 position.

8 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Well, whether or not they want to
9 construe social security numbers as sensitive or not, the
10 bottom line is that the claims that they're suing under do not
11 require us to turn this over, period.

12 **THE COURT:** Driver's license information, that's
13 uniquely California. That's not, in our case anyway, uniquely
14 a California, what I view as a state.

15 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** I think that's right.

16 **THE COURT:** Information.

17 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Right.

18 **THE COURT:** And in that case, much more information
19 could be available, let's say, that you would have concerns
20 about. There, DOJ normally, I would think, doesn't have
21 information to California information, which could be more
22 extensive than just a social security number. What are you
23 concerned about concerning driver's license information?

24 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** I mean, driver's license information
25 is connected to many different, you know, state programs,

1 participation in various programs, and so that's information
2 that, you know, many voters wouldn't want to be --

3 **THE COURT:** So name those programs.

4 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** I don't --

5 **THE COURT:** Well, go over and talk to your counsel.
6 Slow down. Go over and consult.

7 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Okay.

8 **THE COURT:** Okay. This is your opportunity.

9 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Sure. Sure.

10 **THE COURT:** And DOJ and the other parties will have
11 the same courtesy. Because there appears from the briefing
12 that there's a much greater, let's say, if nothing else,
13 privacy right and much more information that can be dispersed,
14 and that seemed to be uniquely California oriented, not
15 federally oriented.

16 **(Pause)**

17 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** So I can't give you a list right now.

18 **THE COURT:** Sure you can. You've got lots of
19 time. Step over and talk to your colleague now.

20 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Well, so we don't have that
21 information at the tip of our fingertips. We, of course, can
22 go and talk to our client and figure out exactly what that
23 information is connected to, but I would just say that the key
24 point here is less what it's connected to and the fact that
25 California law protects it. The legislature has made a

1 decision that this voter information is confidential, and the
2 federal laws that are being invoked cannot overcome that
3 protection. And so --

4 **THE COURT:** So no preemption.

5 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** That's right.

6 **THE COURT:** Just a moment. Eventually, I'm going to
7 ask each of you a very broad question that you should
8 anticipate. And that is, it may be that in some areas, such as
9 the Social Security information, that there is a state and
10 federal interest, and if I find that both have an interest, how
11 does the Court balance that? What factors would I use in
12 making my decision to citing preemption or not? In other
13 words, in balancing the factors. And what would be my standard
14 preponderance, clear and convincing? How do I make that
15 decision? What standard am I basing that on? Or is it simply
16 textual? Now, don't answer that. You've got lots of time.

17 The second is, in other areas, there may be a unique
18 state right, or different states, whether it's Arizona or
19 California, request information of voters. And there, there
20 may be a much greater right, and federal preemption may not
21 take place, but I need to know what you're protecting, because
22 the argument from DOJ will and should be, Judge, we also should
23 have access to this information, and I'll wait for their
24 argument.

25 Uniquely, it seems, historically, that the states

1 have controlled the process and procedure in terms of a voter.
2 The federal government has rarely moved into this area, except
3 in the civil rights era in the South. And those were
4 extraordinary circumstances. But normally, each individual
5 state not only enforces these rights through their local
6 district attorneys or their local law enforcement agencies, but
7 historically, these rights have seemed to be state rights.

8 When I get to DOJ, I'm going to be asking you, why
9 are you requesting driver's license in particular? And what's
10 the federal, you know, nexus to this? Okay, so be forewarned
11 about that question. So, counsel, please continue.

12 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Sure, and I just want to make a
13 comment in response to that, Your Honor. I think that that's
14 really a great point. And if you look at the amicus brief
15 submitted by the group of bipartisan former Secretaries of
16 State, they make this point very strongly in their brief that
17 states are the default --

18 **THE COURT:** Can I present to you something? I
19 haven't read those carefully for one reason.

20 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Sure.

21 **THE COURT:** I want to read all the amicus briefs if
22 I'm going to allow them at one time. I don't want to start
23 forming opinions in a piecemeal fashion as I get one amicus
24 brief from one party, which is why I've delayed having this
25 discussion with you and gotten your position if I can get these

1 amicus briefs at one time. I think it's dangerous for a court
2 to piecemeal that, in a sense. So I want to, now that we know
3 we're going to get amicus briefs in two weeks, I've glanced at
4 them in terms of trying to make a determination whether I would
5 allow them or not, but I was waiting for your input.

6 So I represent to you, it's been a quick, quick read
7 and brief discussion with my law clerks, and that's about the
8 extent of it.

9 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Got it.

10 **THE COURT:** Okay? So when you refer me to that, I'll
11 go back now and read, but --

12 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Yes, bookmark it.

13 **THE COURT:** Yeah, okay.

14 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Yeah, yeah.

15 **THE COURT:** I will.

16 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Okay. So I just want to finish on
17 this disclosure provision under the NVRA. So the last thing
18 you said is, okay, so this doesn't preempt California law, but
19 I want to actually just back up one step, which is that even
20 irrespective of state law, courts that have looked at this
21 question have allowed redactions of this highly sensitive
22 material, whether or not there was necessarily a state law
23 involved.

24 **THE COURT:** Which courts?

25 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** So I think the main one would be the

1 First Circuit, the Public Interest Legal Foundation
2 v. Bellows. And that is really the lead case on this question,
3 and it cites a number of authorities reaching the same
4 conclusion. So I think that would be the best --

5 **THE COURT:** Behind this is your concern that there's
6 voter suppression that would take place? In other words, as we
7 argue the different Title III, et cetera, there's always some
8 politics behind almost every case that the Court gets. In some
9 way, is this, from your view, not only the protection of this
10 information under the statutes, but also a concern that there's
11 any voter suppression?

12 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Well, I think that's a good question,
13 Your Honor. And part of the problem here, first thing is we
14 want to protect this information, but we're getting no
15 explanation, no rationale whatsoever for all of these records,
16 why the DOJ wants these records. So we don't even have an idea
17 exactly what they want to do with them. But I think voter
18 suppression is certainly something we're concerned about and a
19 possibility, but --

20 **THE COURT:** I expect DOJ to argue that they want to
21 stop illegal voting.

22 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** And I would say that they would need
23 to allege some sort of facts, a statement or basis in support
24 of their demand, a statement of the basis and the purpose, if
25 that is their true purpose and basis, because what they've said

1 so far is not that. They've said very specifically, the
2 purpose of these records is to evaluate compliance with the
3 NVRA's list maintenance provisions.

4 And what those provisions require, just so you
5 understand, is that states conduct a general program that makes
6 a reasonable effort at removing ineligible voters from the
7 voter list by reason of death and those who move. And so --
8 and that really brings me to the next point about the NVRA, is
9 that aside from not alleging a violation of the disclosure
10 provision, they also have not alleged any violation of the
11 NVRA's list maintenance provision that I just listed out
12 there. There's just no facts whatsoever.

13 And they actually suggest that they can't even allege
14 anything in support of a violation, because they're saying that
15 these records are -- you know, not having these records
16 prevents them from assessing compliance, which is -- which
17 doesn't make sense under the legal standard for that claim.

18 And so that's our argument regarding the NVRA count.
19 So I'm going to move on to the last count. This is the Help
20 America Vote Act claim. And so again, DOJ really runs into the
21 same problems. They haven't alleged a violation of that law in
22 their complaint, and it should be dismissed.

23 So the first violation of HAVA that they say, or that
24 they that they allege, is that California not turning over
25 these records in response to their demand violates HAVA. Well,

1 that's just not true. If you read the statute, there is no
2 disclosure provision in that law. And DOJ admits this in their
3 opposition, and that admission is dispositive on this claim,
4 because the Ninth Circuit has held that a government
5 investigative demand is created solely by statute. And here,
6 there's nothing in the statute requiring we disclose these
7 records or turn them over. And so when we consider whether
8 HAVA could preempt state laws, or California state law, there's
9 just no conflict whatsoever, and so there is no preemption
10 there.

11 And then beyond the nondisclosure of records, they
12 also kind of -- they attempt to allege other violations of
13 HAVA, which don't really make any sense. They just assert
14 legal conclusions about certain provisions in HAVA, but they
15 don't allege any facts in support of them. You know, they
16 allege that we're violating the provision, which requires us to
17 collect social security numbers and driver's license numbers,
18 which doesn't make any sense, because that's why we're here
19 today, because we have that information and we're protecting
20 it.

21 And so I would just say, if you look at that claim,
22 it falls far below the Twombly-Iqbal plausibility standard.
23 And, you know, beyond not actually alleging a violation, like
24 with the NVRA, they also suggest that they can't allege any
25 violation, because they need -- supposedly need these records

1 to evaluate compliance.

2 I would just -- the one point they make on HAVA is
3 that it lacks a private enforcement mechanism. It can only be
4 enforced by the federal government. And this is, and they're
5 basic, and they're saying that because they have the right to
6 enforce HAVA, they have the right to demand these records from
7 us, but there is no authority supporting that proposition, and
8 it's directly contrary to Ninth Circuit authority. And so
9 there's no violation here for us not turning records over in
10 advance of litigation, simply because they can bring an
11 enforcement action and get records in discovery. You know, we
12 have to get past the pleading stage first.

13 And so with that, Your Honor, I would say that all
14 three of DOJ's counts should be dismissed. And at this point,
15 I want to turn it over to my colleague.

16 **THE COURT:** All right. Step over with your
17 colleagues, though, as a colleague, and just see how did they
18 do, okay? Just walk over there for a moment, and I'll pay the
19 same courtesy to DOJ. Step over with whoever, when you argue,
20 but step over and have a conversation with them. And just, if
21 there's anything you missed, you'll have a second round, okay?

22 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** I appreciate it, Your Honor.

23 **THE COURT:** It'll be a little bit more brief. Now,
24 let me ask just a couple of questions along the way. Am I
25 going to get more requests, and you folks know, because this is

1 going to be the lead case in the country, obviously, with the
2 other 14 cases. So far, we have the states of Arizona,
3 Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland,
4 Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon,
5 Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington. And when I was
6 considering this amicus, I was wondering if I was going to have
7 a political show of two different parties on these voter rights
8 cases.

9 Here, you have a number of what I call border states,
10 Arizona, Michigan, Minnesota, arguably New Mexico. So at least
11 your acquiescence today to have this come before the Court is
12 well received. Do you know, though, of other state attorney
13 generals who are going to be voting just by rumor or hearsay,
14 and are we giving them enough time in two weeks to get these
15 amicus briefs in? And if so, inform us, because if we need
16 three weeks, we can take it, okay? But counsel your argument,
17 please.

18 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Good morning, Your Honor.

19 **THE COURT:** Good morning.

20 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Will Setrakian for Defendants,
21 Secretary of State Shirley Weber and the State of California.

22 To start, to your most recent point, I have no
23 special insight into whether or not future amicus briefs may be
24 incoming from the organizations and individuals that you just
25 identified.

1 My colleague has explained why DOJ fails to state a
2 claim under the Civil Rights Act, the NVRA, and the Help
3 America Vote Act. But even if the Court disagrees with
4 everything that my colleague said, it still should grant the
5 State's motion to dismiss, because three federal privacy laws
6 serve as affirmative defenses to the complaint.

7 Now, I'll begin with the Privacy Act. Two Privacy
8 Act violations appear on the face of DOJ's complaint. First,
9 DOJ improperly seeks information on how California's registered
10 voters exercise First Amendment protected rights, something the
11 Privacy Act directly protects. DOJ does not dispute that the
12 choice to register to vote constitutes protected expression.
13 Now, DOJ thus cannot collect this information unless it falls
14 into one of this subsection's statutory exceptions. Now, DOJ
15 pins its hope on the exception for records collected, quote,
16 within the scope of an authorized law enforcement activity,
17 close quote, but the Ninth Circuit gives that exception a
18 narrow reading. That's from the McPherson case.

19 To meet this exception, DOJ must show a good reason
20 to believe that the records are pertinent and relevant to its
21 claimed law enforcement basis. That comes from the Garris
22 case, also cited in our briefing. Those two are the only Ninth
23 Circuit cases to construe the law enforcement exception to
24 Privacy Act Subdivision E-7.

25 DOJ cannot meet this test. DOJ claims it needs these

1 records to enforce the NVRA and the Help America Vote Act. But
2 personalized, unredacted voter records are not pertinent or
3 relevant to this wide ranging, amorphous investigation.
4 Instead, this is the sort of overbroad data gathering
5 disallowed when First Amendment protected rights are at stake.
6 The Privacy Act thus bars this collection.

7 And the Privacy Act bars the collection for another
8 reason. DOJ has not followed the Act's protocols for
9 collecting sensitive information. The Privacy Act requires the
10 Government to publish or identify something called a System of
11 Records Notice, or SORN, before collecting data.

12 Now, a SORN tells Americans how their sensitive data
13 will be collected, used, and shared. DOJ identifies no SORN in
14 its complaint. It thus is out of compliance with the Privacy
15 Act. Now, in its opposition, DOJ raises three SORNs, but none
16 justify this collection. The first SORN identified concerns
17 Civil Rights Division records, quote, indicating a violation or
18 potential violation of law, and it covers information on
19 investigations' subjects, victims, and potential witnesses.

20 Now, this SORN does not apply here for several
21 reasons. First, California's voters are not the subjects,
22 victims, or witnesses of DOJ's claimed investigation. That
23 targets California, not its voters. But even overlooking this
24 issue, this SORN fairly read allows for collection of
25 information regarding discrete legal violations. Say, I like

1 to think of maybe the statements of witnesses interviewed while
2 investigating a hate crime. It does not let DOJ claim an
3 investigation covering all voters in a state, and indeed, maybe
4 more than just one state, then collect, store, and possibly
5 share that information based on only that representation.

6 And precedent supports this, I think, common sense
7 instinct. In the related field of federal administrative
8 subpoenas, this circuit restricts the Government's ability to
9 overread text to engage in bulk information gathering. That's
10 the Peters case cited in our briefing. There's also an ejusdem
11 generis issue with DOJ's reading of this SORN.

12 As the court knows, observing other items in the
13 statutory list can help interpret disputed text. This SORN
14 covers two groups, subjects of investigations, as we've been
15 discussing, and, quote, individuals of Japanese ancestry who
16 were eligible for restitution benefits as a result of their
17 internment during World War II, close quote.

18 I think that narrow pool of covered persons strongly
19 suggests that the subjects of investigations language cannot
20 sweep to cover all state residents. And for all those reasons,
21 this SORN does not apply here, and the other two don't apply
22 either. The other two cited by DOJ. First, they're not even
23 SORNs of their own. Instead, they just revise the SORN we have
24 been discussing. But second, those revisions target situations
25 far afield from this one, a publicization of data after an

1 investigation ends and after a data leak.

2 The Privacy Act accordingly bars this collection. I
3 want to address while I'm talking about this something that the
4 Court wondered about during my friend's argument, which was
5 whether or not the federal government just already has social
6 security numbers. The way I view it, the federal privacy laws
7 require data hygiene. Even if some agencies of Government may
8 already possess a social security number, the law still
9 restricts the Government's ability to share and use data
10 between agencies without notice.

11 The Government is composed of many different bodies.
12 And the mere fact that one agency, probably the Social Security
13 Administration, is in possession of a log of, I assume, social
14 security numbers, that does not mean that DOJ, a separate
15 agency, can access that information. Indeed, that's what the
16 Privacy Act was designed to slow down, to block, exactly that
17 sort of exchange without any oversight process or
18 publicization.

19 **THE COURT:** Okay.

20 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** I'll turn to the E-Government Act.
21 DOJ, straightforwardly, has not complied with this law. The
22 Act mandates that an agency take certain actions before it
23 collects, quote, any information in an identifiable form
24 permitting the physical or online contacting of, close quote, a
25 person if more than 10 persons are implicated. If those

1 conditions are met, the agency must conduct something called a
2 privacy impact assessment, have that assessment reviewed by
3 agency staff, and publish it. Now, the assessment, in turn,
4 must address --

5 **THE COURT:** Now, is that an administrative process
6 decided by the executive branch, or is that statutory?

7 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** This is by statute. The E-Government
8 Act is a statute. It leaves some elements to the executive.

9 **THE COURT:** What elements are you referring to?

10 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Certainly. So the contents of a --

11 **THE COURT:** I'm sorry, what elements are you
12 referring to in the Privacy Act?

13 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Yes, the contents of a privacy impact
14 assessment.

15 **THE COURT:** Read that to me.

16 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Read the entire -- I have the
17 regulation. It's 16 pages long.

18 **THE COURT:** No, you don't have to do that,
19 counsel. But you're relying --

20 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Yeah.

21 **THE COURT:** In other words, I want to be able to look
22 back and find that section.

23 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** So yeah, so --

24 **THE COURT:** Mr. Mitchell, in the meantime, would you
25 be kind enough to gather all the parties? I don't know what

1 Mr. Szabo's schedule is today, but this argument is going to
2 take longer on the Voter Rights Act than I anticipated. So if
3 he's only available a certain period of time. So if you could
4 gather the parties, have them all come into court, and I'll get
5 a time estimate. I'm sorry, counsel.

6 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Not at all. So this is from Section
7 208, cited in our briefing, subdivision (b) (2) (A). So the
8 director shall issue guidance to a --

9 **THE COURT:** I'm sorry. 2-B-A?

10 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** No, (b) (2) (A).

11 **THE COURT:** (b) (2) (A), thank you.

12 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** And Section 2 is called Contents of a
13 Privacy Impact Assessment. And Section A says the director
14 shall issue guidance to agencies, specifying the required
15 contents of a privacy impact assessment. Now, subdivision B
16 explains what that guidance must contain. I'll give a couple
17 of examples. The guidance shall require that a privacy impact
18 assessment address what information is to be collected, why the
19 information is being collected, with whom the information is to
20 be shared. I could go on.

21 The specific OMB guidance is titled M-03-22 OMB
22 Guidance for Implementing the Privacy Provisions of the
23 E-Government Act of 2002. We cite this in our briefing.

24 **THE COURT:** Okay.

25 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** DOJ simply has not followed this law.

1 It seeks information that triggers the statute, but it has not
2 pleaded that it completed a privacy impact assessment. And DOJ
3 claims it need not comply with this law, but that misses the
4 mark.

5 DOJ argues it's not collecting data from individuals
6 themselves, but from California, but the law asks only whether
7 the federal government is collecting individuals' personal
8 information. It says nothing about the information's source.
9 And to the contrary, the OMB guidance we were just discussing
10 clarified that the E-Government Act applies when collecting
11 information, quote, from or about members of the public. So
12 not just from, but also, as here, about.

13 Perhaps recognizing this weakness, DOJ pivots to
14 policy, but its arguments fail. They argue that the E-
15 Government Act would require DOJ to conduct many privacy impact
16 assessments before collecting this data, but the purpose of
17 federal privacy laws is to restrict the Government from
18 unrestrained access to individuals' records. DOJ cannot paint
19 the intended operation of this law as running against policy.
20 The E-Government Act thus mandates the complaints dismissal.

21 I'll briefly conclude with the Drivers Privacy
22 Protection Act, just a couple of points on that statute. The
23 Act prohibits the disclosure of driver's license numbers
24 obtained by a state DMV in connection with a motor vehicle
25 record. Now, it covers California's Secretary of State because

1 she receives these numbers from DMV when voters register there
2 through Motor Voter.

3 Now, recognizing the law's application, DOJ argues
4 that it fits into a statutory exception. The law exempts data
5 collected, quote, for use by any government agency in carrying
6 out its functions. But as precedent explains, we cite a
7 Seventh Circuit en banc opinion that goes deeply into this, the
8 phrase "for use" plays a key role in that analysis. The
9 Government falls into this exception only if it plans to use
10 the specific information collected for an identified
11 purpose. Now weighed against that standard, DOJ's argument
12 collapses.

13 As the Seventh Circuit recognizes, the act's purpose
14 is to prevent all but a limited range of disclosures. Here
15 though --

16 **THE COURT:** What was the Seventh Circuit dealing with
17 in that case?

18 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Yeah, it's called Senne v. City of
19 Palatine or village of Palatine. Yes, Senne v. Village of
20 Palatine. The cite is 695 F3rd 597. As I mentioned, that's an
21 en banc opinion from the Seventh Circuit cited in our papers.

22 **THE COURT:** Okay.

23 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Here, DOJ has not pleaded that it
24 will use the specifically requested material, these unredacted
25 driver's license numbers, to conduct its NVRA and Help America

1 Vote Act investigations. This exception thus does not
2 apply. I'm happy to answer any further questions the Court
3 has. Otherwise --

4 **THE COURT:** Not now. There'll be a second round, but
5 step over with your colleagues. Make certain that there's
6 something that you might have missed. Just take a moment as a
7 courtesy and consult with them.

8 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Absolutely.

9 **(Pause)**

10 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Nothing further at this time, Your
11 Honor.

12 **THE COURT:** Okay. LA Alliance and the City, I'll be
13 right with you. I'm going to ask about the time constraints
14 and the availability of witnesses in just a moment, but I want
15 to hear one other segment.

16 For the intervenors, who would like to go first, the
17 NAACP or the League of Women Voters?

18 **MR. DODGE:** I'll be going first on behalf of the
19 NAACP, Your Honor.

20 **THE COURT:** All right, please. And, counsel, once
21 again, I'm going to continually ask, if you know of any other
22 states joining us, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii,
23 Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New
24 Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, or Washington,
25 tell me immediately, in case I need to extend this briefing

1 schedule or their input.

2 Number two, with the amici that are requested so far
3 from the Secretaries of States of Colorado, Connecticut,
4 Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, once
5 again, if we get that kind of hearsay out there, you have
6 a contact, let's get together very quickly so we can get that
7 briefing and the amici briefs before the Court as quickly as
8 possible, in case we're making a mistake in terms of two
9 weeks.

10 I've allowed you to intervene. You do not have to
11 take the same position as the Women League of Voters. You're
12 arguing potentially collectively, but you're arguing also
13 individually. And I'll say to both counsel, once again, when
14 you're asking the Court to reflect upon jurisdiction, make sure
15 that that's what you want, because I could decide this
16 procedurally and refer this to another district. Therefore,
17 this may not be the lead case in the country. Arizona may
18 decide this, New Jersey, Washington. So be careful.

19 Number two, I have the Obama birth certificate case.
20 I could have decided that in one paragraph on standing. We
21 took 30 some pages to anticipate that this issue would arise
22 again under the 25th Amendment. And sure enough, in the
23 election, it was right back to us. So just if you want this
24 resolved on the merits, fine. If you want it, if your argument
25 holds water with the court, then you're maybe in some other

1 jurisdictions. So decide how quickly you want this decided,
2 because I know about 40 million voters, minimally or depending
3 upon this, just in this case submitted to us. So counsel,
4 please.

5 **MR. DODGE:** Good morning, Your Honor. Chris Dodge of
6 the Elias Law Group on behalf of Intervenor NAACP.

7 **THE COURT:** Nice meeting you.

8 **MR. DODGE:** I wanted to start by getting immediately
9 to Your Honor's concerns about what this case is really about.
10 This case is about voter registration, and voter registration
11 is a canonical area of state government and state domain. The
12 elector's clause in the Constitution assigns, in the first
13 instance, responsibility for voter registration and all that it
14 entails to the 50 states.

15 Now, the federal government, as Your Honor has
16 alluded to, has limited tools that permit it to supervise that
17 process when there's a breakdown, when there's not adequate
18 list maintenance, when there's racial discrimination, when
19 there's suppression of the right to vote. But DOJ's tools to
20 do that are extremely limited. They can only exercise the
21 power that Congress has given them to intrude upon this
22 historical state domain. And that is what this case is really
23 about, because what's going on here is completely
24 unprecedented.

25 To give some context to the Court, which I think gets

1 to this amici issue, this issue starts with the Department of
2 Justice demanding the full unredacted state voter registration
3 lists of over 40 states. It has now sued 16 of those states in
4 three tranches. It started with Maine and Oregon. California
5 was in the second tranche. And just two days ago, it sued
6 another six states. I can give you those 14 states if you
7 would like. It overlaps somewhat with the states that have
8 submitted an amici brief. But that's sort of what's going on.
9 This is a national issue. And this Court is out front right
10 now in terms of the briefing and the scheduling, but those
11 cases will be following in short order.

12 There are two others in the Ninth Circuit in
13 Washington and Oregon that are also underway. So that's the
14 context here.

15 So what really this case is about is, is the
16 Department of Justice using its limited tools given to it by
17 Congress properly to intrude upon California's state voter
18 registration system by demanding that it turn over a full
19 unredacted voter list? And, you know, there's extensive
20 briefing on the three tools that they point to. They claim
21 three tools here: the Civil Rights Act, the NVRA, and
22 HAVA. And my colleagues from the states have sort of gone
23 through those. You know, we've raised similar arguments in our
24 briefing, and I don't want to, you know, waste the Court's time
25 repeating them because they are in the papers. I want to focus

1 on some of the more discreet arguments we raise in our brief.

2 And I guess one more piece of context for the Court
3 that I think the Court will find interesting. In its most
4 recent tranche of cases, the six cases they filed just a couple
5 days ago, the Department of Justice is only pursuing a single
6 claim. They abandon their NVRA and HAVA claims in these six
7 most recent cases against, I believe, Vermont, Rhode Island,
8 Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, and Washington. They only, in
9 those most recent cases, are pursuing their Title III Civil
10 Rights Act claim, which I think tells you something about the
11 degree of confidence they have in their NVRA and HAVA claims.
12 And I think the briefing very adequately explains why they do
13 not have any plausible claim for using those two tools, HAVA
14 and the NVRA, for the purpose they're seeking here.

15 HAVA has no disclosure provision. Period. Full
16 stop. It is not there. There will be -- you can find nothing
17 in the Department of Justice's briefing about how HAVA entitles
18 them to demand documents from a state. Non-existent.

19 The NVRA, it has a limited public inspection
20 provision that applies to everyone, but it gives no special
21 access to the Department of Justice. It means anyone in this
22 courtroom could make a demand of a state and say, hey, I would
23 like to see certain documents about how you maintain your voter
24 rolls. But that's a limited public inspection right, and it
25 does not get them the information they're seeking here. It

1 gives them documents about sort of the mechanics of voter
2 registration, and it gives them certain information like names
3 and addresses that the state has offered to give here, but it
4 doesn't give them social security numbers. It doesn't give
5 them driver's licenses. That's not in the statute. And there
6 is a boatload of precedent on the NVRA, the Bellows case from
7 the First Circuit that my friend alluded to, extensive, you
8 know, cases cited in the briefing, throughout the briefing,
9 that uniformly say states are allowed to enforce their own
10 privacy laws to redact information that is requested under the
11 NVRA.

12 **THE COURT:** You're referring to the Bellows case out
13 of the First Circuit?

14 **MR. DODGE:** That would be the best one, Your Honor.
15 And I think, and to Your Honor's earlier point, that is the
16 paradigmatic instance of the DOJ just flip flopping its
17 position here. There are numerous briefs from the Department
18 of Justice in these NVRA cases. There are a lot of NVRA cases
19 out there.

20 **THE COURT:** Okay. Just a moment.

21 **MR. DODGE:** The Bellows case is one --

22 **THE COURT:** Counsel, slow down. We've got lots of
23 time. So far you've cited Benson out of the Sixth Circuit.
24 You've cited Bellows out of the First, and the Long case out of
25 the Fourth. My question to all of you is going to be if DOJ

1 has taken a consistent position as you're arguing, I also want
2 to know if they've taken a contra position, and I want that
3 briefing in front of the Court so I can see what the arguments
4 were in this different circuits. Are you relying on the
5 Bellows case?

6 **MR. DODGE:** Yes, Your Honor.

7 **THE COURT:** All right. Thank you.

8 **MR. DODGE:** And to that point, Your Honor, what I
9 would say is in those three cases, which are the three I'm
10 familiar with, in each of them, DOJ took the position that the
11 NVRA permits states to redact certain voter registration
12 information, in every single one across administrations, that
13 was DOJ's position. I am not aware of the DOJ ever arguing
14 until this case or, you know, this collection of cases that the
15 NVRA permits the federal government to demand all of this.

16 **THE COURT:** Were the redaction the same areas that
17 this Court's dealing with? Because here, slowing all of you
18 down, the willingness of the State and potentially the County,
19 when I hear from the County, are the names, addresses, voter
20 registration, registration method, status, contact information
21 is permissible, but you have strong arguments concerning Title
22 III Privacy Act and privacy rights, from your viewpoint,
23 concerning social security numbers and certainly the state
24 driver's license information, which has a larger breadth of
25 information.

1 Are you concerned -- as your briefing seems to allude
2 to in some of the amicus so far, concerning voter registration,
3 in other words, as you argue statutory language behind that,
4 there's some motivation. And you -- I think we can all note
5 that the federal government on occasion has moved in the civil
6 rights issues, especially in the south, but rarely in terms of
7 states. So for DOJ, you know that that question is coming.
8 Why the state of California? Why these different
9 jurisdictions? What's behind this? What is your real concern?

10 **MR. DODGE:** It's a great question, Your Honor. And
11 you know, I do not have a direct link to AG Bondi's mind on
12 this issue, but there is some --

13 **THE COURT:** We'll call her. I'm just joking.

14 **MR. DODGE:** That there is -- you know, their stated
15 purpose, the Department of Justice's stated purpose is to
16 supervise each individual state's list maintenance, how they
17 maintain their voter rolls? We think that's not -- you know,
18 that's not really suitable for the various tools they're trying
19 to use here.

20 There is public reporting out there that is cited in
21 the briefing that I think the Court can take notice of that
22 says that what the Department of Justice is trying to do
23 through these requests is in essence to compile a national
24 voter registration list, which is something that has simply
25 never existed in American history before because it's a

1 state responsibility, by design, so that there is not an over
2 centralization of the electoral process in this country to sort
3 of, you know, avoid one person controlling the voter rolls?

4 **THE COURT:** What do I do if I find that both the
5 state and the federal government have a substantial interest?
6 How do I balance that? What standard do I use because there's
7 no jurisprudence in this area?

8 **MR. DODGE:** It's governed by the statutory text, Your
9 Honor, because DOJ, of course, the federal government is a
10 government of limited powers. The Department of Justice does
11 have tools in its belt. Congress has given them the tools
12 we're discussing here today, the Civil Rights Act, the NVRA,
13 HAVA. The problem is they are trying to expand those tools
14 beyond what the statutory text will permit to get more than
15 what Congress has chosen to allow them to acquire. That's the
16 nub of the issue here.

17 You know, I think everyone would agree that the
18 federal government has a limited role to play in supervising
19 the voter registration process, but it is limited. It is
20 limited by design. And what is going on here is unprecedented
21 and they are exceeding their authorization in trying to compile
22 these full lists from essentially every state and that's sort
23 of the nub of the issue. So it's not a balancing
24 inquiry. It's a -- the question is is DOJ acting within the
25 scope of their limited authority to intrude upon the state

1 voter registration process.

2 **THE COURT:** So you're relying upon statutory?

3 **MR. DODGE:** Yes, that's exactly right, Your Honor.

4 So, you know, I've sort of briefly alluded to HAVA and the
5 NVRA, which have -- you know, HAVA has no inspection power for
6 DOJ, the NVRA has a universal public inspection that gives no
7 special power to DOJ, and there's uniform case law saying that
8 states are allowed to enforce their own privacy laws.
9 California has a very robust state privacy law that protects
10 voter information even when there's an VVRA request from the
11 public.

12 So that leaves their last tool, which is the Civil
13 Rights Act. The public documents request provision of the
14 Civil Rights Act has collected dust over the years. It really
15 hasn't been used much since the '60s. It was passed in 1960
16 during the Civil Rights era to bolster DOJ's ability to
17 collect certain kinds of records for civil rights
18 investigations. That's what the legislative history says,
19 that's what the case law says.

20 And I want to raise one specific statutory argument
21 that I think the NAACP alone has raised which is that when you
22 look at the text of that document production requirement in the
23 Civil Rights Act, what it says is that states are required to
24 retain and preserve all records and papers which come into
25 their possession relating to any application, registration, or

1 payment of a poll tax back when poll taxes existed before they
2 were eliminated by the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

3 And the key language that I want to bring to the
4 Court's attention there is come into possession. The only
5 kinds of documents, states are required to preserve and turn
6 over to the federal government are those that come into their
7 possession and that obviously might refer to something like a
8 voter registration application that someone submits to their
9 local registrar, that comes into their possession. When you
10 receive a letter in the mail that comes into your possession,
11 when you write a letter yourself, it doesn't come into your
12 possession. You don't receive it. You don't acquire
13 it. That's what that language means. Come into possession
14 means to acquire or to receive. That's what Black's Law
15 Dictionary says. That's what a litany of decisions from the
16 Supreme Court in the Ninth Circuit say. Huddleston is the
17 Supreme Court case, I'll give you, but it's in the briefing.

18 So the question is the records they're seeking here
19 under the Civil Rights Act, the full statewide voter
20 registration list, is that a document that came into the
21 possession of California election officials? No, of course
22 not. It's one they created. It's something they created in
23 the first instance. They didn't receive it from voters the way
24 they might a registration application.

25 And I understand Your Honor hasn't fully read the

1 amici briefs, but I think the Maryland brief --

2 **THE COURT:** I won't until they're all before me at
3 one time, so I don't read them piecemeal.

4 **MR. DODGE:** One point raised in that is that the
5 animating concern behind this document preservation and
6 production requirement in the Civil Rights Act was that
7 southern registrars, when a black person came in to register to
8 vote in the '60s, they'd oftentimes just destroy it. They
9 wouldn't preserve it and they were -- so the Act is
10 specifically concerned with making sure that election officials
11 preserve documents they receive from voters so that there
12 is documentary evidence for a subsequent civil rights
13 investigation.

14 The Department of Justice has no explanation in its
15 briefing. They're welcome to try and explain it here today how
16 the state registration list is --

17 **THE COURT:** Does the executive branch have to give a
18 reason? In other words from your perspective, they have to
19 have, for want of a better word, some noble reason behind
20 seeking to obtain this information. With the separation of the
21 branches, why do they have to have and why do they have to
22 explain that right?

23 **MR. DODGE:** Because the operative constitutional
24 provision underlying all of this is the elections clause, and
25 the elections clause says that in the first instance, the time,

1 manner, and place of elections for Congress is determined by
2 the states. That is the default rule. Congress and never mind
3 the executive branch, do not get the first say on that.

4 What it does say then is that Congress may supplant
5 state laws, specifically as to the manner of holding elections,
6 and that's so that states don't frustrate federal elections
7 with suppressive rules or obstruction or what-have-you. So to
8 Your Honor's question, the issue is has Congress here chosen to
9 supplant state prerogative to give the executive branch a tool
10 to intrude upon the states. That's the question and, you know,
11 as has been discussed here, they point to three purported tools
12 from Congress: Civil Rights Act, HAVA, NVRA, but they can't
13 really explain how any of those tools actually gives them --
14 how the text of any of those laws authorizes them to make these
15 demands of California or any other state. That's the essence
16 of my argument, Your Honor.

17 **THE COURT:** Okay. Then step over just a moment and
18 talk to your colleagues.

19 **MR. DODGE:** Sure.

20 **THE COURT:** Whether you have the same or different
21 arguments. Take a moment.

22 **(Pause)**

23 **(Discussion regarding another case)**

24 **THE COURT:** This would be the League of Women
25 Voters. And if you'd make your appearance, please.

1 **MS. ZELPHIN:** Thank you, Your Honor. Grace Zelphin
2 on behalf of the League of Women Voters of California. And
3 I'll attempt to keep it short, given the Court's calendar
4 today.

5 **THE COURT:** We've got plenty of time, trust me.

6 **MS. ZELPHIN:** What the Department of Justice is doing
7 here is putting the cart before the horse. It wants the
8 sensitive personal information of 23 million Californians, but
9 it simply does not have any legal authority by which to obtain
10 this. And when I say that sensitive personal information, yes,
11 it's the driver's license, it's the social security numbers,
12 but it also includes the tranche of data, right? And these
13 personal sensitive pieces of information in a larger context,
14 in the whole set of 23 million Californians.

15 And as, you know, a lot of argument has already been
16 taken here, the cases and the law cited by the Department of
17 Justice simply do not give them any authority to obtain that
18 information, which is housed rightly in the state of
19 California.

20 I won't belabor the point as to preemption, but the
21 NVRA public disclosure provision, upon which the Department of
22 Justice originally relied heavily upon, requires disclosure of
23 public voter rolls, but it does not require that information to
24 include that sensitive information as prohibited by California
25 and federal law. HAVA has no disclosure. And in its

1 opposition, the Department of Justice appears to have waived
2 that argument, not addressing it at all in opposing the
3 intervenor's motion to dismiss.

4 **THE COURT:** I'm sorry, you dropped your voice. State
5 that again.

6 **MS. ZELPHIN:** Which the Department of Justice did not
7 raise at all or argue on at all in their opposition.

8 **THE COURT:** Okay. Thank you.

9 **MS. ZELPHIN:** So that brings us to Title III of the
10 Civil Rights Act, which also allows the Attorney General to
11 demand records. But again, it still cannot require the
12 sensitive data of 23 million Californians.

13 First of all, they failed to comply with the
14 statutory regulations to request records under that statute.
15 They have failed specifically to make a demand that contains a
16 basis of the purpose, therefore. So they simply have not
17 provided that. They have not said, what is the information,
18 what is it based, what is it going to be used for? They
19 attempt to cobble together some arguments based on their
20 response -- the California's responses to EACS, but it just
21 does not coincide with their request.

22 And even if they were able to put together a demand
23 that includes a purpose and basis, that must be read in
24 conjunction with state and federal privacy laws. And in doing
25 that, again, there is absolutely no --

1 **THE COURT:** And let me slow you down. What's your
2 concern about privacy? What areas are you specifically
3 concerned about if the Government's argument is we already have
4 access to social security numbers, the State is already willing
5 to turn over names, addresses, voter registration, voter
6 method, registration status, and contact information, or at
7 least that's the representation made by your colleague. What's
8 your concern?

9 **MS. ZELPHIN:** The League of Women Voters has used the
10 NVRA public disclosure provision, which also provides this
11 information, allows for public disclosure of those records,
12 which are necessary to review to ensure that folks are not --

13 **THE COURT:** And what are those records? What are
14 those records?

15 **MS. ZELPHIN:** That includes the state voter roll,
16 which is what the federal government is seeking here. What it
17 does not include in that voter roll -- right, so the voter roll
18 is, I think, a set of data. But in that set of data, that
19 cannot include specific information tied to each of those
20 voters, which includes their driver's license number and their
21 social security number, right?

22 So it's not just that the federal government doesn't
23 have access to social security numbers anywhere, but in this
24 tranche of data, as a voter, as someone who has registered to
25 vote, complete information cannot be completing that data set

1 with sensitive information like driver's license. And that is
2 exactly how it should be applied in the NVRA context, and that
3 would also apply in the CRA context, where -- and similarly,
4 there are instances, there have been historically, where folks
5 are disenfranchised, and the League of Women Voters wouldn't
6 say that that cannot be investigated, but what cannot happen is
7 using the CRA as an unfettered discovery tool to gather
8 tranches of information, including sensitive data, without any
9 restriction.

10 **THE COURT:** And that's a privacy concern?

11 **MS. ZELPHIN:** Yes.

12 **THE COURT:** Okay.

13 **MS. ZELPHIN:** And to two of your other questions --
14 or one of your other questions, the League of Women Voters is
15 very concerned about voter suppression and the use of this
16 data, as it could be done directly to counter the actual
17 purpose of these statutes, which is to franchise the citizen.

18 **THE COURT:** Okay. Check with your colleagues for
19 just a moment, if you care to. And there'll be a second round,
20 eventually, after I hear from DOJ. You okay?

21 **MS. ZELPHIN:** Okay.

22 **THE COURT:** Okay, when we come back, you can
23 anticipate -- the question I've got for the Government will be,
24 while the federal government has been active in the South,
25 especially during the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s, what

1 are you relying upon for intervention in your request of the
2 states for this information? And the case started with the
3 Orange County filing, and there were either 13 or 17, I
4 believe, subject to the county's correction of the court --

5 **MS. SHOAI:** Seventeen.

6 **THE COURT:** -- instances of what was a concern of
7 some kind of voter manipulation or fraud.

8 **MS. SHOAI:** Your Honor, just to clarify, the request
9 was for voter registration data related to individuals who were
10 no longer able to vote because they didn't meet the citizenship
11 requirements?

12 **THE COURT:** That's correct. But there were 13 or 17,
13 I forget.

14 **MS. SHOAI:** Correct. It was 17.

15 **THE COURT:** Seventeen, thank you. But what caught
16 the notoriety was the dog who voted twice.

17 **MS. SHOAI:** Which is not the subject of the
18 complaint, by the way.

19 **THE COURT:** I understand. But your former colleague
20 argued that in the court.

21 When the states set up our voting apparatus, whether
22 it's Arizona, California, or whatever, uniquely, the states
23 have been in charge of just how we voted a polling place.
24 Historically, they've been in charge with the local district
25 attorneys, at least in this state, of any kind of voter fraud,

1 and therefore, the states have had a strong interest in the
2 past, except with those exceptional circumstances in the South,
3 of a state's rights, if you will, not only in terms of
4 procedure, but enforcement.

5 Eventually, during your argument, I want to hear what
6 interest the federal government has that is unique that causes
7 the request of this information, and if the executive branch
8 can request this information without a purpose, because you
9 hear the other side arguing, in a sense, that this is a fishing
10 expedition, and behind the scenes is voter suppression, of
11 course. You have unlimited time, but for LA Alliance and the
12 City, how long is Mr. Szabo available today?

13 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Until 2:00 p.m., Your Honor.

14 **THE COURT:** Can you bear with me? You have no
15 choice, but could you take a recess for a moment, and one of
16 you sit in the audience so you see our time frame. We could be
17 done in five minutes or by 2:00 p.m., okay? But we'll come
18 back to you. We'll try to resolve this today.

19 You're from D.C. or you're from Sacramento?

20 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** I'm from Sacramento, Your Honor.

21 **THE COURT:** Okay.

22 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** I'm here in Los Angeles.

23 **MR. DODGE:** I'm from D.C., Your Honor. In theory,
24 I'm flying to San Francisco later this afternoon for another
25 matter.

1 **THE COURT:** No, you won't. You'll be here. Okay.

2 Where are you from?

3 **MS. ZELPHIN:** Sacramento.

4 **THE COURT:** Sacramento.

5 **MR. NEFF:** Washington, D.C., but I'm at the Court's
6 discretion.

7 **THE COURT:** I can hold a nice session. I can go from
8 6:00 to 10:00, okay? That's not a threat. I'm just telling
9 you I have unending hours, okay? So if you need it to get
10 resolved tonight, I can reconvene in another court. This court
11 closes at 6:00, but I can stay open until minimally 10 o'clock
12 if you need to. So tell me -- we'll complete it today for you,
13 okay? I promise you.

14 You have unlimited time, so when DOJ comes back,
15 (indisc.). Don't worry about the time, okay? And if you need
16 to make a call, I'm joking with you. They want you to call
17 Bondi. You don't have to do that. But if you need to make a
18 call, you're entitled to make that, all right? And then
19 there'll be a second round. Fair enough? Okay.

20 So one of you sit out in the audience, and let's see
21 how long this will take LA Alliance, all right?

22 **(Recessed at 9:09 a.m.; reconvened at 12:01 p.m.)**

23 **THE COURT:** If you'd come forward. If you folks come
24 forward on the voting rights case, I'm going to make this a
25 public case because of the nationwide interest in it. So I'm

1 going to create for you folks a public website, publish the
2 transcripts and those will be done at court expense. They
3 won't be a cost to either party. This has too much
4 significance across the United States, not only California but
5 I think nationwide. So I'll create that website for you, we'll
6 get those transcripts up for you in a period of time and that
7 way other districts, other courts considering this matter can
8 see what's occurring here. Fair enough? And guess what? It's
9 not going to cost you. Okay?

10 **MR. NEFF:** Thank you, Your Honor.

11 **THE COURT:** All right. Yeah. Thank you.

12 All right. Then, counsel, we're back on the record
13 in the matter of the Weber case and I'm going to turn to the
14 Department of Justice. And once again, you have as little or
15 as much time as you want. If you need to stop at any time,
16 consult with somebody, make a phone call, I don't find that any
17 affront. Okay.

18 So once again, would you just identify yourself for
19 the record and you can remain seated if you'd like to if you're
20 more comfortable like state court or you can go to the lectern.

21 **MR. NEFF:** I do have a state court history, Your
22 Honor, but for a change I'll go to the lectern.

23 **THE COURT:** It's entirely different than state court
24 so go to the lectern then and just identify yourself for the
25 record.

1 And counsel, all of you've hopefully had an early
2 lunch. And with your permission, after DOJ argues, if we have
3 the time, one of you have some engagement some place. Let that
4 person, whether they're a party or an intervenor, argue first
5 in terms of rebuttal and then if they want to stay but please,
6 in the future, please don't tell me you've got something in the
7 afternoon because I'm giving you unlimited time, okay? So
8 okay.

9 So Counsel, on behalf of the Department of Justice.

10 **MR. NEFF:** Thank you, Your Honor.

11 Your Honor got straight to an issue that is
12 overhanging this entire hearing today which is the procedural
13 posture of it. What is truly the procedural posture? And I
14 want to get to that because it's important here.

15 This is not just some other complaint that was filed.
16 This was filed under the Civil Rights Act of 1960 which is a
17 very particular unique law. That law has been interpreted when
18 it's used as an equivalent of an OSC. There really is an OSC
19 pending before this court.

20 The counsel opposed to this are really trying to
21 bootstrap in a merits argument in a motion to dismiss. It's
22 inappropriate.

23 However -- and I appreciated the Court's discussion,
24 both of the People's motion to compel as well as questioning
25 opposing counsel about where they stand as far as their

1 jurisdictional argument because the parties should be serious
2 about what's going on here. The People, or the United States,
3 while we believe that the motion to dismiss brought by various
4 counsel is inappropriately bootstrapping in merits arguments,
5 we also do believe that this deserves a resolution and that
6 arguing it on the merits on the papers, regardless of what we
7 call it, is an important matter for this country but we should
8 be honest about what we're doing here.

9 The United States is asking for this court to issue,
10 in accordance with the Civil Rights Act of 1960 and caselaw
11 interpreting that, a prompt order that California produce
12 records that we are clearly entitled to. That's what this
13 motion really -- that's what this litigation really boils down
14 to and we shouldn't lose sight of that.

15 The various issues brought up by Defense either fall
16 into trying to avoid the text of that statute of the Civil
17 Rights Act of 1960 or pure speculation or both. We can take
18 each one in turn -- I'm happy to address the ones the Court
19 would particularly like me to address more than we have in the
20 briefing -- but if -- we want to start with the Civil Rights
21 Act. The language just couldn't be clearer.

22 The records that the Civil Rights Act refers to under
23 52 USC 20701 through 6 is that every officer of election shall
24 retain and preserve all records and papers related to any act
25 requisite to voting. The scope is quite clear.

1 Then we go down from Section 301 to Section 303. It
2 becomes very clear. Any 301 record shall, upon attorney
3 general demand, be made available to us. We provide a
4 statement of basis and purpose.

5 And Your Honor, it's the United States' position that
6 that is the only thing that could even conceivably be litigated
7 in a motion to dismiss if we're really calling it that. The
8 United States believes that's not really what counsel is trying
9 to do but let's take it -- let's stay in the motion to dismiss
10 basket for right now.

11 The would have to challenge the complaint on its
12 face. A Civil Rights Act (inaudible) complaint challenged on
13 its face could really, I guess, only be argued that, (a), it
14 wasn't the attorney general bringing the case; (b), it's not
15 election records or, (c), that there's no statement of basis or
16 purpose. And they spent a lot of time talking about basis or
17 purpose.

18 But basis and purpose under this statute is not
19 something that is reviewable and the courts have found that and
20 it's clear from the text of the statute. Your Honor, it's
21 equivalent of a requirement that the Court enter its meaning on
22 the minutes. It can then be reviewed as to whether the Court
23 put in a reason on the minutes but the reason itself is not
24 reviewable for a -- for whatever action the Court took.

25 We only need to state a purpose. We have done that.

1 We actually went far beyond that. The counsel has to ignore
2 many, many concerns with California that we cited in our
3 complaint as to why we want these records. However, we are not
4 required to do so. There is no burden. There is just simply a
5 requirement that we state our purpose.

6 Now, our purpose is free and fair elections. Our
7 purpose is to seek to make sure that voter rolls are clean and
8 that every vote is represented and our purpose was clearly
9 stated. And to understand our purpose the Court is going to
10 need to read the three election statutes at play here in their
11 entirety and in totality.

12 The three statutes, the Civil Rights Act of 1960, the
13 NVRA and HAVA all work together. It is a statutory framework
14 for having free and fair elections in the country.

15 Counsel for the intervenors and for the State of
16 California would like you to look at each of them individually.
17 Piecemeal it out and not see them in totality, much the way you
18 would instruct a jury that they should read all the
19 instructions in totality and not get overfocused on one. In
20 fact, they all are clear on their face what they say but in the
21 big picture what it provides is a framework of how voters are
22 protected under the NVRA for their registrations and then under
23 HAVA what minimum requirements the state has as to what they
24 have to do to maintain those voter rolls to be accurate. And
25 then the Civil Rights Act provides the mode by which we can get

1 those records to make sure we are doing our duty as the federal
2 government to make sure that these federal elections remain
3 free and fair.

4 And counsel simply has to rely on both
5 misrepresentations of the law and our position, stating our --
6 for example, that our whole case relies on Lynd. No. This
7 action relies on the Civil Rights Act of 1960 and its very
8 clear text, which is the one thing they don't want to talk
9 about because it's very clear.

10 Privacy concerns are first not a proper concern for
11 this motion to dismiss but even if they were, they're
12 unfounded. Privacy -- the United States is going to comply
13 with all federal laws. That includes the Federal Privacy Act.
14 The DOJ Civil Rights Division itself has a stated policy
15 available on a website as to how we will comply with the
16 Federal Privacy Act and have before.

17 **THE COURT:** Explain that to me.

18 **MR. NEFF:** Yes, sure.

19 So we publish a series of regulations. They're
20 called the SORNs that show how we tend to the data and make
21 sure everything is properly protected under, not just Federal
22 Privacy Act, but other obvious concerns when you're dealing
23 with large databases.

24 **THE COURT:** Is that part of my record?

25 **MR. NEFF:** Yes.

1 **THE COURT:** And what would I look at that? What
2 exhibit?

3 **MR. NEFF:** At our -- in our response to our motion to
4 dismiss and the supporting data for that, the attachments for
5 that.

6 However, I would state, that to any extent,
7 especially the state privacy-type acts would contradict the
8 Civil Rights Act, that the Civil Rights Act would rule.

9 The United States does this on a regular basis. We
10 have multiple states that don't even see this as a dispute,
11 that simply just -- in fact, on their own do this on a regular
12 basis, share the information with the federal government so
13 that we can run crosschecks to make sure that people are
14 properly on voter rolls.

15 **THE COURT:** What states are those that have shared
16 either their DMV registrations or the social security numbers
17 of voters?

18 **MR. NEFF:** Offhand, right now, off of memory I
19 believe the states are Kansas, Indiana -- there are four.

20 **THE COURT:** That's okay.

21 **MR. NEFF:** I'll also state the biggest one is -- so
22 we also have an MOU that we produce at the state request. Some
23 states request it, some don't. Some say, yes, you're entitled
24 to this data, here you go. And we have a whole data-sharing
25 setup ready. It's essentially the Box program, plus some

1 federal proprietary encryption technology to make sure that
2 this is as secure as it needs to be. And we -- so Texas just
3 told us today they're going to enter in the MOU and share us
4 the data in the next few days. We believe many more states are
5 going to follow just in the next few days but so we have four
6 states that have already sent us the data. No questions asked.
7 Probably another dozen or so states in the next week or so that
8 are just going to sign the MOU and share with us. This really
9 shouldn't be controversial. It's clearly stated as part of our
10 duty under HAVA and the Civil Rights Act is clear that this is
11 the mechanism in which we do it.

12 **THE COURT:** Do you think that those states with
13 attorney generals complying with your request would be
14 interested in filing an amicus just as other states who may be
15 opposed to your request are filing amicus? In other words,
16 what I want to do is make certain if we have states coming late
17 to the table but in compliance that we're looking at the
18 reasoning by all of the atty generals in the respective states.

19 And what I was worried about before, frankly, is if I
20 had red and blue states lining up when I started to look at the
21 amicus, I was particularly interested in the states bringing
22 that to me.

23 Now, I don't know how you define what I call -- well
24 those states that have voted for different -- in different
25 elections in different ways. Arizona, New Mexico, Michigan,

1 Minnesota, seem to be what I call those states that
2 traditionally doesn't go Democrat or Republican.

3 And then I looked down at the state secretaries for
4 the states and if you notice, there are three states out of
5 there on the amicus. Connecticut is in for the first time.
6 They are not part of the amicus for the 16 states that we
7 initially named but these are the state secretaries for the
8 states of and Connecticut is an addition, Nebraska is an
9 addition, Pennsylvania -- which has certainly been a swing
10 state.

11 So I was a little worried and that's why I sought
12 your wisdom about whether you all were going to stipulate to me
13 accepting this because I didn't know the weight if I was just
14 dealing with a party disagreement. And I'm not saying that
15 these swing states necessarily carry greater or less weight but
16 I want to be alert that if this is a partisan effort. And
17 certainly the country is divided so ...

18 **MR. NEFF:** I would be --

19 **THE COURT:** ... so I've got a stipulation that I'm
20 accepting all of these amicus briefs. I just want to pay you
21 the courtesy if other states are coming onboard, like Texas, et
22 cetera, that we give them a chance for those attorney generals
23 to get this to us but by the same token, I'm going to be
24 writing over the next couple weeks.

25 Is two weeks enough time for you?

1 **MR. NEFF:** We can inform the states that --

2 **THE COURT:** Okay.

3 **MR. NEFF:** -- a judge has invited them to file amicus
4 but --

5 **THE COURT:** Will you do so? In other words, for both
6 parties. Get it out to all the states that you can and I'll
7 docket this, et cetera. And there may even be disagreements
8 between different courts examining this matter and different
9 circuits.

10 **MR. NEFF:** I think the bigger picture is that the
11 states that are complying are likely not going to see this as
12 something that they need to delve issue.

13 **THE COURT:** But I just want to pay you the courtesy
14 in terms of due process. Okay.

15 **MR. NEFF:** Yes. And I would say that's because this
16 really shouldn't be a political issue. One side can make it a
17 political issue if they want to just simply in a single
18 position declare it that but it doesn't change the fact that
19 the Civil Rights Act of 1960, the text is quite clear and that
20 no one is in favor of faulty voter rolls.

21 **THE COURT:** We've also had for both parties we've had
22 a series of state rights issues in the federal court for years.
23 And different states have taken a perspective on what the
24 states' rights issues are. Some are much more state-right
25 oriented, others aren't. That's why I was interested in the

1 division. But since you've all stipulated, I'm accepting this
2 amicus at the present time. I just want to make sure you've
3 got the courtesy on both sides of any other parties coming
4 onboard so if we need an extra week we can take it, okay?

5 Okay. Won't you continue. I'm sorry.

6 **MR. NEFF:** Thank you, Your Honor.

7 The -- would emphasize that this data is necessary
8 for the United States to conduct its HAVA operation -- its HAVA
9 enforcement compliance and that is why that data is
10 specifically cited in the statute. It simply couldn't be
11 clearer that it needs to be the last four digits of a social
12 security number or the driver's license; otherwise, we are not
13 able to make a verified finding as to the various voter roll
14 registrations that might have problems. In fact, we sometimes
15 even have to follow up after that data is run. It's rare but
16 there's a reason that was put in the statute because it's
17 something like we can verify it from what I've talked to our
18 database analysts something like 99.999 percent of the time.
19 That's enough for us to be able to know if it's an actual
20 person that lives in that location and is who the voter
21 registration role says it is.

22 **(Pause)**

23 Again, with the caveat that we do not need to ever --
24 that we do not need to get to this. This is essentially an OSC
25 where we only need to state our purpose and then we are

1 entitled to the records. Also under a prompt order, according
2 to caselaw, a prompt order that this is essentially an OSC
3 hearing.

4 The facts of California itself are particularly
5 worrisome. Maybe the most worrisome state in the union.

6 The state is required to provide various data to the
7 Election Assistance Commission which is a nonpartisan
8 commission. The state -- the agency created by HAVA in order
9 to try and keep this as neutral as possible and California
10 doesn't provide the complete data. Their data doesn't have Los
11 Angeles County in it. It's one-fourth the state's population.
12 That on its own should cause concern countrywide that they've
13 not submitted that data. It would be irresponsible of the
14 United States to not come in at this point and say we need to
15 see your data to ensure fair and free elections.

16 All of the harms that opposing counsel have pointed
17 to are based on speculation, logical leaps and there is no
18 concrete evidence they can point to.

19 That being said, with the overarching point that this
20 is before the Court right now as essentially an order for an
21 order to show cause, dressed up as a complaint, and that you
22 have a dismissal that is essentially fighting that order to
23 show cause, dressed up as a motion to dismiss, I believe the
24 Court should act within what would be its lawful authority to
25 issue a prompt order that California needs to turn those

1 records over to us that we are entitled to.

2 **THE COURT:** How do you deal with the state provisions
3 concerning the DMV? In other words, the state is arguing to
4 the Court that that has a -- for want of a better word -- a
5 special category that is not subject to the Voting Rights Act
6 of 1960 or HAVA, and that they have a privacy interest in a
7 sense as well. What does the Court do with that?

8 **MR. NEFF:** Any state privacy interest would be
9 trumped by federal law. It would be trumped by both the
10 Federal Privacy Act, which we're complying with. It would be
11 trumped by HAVA, which is a -- I repeat -- a federal minimum
12 standards law for state compliance that specifically mentions
13 driver's license number or last four digits of social.

14 The state is required to produce and provide this
15 data under the statute. If they have some issue with the
16 driver's license; hypothetically, if a state just said we have
17 some real concerns about our driver's license, they comply with
18 the statute if they provide the last four of the social
19 security number.

20 Does the Court have other questions or concerns?

21 **THE COURT:** Just one moment. Let me look at a note
22 that I made.

23 **(Pause)**

24 The state represents that they have offered -- and I
25 think both in the Orange County case with the registrar -- and

1 it's represented today in the statewide case -- the names and
2 addresses. Has that offer in fact been made?

3 **MR. NEFF:** Has that offer --

4 **THE COURT:** Yes. To you.

5 **MR. NEFF:** Oh --

6 **THE COURT:** Not to you but to the government, the
7 DOJ.

8 **MR. NEFF:** California has taken the unique in the
9 nation position that they are -- that they -- we are permitted
10 to come and inspect it in their offices, that data; which, (a),
11 is not sufficient; (b), we argue is not an appropriate way of
12 providing it in today's day and age where it's actually more
13 secure to share this data electronically through our shared
14 file-sharing --

15 **THE COURT:** Kind of slow-walking you. Kind of slow
16 walking.

17 **MR. NEFF:** I think --

18 **THE COURT:** For want of a better term.

19 **MR. NEFF:** That is the United States' interpretation
20 of it but --

21 **THE COURT:** How about the voter participation and the
22 registration methods? Have those been offered to you? In
23 other words, that's been argued to me but behind the scenes I
24 don't have that record right now. Has that been offered to
25 you?

1 **MR. NEFF:** It is in the back-and-forth is in the
2 letters attached as exhibits in the filings, Your Honor;
3 however, the United States' position is that the responses have
4 been woefully inadequate.

5 **THE COURT:** Okay. So we've never gotten down to
6 really how that information would be exchanged. It's flowing
7 back and forth in terms of representations but as a practical
8 matter there's a big difference between a representation and
9 conveying the information to you.

10 **MR. NEFF:** Well actually in our letters we did lay
11 out to opposing counsel our file-sharing program, how it works,
12 that it is secure and we invite them to -- assuming they have a
13 change of heart, to use it.

14 **THE COURT:** About the registration status and the
15 contact information, has that been offered to you?

16 **MR. NEFF:** That, I'm not sure about. I'm not sure
17 what the scope of their offer is.

18 **THE COURT:** Okay.

19 **MR. NEFF:** I just know that it does not include the -
20 - for sure, does not include the driver's license number or the
21 last four of the social as required by the HAVA statute. And
22 in other states as well, that has always been the crux of the
23 dispute.

24 **THE COURT:** In their opening arguments they'd argued
25 that in the Benson case out of the Sixth Circuit, Bellows out

1 of the First and Long case out of the Fourth, that there's an
2 inconsistent and uniformed position taken by the government.
3 How do you respond to that?

4 **MR. NEFF:** That the -- there is no inconsistency in
5 position.

6 **THE COURT:** Explain that to me.

7 **MR. NEFF:** What there is is difference in posture of
8 those cases. It is a true statement to say that the United
9 States, as an agency, has yet to go to states to enforce the
10 minimum standards of the HAVA statute. One can argue whether
11 that was a wise or unwise decision but here we are 23 years
12 later and the federal government has yet to do it. It is
13 still, for certain, good law. The United States believes it is
14 a law that should be enforced and complied with. Therefore,
15 because of that history where this hasn't been done before, all
16 of those cases relate to private parties trying to in some way
17 get in.

18 The DOJ's position is that private parties do not
19 have a right of action under HAVA and therefore they should not
20 be allowed to go to states and say, I would like your driver's
21 license or social security number. However, there are states
22 around the country, including ones that are fighting us, that
23 interestingly, have been willing to turn over that data to a
24 private organization without the same protections as the United
25 States. That's been cited in our briefing, the ERIC

1 Organization.

2 So what I would say is all those cases are
3 inapplicable. It often requires selectively quoting them to
4 make it sound like in some way the United States government is
5 not entitled to it. No, the United States government is
6 uniquely mentioned in both the CRA and HAVA. And therefore
7 just because this is the first time the United States is coming
8 in and doing it, doesn't mean that it's not clearly what the
9 statute states.

10 **THE COURT:** For both parties, you mentioned that
11 California is one of the main outliers, for want of a better
12 word, from the DOJ and the executive branch's position. Is it
13 the position of the executive branch that there need not be any
14 stated purpose that there's an absolute right to obtain this
15 information per statute?

16 **MR. NEFF:** Statute requires we state a purpose. A
17 purpose.

18 **THE COURT:** And what is the purpose here?

19 **MR. NEFF:** The purpose is for, as stated in our
20 letters to them, for voter roll maintenance enforcement and
21 compliance.

22 **THE COURT:** And we stated in Orange County with a
23 limited county case involving Page. There, there were -- and I
24 keep 13 or 17 but 17, I believe, allegations. The most
25 notorious became the dog that voted twice.

1 Is that, out of 1.2 million voters, what's the basis,
2 for instance, of that kind of request because of course we're
3 always going to have error, including people who legitimately
4 die. So what's the threshold that this stated purpose has?
5 How should I interpret that?

6 **MR. NEFF:** Under the CRA there is no threshold.

7 **THE COURT:** Okay. Now, do you need to -- and thank
8 you. Do you need to make any calls? You're all by yourself,
9 you're doing -- there's nobody to consult with but do you need
10 to make any calls? Are you satisfied with your argument?

11 **MR. NEFF:** I appreciate the offer, Your Honor, but
12 no, we're satisfied.

13 **THE COURT:** Okay. There'll be a second round.

14 **MR. NEFF:** Yes.

15 **THE COURT:** So counsel, however you'd like to proceed
16 then. One of you has another obligation, I don't care which
17 order. You can take the intervenors first or the parties.

18 **(Pause)**

19 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** So there was a lot going on there,
20 Your Honor, and so I'm going to try to be thorough in making
21 sure I cover all of those points.

22 So I think the first thing I want to talk about is
23 this notion that the complaint is just an order to show cause.
24 And essentially what the federal government wants to do is take
25 the Court and sideline them in this dispute and say that the

1 Court has no room for any judicial review here. And that's
2 just not supported by the text of the statute.

3 There's nothing in the Civil Rights Act that creates
4 a special statutory procedure. The words "order to show cause"
5 are not in the statute at all and I'll just read you the text
6 right here.

7 It says that:

8 "The appropriate district court shall have
9 jurisdiction by appropriate process to compel the
10 production of such record or paper."

11 That's what it says, "By appropriate process." And
12 so that's up to the Court to decide what the appropriate
13 process is here.

14 And I'd also just point Your Honor to the fact that
15 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure contemplate what rules
16 apply when you have a government investigative demand. I mean
17 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 81(a)(5) specifically says:

18 "The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure apply to
19 proceedings governing demands for records by the U.S.
20 government."

21 And so this idea that some other procedure applies,
22 it's not supported by the text, it's not supported by the
23 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The only thing that supports
24 this purported procedure are these early 1960s' cases and like
25 we've said, the federal government, they pin their hopes on

1 this one Kennedy v. Lynd, Fifth Circuit case from 1962. That's
2 the one they're referring to which says that the Court
3 shouldn't have any role here.

4 But that case is obviously nonbinding on Your Honor
5 and it's really been overruled. I would point you to the
6 United States v. Powell case.

7 **THE COURT:** I'm sorry, what -- just a moment.

8 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Sure.

9 **THE COURT:** All right. Please continue. I've got my
10 note.

11 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** So the Supreme Court in United States
12 v. Powell found that the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, they
13 apply to a proceeding like this. And in that case it involved
14 an IRS document request statute which used the very same
15 language that we have here which is that the Court shall, by
16 appropriate process, compel relief under that statute. So even
17 if Your Honor found Kennedy v. Lynd persuasive, it's obviously
18 unbinding, that's been overruled. So just to be clear, the
19 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure govern this action.

20 **THE COURT:** Well, you've cited on both parties'
21 parts, different enactments by council, statutory provisions.
22 I think we can all agree that we want qualified voters to vote
23 without any chilling effect.

24 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** I agree.

25 **THE COURT:** Is there -- well I think we can all

1 stipulate to that.

2 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** We can.

3 **THE COURT:** And I'll use the word "qualified voters".

4 Is there a chilling effect in the request by the
5 government and if so, what is that chilling effect? How would
6 there allegedly be persons who may believe that the government
7 has no business in the sense of getting more information.

8 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Sure I mean I think --

9 **THE COURT:** And behind this the concern of this court
10 eventually, besides the statutory following the law, is going
11 to be the impact of what we write and do. And this case will
12 probably be the first case that comes out that other circuits
13 look at. So with that noble goal in mind of having voter
14 participation, is there a chilling effect or not?

15 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** I think there's absolutely a chilling
16 effect here because --

17 **THE COURT:** And I need you to define that for me.

18 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Sure.

19 **THE COURT:** And it may not be relevant to the opinion
20 but behind all of this, we need voters who are qualified to be
21 able to vote.

22 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Right.

23 **THE COURT:** Now the ease of that could be differences
24 between different administrations and whether you have
25 different methodologies. And I know there's a huge controversy

1 about mail-in ballots and voter registration and drive-in, et
2 cetera, but when we're finally done with this, we want
3 qualified voters to vote. And if there's a chilling effect, or
4 this privacy right that we've somewhat skipped over, I want to
5 hear how you define that.

6 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Sure. Your Honor, I think this action
7 should make the stomach of every American turn, knowing that
8 this executive branch is going in, state by state, collecting
9 and vacuuming up everybody's voter registration information.
10 It is on a scale that we have never seen before. Okay.

11 And what this is going to do --

12 **THE COURT:** It is their disparity argument. In other
13 words, remember when I started this conversation early on, and
14 I discussed the amicus briefs, I was particularly interested if
15 I was getting just red and blue states. That's why I was
16 looking to see if there were these swing states.

17 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** I mean I point Your Honor to --

18 **THE COURT:** Or is this a argument also that a
19 particular group of states are being examined versus other
20 states? Because here, the government has represented while
21 California from their perception might be an outlier, they've
22 also made inquiries of the let's say more, from their
23 standpoint, compliant states like Kansas and -- I forget which
24 one -- just a moment -- Indiana, and that Texas was coming
25 onboard.

1 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Yeah. Well, what I would say is I
2 mean those aren't states that are complying, they're
3 voluntarily giving that information to the federal government.

4 **THE COURT:** But regardless, the government has made
5 an inquiry so if there's an argument that the government is
6 reaching out and being selective, if the state is voluntarily
7 complying that doesn't seem to me to be singling out
8 progressive states. And if you think that, then I need to hear
9 that and hear your reasoning behind that.

10 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** I'm not saying they're singling out
11 states.

12 **THE COURT:** Okay. Then we can pass that.

13 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** They're going after every state and
14 California is by no means --

15 **THE COURT:** So I'm not going to have a disparity
16 argument.

17 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Right, right. I just mean in terms of
18 the position the secretary has taken, I mean the reason they
19 had to sue 14 different states is because nobody wants to turn
20 this data over. The representations that Counsel just gave
21 today, that's the first that I've heard of any state turning
22 over that information. So we are by no means an outlier in
23 taking this position.

24 **THE COURT:** Wait just a moment. For the government
25 or DOJ, how do we validate Kansas and Indiana? What validation

1 do I have about that?

2 **MR. NEFF:** I was actually looking that up right now,
3 Your Honor, because --

4 **THE COURT:** Well go ahead and look it up. You've got
5 lots of time.

6 **MR. NEFF:** And I --

7 **THE COURT:** By the way, I'm not holding you to it. I
8 know it's in good faith but I'd like to hear what states that
9 we have validation for turning this document over. And there
10 may be numerous states.

11 **MR. NEFF:** It's a good-faith representation here. I
12 am kind of a point --

13 **THE COURT:** Okay. Well now take away the good faith.
14 I accept that. Okay, I'm asking for proof now.

15 **MR. NEFF:** Okay. Wyoming, Kansas, Indiana and
16 Arkansas all complied voluntarily.

17 **THE COURT:** Okay. Just a moment.

18 **MR. NEFF:** Texas --

19 **THE COURT:** Kansas, Indiana, Wyoming and Arkansas ...

20 **MR. NEFF:** ... have already complied ...

21 **THE COURT:** ... voluntarily.

22 **MR. NEFF:** ... voluntarily.

23 **THE COURT:** Okay. Texas?

24 **MR. NEFF:** Texas, Virginia, Utah, Tennessee, South
25 Dakota --

1 **THE COURT:** Just a moment.

2 **MR. NEFF:** Oh it's gonna go long, yeah. South
3 Carolina, Nebraska, Montana, Mississippi, Missouri and Alabama,
4 all fall into the list of they have expressed with us a
5 willingness to comply based on the represented MOU that we have
6 sent them. And so we expect full --

7 **THE COURT:** Now apparently Nebraska can't make up its
8 mind because of the proposed amici briefed to the Court, they
9 have the former state secretaries of state for Colorado,
10 Connecticut, Minnesota and guess what? Nebraska.

11 **MR. NEFF:** Well those are former. And furthermore,
12 just because some states are representing certain things in
13 court, there are still discussions going on now that this MOU
14 we have is fully blessed. There are the -- I don't think it's
15 safe at this point to go beyond those states but --

16 **THE COURT:** Then that's fine.

17 **MR. NEFF:** -- that's a fair representation of the
18 state of discussions as of today.

19 **THE COURT:** And Counsel, back to you.

20 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Sure. And yeah, so all I heard there
21 was we've heard a willingness. It doesn't sound like those
22 states have actually turned over any data, just to be clear.

23 So I want to talk a little bit about --

24 **THE COURT:** No, I think he said that four states have
25 actually. Kansas --

1 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Four states have actually turned over
2 but the broader list --

3 **THE COURT:** -- Indiana, Wyoming and Arkansas.

4 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Right.

5 **THE COURT:** The others were a purported willingness.

6 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Right.

7 So Your Honor, the federal government is really
8 leaning hard into the text of these statutes and they say that
9 we don't want to talk about the text but that's just absolutely
10 not true. And I want to just start with the Civil Rights Act
11 of 1960.

12 There is a very clear statutory limitation in that
13 provision and it's in Section 20703. And it says that the
14 attorney general's demand shall contain a statement of the
15 basis and the purpose therefore. DOJ has not satisfied this
16 requirement and so their demand is invalid plainly under the
17 statutory text.

18 **THE COURT:** So the plain representation by the
19 government is too broad; and that is, they want to stop voter
20 fraud.

21 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Well, so they've mentioned a couple of
22 things. It keeps changing so I want to unpack this a little
23 bit.

24 So they said that the purpose is free and fair
25 elections, clean voter rolls. Then he said up here that it's

1 for enforcing HAVA. So these are multiple different bases.
2 And also it's different than the -- or than the purpose that
3 was originally articulated in the letters to the secretary.

4 The original request said that it was -- they were
5 seeking it for NVRA voter list -- list maintenance compliance.
6 So the reason and rationale keeps shifting and changing. And
7 that's a problem, not just because it's suspicious, it's a
8 problem because, again, the text says, "The demand shall
9 contain a statement of the basis and the purpose therefore.
10 The text use of the article." 'The,' twice, in front of the
11 basis and the purpose indicates that there is only one basis
12 and one purpose.

13 And the federal government has explicitly rejected
14 this plain text reading. They said it up here that they just
15 need to give you any old basis and then the demand is good.

16 **THE COURT:** That's my question also to both of you;
17 and that is, does the executive branch need to state a purpose?
18 Your argument is that they do.

19 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** They do.

20 **THE COURT:** Counsel for DOJ puts that in broad terms.

21 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Right. Well but again, it's not just
22 a purpose, it's -- or not just the purpose, it's also the
23 basis.

24 **THE COURT:** Okay.

25 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** And they have not alleged any basis

1 anywhere in their action.

2 Now, I also want to talk about -- and just -- you
3 know this -- I'm sorry. I want to talk a little bit more about
4 HAVA, which is the law that apparently now that's the main
5 method of enforcement we're now learning today, that that's
6 what they want to enforce and they specifically reference the
7 requirement under HAVA that states collect social security
8 numbers and driver's license numbers. Well let's look to the
9 text of HAVA. What does it say?

10 "The state shall determine whether the information
11 provided by an individual is sufficient to meet the
12 requirements of this subparagraph in accordance with
13 state law."

14 And that is -- when it says "this subparagraph," it's
15 referring directly to the requirement that states collect that
16 information when processing voter registration applications.
17 So there is nothing for the federal government to enforce here.
18 This is solely the state's domain.

19 And as I said in my original motion, another
20 provision of HAVA explicitly delegates discretion of
21 implementation of HAVA to the states. So again, we're not
22 afraid of the text in this case, we think it strongly supports
23 our position. And so I also want to talk about what this data
24 could be used for.

25 So we've heard a lot of different reasons. I just

1 explained why it's not relevant for HAVA. I want to also talk
2 about why it's not relevant for List Maintenance under the
3 NVRA.

4 So the legal standard under the NVRA requires states
5 to conduct a general program that makes a reasonable effort.
6 So the Sixth Circuit held this year in that Benson case that
7 this just means a serious attempt, a rational, sensible
8 approach. It need not be perfect or optimal. And so under
9 this standard, getting line-by-line voter information of their
10 social security numbers and driver's license numbers, that's
11 entirely unrelated to whether a general program exists or
12 whether the state is making a reasonable effort. And so,
13 again, at every turn, the supposed reason why they need this
14 information, it just doesn't add up.

15 And then finally, I want to talk about they claimed,
16 as they did in their brief, that California has, quote, "the
17 most worrisome voter registration data in the nation." That's
18 just absolutely wrong, okay? That's an assertion in a brief
19 without any support.

20 And they also incorrectly say that in submitting data
21 to the Election Administration Commission in response to the
22 EACs survey, this is an election administration survey, they
23 said the LA County didn't submit any data. That's not true.
24 That's simply not true. You can go to the survey and look at
25 the data that LA submitted and you can look at our explanation

1 to DOJ in our letters in advance (inaudible) litigation
2 explaining the questions they had about that survey. So to the
3 extent that they want to rely on EACs as some after-the-fact
4 rationalization for this demand, it just doesn't make sense.
5 It doesn't add up.

6 So those are the main --

7 **THE COURT:** Were there inconsistent or consistent
8 offers if you're aware of the Page case, as well as this case.
9 In other words, when this started in Orange County, originally
10 counsel was here, there's a representation about the registrar
11 there making the same or similar representations about what
12 they were willing to share with DOJ but I've never compared the
13 two. And I don't know what the state's position is because
14 DOJ's argument might be, we're getting inconsistent data. In
15 other words, even when we're sharing, with the different
16 entities promising that they'll share some amount of this data,
17 the different counties are supplying this in different ways.

18 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Sure. So I won't speak too much about
19 that case but I would say that case is different and there
20 isn't a problem of inconsistent data sharing because in the
21 state case, they're saying, give us the whole list. We want
22 every voter.

23 In Orange County, they said, we want a list of just
24 the individuals that have been removed from your list because
25 of non-citizenship, people who renounced or for whatever

1 reason.

2 **THE COURT:** So this is much broader from your
3 perspective in terms of protection, privacy, HAVA.

4 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Yeah. It's not an issue of can they
5 be reconciled.

6 So I do want to just back up again and just zoom out
7 on the big picture here in this case.

8 You know, as we talked about -- my colleague talked
9 about, in his motion, that the states really have the primary
10 role in administering elections and the voter registration
11 process. The Constitution makes that quite clear in the
12 elections clause. And it makes sense to prioritize the state
13 in this process because they're the ones that are closer to the
14 voters, more accountable to the voters. And so this is an
15 arrangement that it depends on the principle of subsidiarity
16 where a decision should be made at the local level. And here,
17 we don't -- there's no place for the federal government to come
18 in and start demanding these records under that constitutional
19 framework.

20 And not only are the states the default entity
21 running elections but it's only Congress that can make or alter
22 those rules. Here, we have the executive branch in court
23 trying to get this information. The Constitution says nothing
24 about the executive branch having any role in federal
25 elections.

1 And I would just say that this is not a unique
2 position by this administration. The president has been
3 meddling in state election law since he came into office. And
4 I would point Your Honor to a case in the District of
5 Massachusetts, California v. Trump, where the executive was
6 doing something sort of similar where they were going in under
7 the guise of federal law and trying to change the way states
8 administer and conduct elections and that was pursuant to an
9 executive order the president issued. And so here, we're
10 having another situation where the federal government is coming
11 in under the guise of inapplicable federal laws and trying to
12 interfere with the state's role in elections. And so I'd just
13 say against that backdrop, it's important to keep that in mind;
14 but even if, you know, considering all that, if you'd just go
15 back to the text of these statutes, the federal government is
16 not entitled to this information under those laws.

17 And so at this point I want to turn it over to my
18 colleague, Will Setrakian, to just provide some rebuttal on the
19 federal privacy laws issue.

20 **THE COURT:** Thank you. And once again, would you
21 state your name because we're on CourtSmart.

22 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Good afternoon, Your Honor. Will
23 Setrakian for defendants, The State of California and
24 California Secretary of State Shirley Weber. Just four quick
25 points on the federal privacy statute.

1 First, I want the Court to recognize between the
2 briefing and the argument, we have given the Court law on these
3 three statutes. Statutory law, regulatory law and decisional
4 law. And my friends on the other side have not.

5 Now, turning to my friend on the other side's
6 reference to DOJ's Civil Rights Privacy Policy -- this is cited
7 in their opposition to the motion to dismiss -- ECF 63 on Page
8 23 and Footnote 11. That privacy policy clearly does not apply
9 here. The policy concerns some sort of form. It says to the
10 reader, quote:

11 "The information you provide through this form will
12 be used in some way or another."

13 And among other things, it says:

14 "All the information you give via this form is
15 voluntary."

16 Now that, of course, is miles from this case where
17 individuals are not providing data via some form to the
18 government and they are not doing so voluntarily.

19 Third, my friend on the other side said the Civil
20 Rights Act prevails over the Privacy Act. Now they, of course,
21 offer no citation, no opinion for that proposition. And it's
22 true that the question has not been litigated as between the
23 Civil Rights Act and the Privacy Act but in the NVRA context,
24 which also contains a disclosure provision, every court to read
25 the two laws together, the NVRA and the Privacy Act. Every one

1 of them.

2 **THE COURT:** Let me stop both of you and just ask a
3 naïve question.

4 Your argument is that the states not only set up the
5 process and procedure for voting but they also have the
6 enforcement applications.

7 (To Clerk): Oh, you want to check CourtSmart and
8 just make sure it's operating? Still going? Let's make sure,
9 Counsel, because we sent the staff to lunch, okay?

10 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Yes.

11 **THE COURT:** And if it's not, guess what? We get to
12 argue again on this record, okay? (laughs)

13 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** This would be everything since we
14 began at noon.

15 **THE COURT:** Yeah, well it's like the Rocky horror
16 picture show.

17 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** That's okay, Your Honor.

18 **THE COURT:** Or Ground Hog day.

19 Is it operating? Counsel --

20 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Thumbs up.

21 **THE COURT:** -- magic electronics, it's still
22 operating.

23 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Excellent.

24 **THE COURT:** So let me come back to the question.

25 It sounds to me like this court's going to eventually

1 be in the position of deciding, at least in the privacy area, a
2 unique issue of first precedence in the country and that is
3 trying to decide what those states' rights are in terms of your
4 unique position in terms of policy and practice. And I'm not
5 referring to HAVA now or I'm not referring to statute but also
6 if we get into privacy and also one that's legitimate for the
7 federal government to intervene as they did in the civil rights
8 cases in the South. How am I going to balance that so it's not
9 a personal opinion or predilection by a court? Because I don't
10 think there's any jurisprudence and I guarantee you you've got
11 a good chance of whatever happens here going to the Supreme
12 Court. In fact, I wouldn't be surprised if they took this case
13 on cert.

14 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Well, as to the privacy laws, I would
15 submit this is not essentially a question of first impression,
16 that several courts have already been working through, trying
17 to read together --

18 **THE COURT:** Which courts?

19 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Sure. We have six opinions that we
20 cite in our briefing. A case called Public Interest Law
21 Foundation v. Dahlstrom; case called True the Vote v. Hosemann;
22 Public Interest Law Foundation v. Bellows; Public Interest Law
23 Foundation v. North Carolina State Board of Elections; Project
24 Vote v. Long, and a case called Greater Birmingham Ministries.

25 **THE COURT:** Now, you cited them.

1 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Yes.

2 **THE COURT:** And are they all consistent?

3 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** They are.

4 **THE COURT:** Because I have to go back and do my
5 homework now after argument?

6 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Yes. They all are consistent in
7 concluding that the Privacy Act still compels some redaction of
8 voter information.

9 And the reasoning tends --

10 **THE COURT:** Do they deal specifically with what those
11 redactions are? Are they the social security numbers? Yes or
12 no?

13 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** I believe they all concern redactions
14 of social security --

15 **THE COURT:** No, no, "I believe". That's the way
16 police officers talk to me. "I believe".

17 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** No, yes, I believe they all concern
18 redactions of social security numbers and they all --

19 **THE COURT:** Okay. Do they all involve redactions
20 concerning state DMV or do they deal with that?

21 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** I don't think they all involve the
22 DMV. They all involve voter records.

23 **THE COURT:** Do any of them involve DMV?

24 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** I am not sure where the source was of
25 the data in all of them. I think Project Vote involves DMV

1 sourced data but in any event, this data is coming from state
2 election offices and they all use similar reasoning. They all
3 say that one of the purposes of the NVRA was to increase voter
4 participation.

5 And there would be, as Your Honor recognized earlier,
6 a chilling effect if individuals knew that by registering to
7 vote, they were putting their entire packet of information,
8 including social security numbers and driver's license numbers,
9 available for exposure. The NVRA's case for members of the
10 public but also from the federal government if it passed. And
11 that's the reasoning these courts take and the reasoning I
12 submit the Court should adopt here which is that we have to
13 read these statutes together and that is a way that they can
14 sort of play nicely with one another.

15 And I will just conclude with one comment on the
16 history of privacy laws.

17 You'll recall the Privacy Act was enacted in the wake
18 of Watergate and COINTELPRO. Scandals that shook Americans'
19 faith that their data would be responsibly collected, used and
20 stored. And this is not just attorney argument. The Ninth
21 Circuit recognized this in the Garris case that we cite at Page
22 1295. They talked about a, quote, "Rightful and broad
23 condemnation of government surveillance programs," close/quote.
24 Applying the Privacy Act in these related laws here vindicates
25 those ends.

1 I'm happy to answer any further questions the Court
2 has.

3 **THE COURT:** I'm just going to joke with both of you
4 but wait till we get from Watergate to AI.

5 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Yeah.

6 **THE COURT:** And your refrigerator spying on you.

7 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** I do think there's something to that
8 insight where these statutes came about as electronic
9 surveillance was becoming more sophisticated. And so as it
10 only continues to grow more sophisticated, the importance of
11 these statutes looms even larger.

12 **THE COURT:** Is there any jurisprudence concerning
13 data dumps that would be of value to the Court or any
14 reasoning? There's been quite a controversy concerning
15 government gathering information through massive data dumps
16 involving private citizens. Is there any jurisprudence there?

17 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Data dumps?

18 **THE COURT:** Because you're dealing basically data
19 dumps.

20 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Not that I'm aware of.

21 **THE COURT:** Okay.

22 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** But maybe.

23 **THE COURT:** Okay. All right then thank you very
24 much.

25 And you're satisfied with your argument?

1 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Yes.

2 **THE COURT:** Now, in three minutes -- it's up to you
3 but in three minutes I'm going to take the other case because I
4 only have an hour with the gentleman here from the County. So
5 if you have three minutes, fine; if you don't, I'll see you
6 about 2:00 o'clock.

7 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** We're going to have rebuttal,
8 right?

9 **THE COURT:** Oh, there's going to be rebuttal. In
10 other words, we're not leaving, okay?

11 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** I think Your Honor --

12 **THE COURT:** Why don't we just resume. I'm giving you
13 the courtesy. If you wanted to catch the plane, you could
14 have. I've let you go out of order but otherwise, why don't I
15 see you folks at 2:00 o'clock. I'll take a recess -- well
16 they'll take a recess then before the next witness and we'll
17 try to finish off your arguments, okay?

18 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Okay.

19 **THE COURT:** Okay. Have a good recess and we'll see
20 you at 2:00 o'clock.

21 **(Recess taken at 12:58 p.m.; reconvened at 2:00 p.m.)**

22 **THE COURT:** Call the matter of *United States v.*
23 *Shirley Weber*.

24 You're not -- you don't have a 45-minute time
25 constraint but come on up for a moment and let's see if we can

1 get you on your way.

2 **(Laughter; Pause)**

3 And then, Counsel, would you just restate your name
4 for the record so we have -- we have it on CourtSmart, please.

5 Someone with Department of Justice?

6 **MR. NEFF:** Eric Neff for the United States.

7 **THE COURT:** Thank you.

8 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Malcolm Brudigam for the State.

9 **THE COURT:** Thank you.

10 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Will Setrakian for the States
11 Defendants.

12 **THE COURT:** Thank you.

13 **MR. DODGE:** Chris Dodge for Intervenors NAACP and
14 SIREN.

15 **MS. ZELPHIN:** Grayce Zelphin for Intervenor League of
16 Women Voters of California.

17 **MS. SHOAI:** Deputy County Counsel Suzanne Shoai for
18 Orange County Register of Voters Bob Page.

19 **THE COURT:** And I'll come back to you, in case you
20 have any comments that you'd like to make. I somewhat skipped
21 over you the first time. I'll come back.

22 **MS. SHOAI:** Thank you, Your Honor.

23 **THE COURT:** So Counsel, once again identify yourself
24 by name and who you represent.

25 **MR. DODGE:** The gentleman who preceded me is quite

1 tall.

2 Good afternoon, Your Honor. Chris Dodge on behalf of
3 the NAACP and SIREN Intervenors. I sort of want to address two
4 things, I think, some nuts and bolts issues and then sort of
5 the bigger picture, which Your Honor keeps coming back to here.

6 On the nuts and bolts, you know, as I said on the top
7 half, this issue, this case really boils down to whether or not
8 Congress has given the Executive Branch the tools necessary to
9 make the demand that it has placed upon California. My friend
10 on the other side during his argument said that me and my
11 colleagues were trying to avoid the statutory text. That is
12 completely backwards. There is one side here that is avoiding
13 the relevant statutory. It is the Federal Government; it is
14 not the Defendants and Intervenors. And I'll give you an
15 example.

16 So in the top half of my argument I talked about
17 Title III of the Civil Rights Act and one of the statutory
18 arguments that the NAACP raised in its briefing. My friend on
19 the other side got up, and I will assume this was an oversight
20 on his part, but he purported to quote the statute to Your
21 Honor, it will be in the transcript, and he left out the very
22 portion of the statute that I quoted to Your Honor that decides
23 this issue and he did not address the argument raised in our
24 briefs. So I will read the actual text of the statute that my
25 friend on the other side neglected.

1 This is 53 U.S.C. 20701 and in relevant part it says
2 every officer of election shall retain and preserve all records
3 and papers which come into his possession relating to any
4 application, registration, and payment of a poll tax. My
5 friend on the other side did not quote that part about come
6 into possession.

7 And the same thing was true in their Complaint. They
8 conspicuously left that portion of the statutory text out of
9 their Complaint. And I think the reason why is quite clear.
10 It's because as a statutory matter it forecloses what they are
11 seeking in this case.

12 As I explained in the top half, that phrase come into
13 possession carries a particular meaning. Congress oftentimes
14 will use the term possession in a statute. As Your Honor
15 surely knows, there are a litany of federal statutes that say
16 possession. Come into possession is not the same. Come into
17 possession means to acquire or receive something. I came into
18 possession of my grandmother's antique china. I came into
19 possession of a letter a friend from Fresno sent me. If I
20 write a letter and place it on my desk I don't come into
21 possession of that letter. I come into possession of a letter
22 when it is sent to me and I receive it.

23 So that operative text in the Civil Rights Act means
24 that the records subject to this inspection requirement they
25 rely upon are only those that come into the possession of

1 election officials. Period. Full stop. If a California
2 election official compiles a list in their office in
3 Sacramento, that didn't come into their possession, they
4 created it. In contrast, when a voter goes down to their local
5 registrar and submits an application, that application comes
6 into the possession of the registrar. That's the difference.

7 My friend on the other side has not addressed this
8 statutory point in their briefing. They have not addressed it
9 here in oral argument. And I think it's because there is no
10 good answer to it. Simply put, if it does not come into their
11 possession, if it is not a record that comes into the
12 possession of state election officials it is not subject to
13 mandatory disclosure under this Act. And, you know, I think my
14 friend on the other side has to account for the statutory text
15 at some point and he has not.

16 So that's sort of point number one on the text on the
17 nuts and bolts, which, you know, again I think highlights who
18 here is actually evading the statutory text.

19 The next, let's go to HAVA. My friend from the State
20 I think addressed this very ably. DOJ counsel got up and said,
21 well, HAVA requires a compilation of Social Security numbers
22 and driver's license numbers. Well, that's true, but there's a
23 very important omission that my friend from the State pointed
24 out. HAVA says the states have to do that, subject to their
25 own state voter registration laws. It is a -- and if you read

1 the legislative history of HAVA, and I know this is quoted in
2 our brief, the NAACP brief, in the legislative history of HAVA
3 Congress specifically says it praises the historical
4 decentralization of election management in this country and it
5 says very plainly that the rationale for that that the Founders
6 had in the elections clause was that it would avoid the over-
7 centralization of power when it comes to administering
8 elections.

9 And that is precisely what the Department of Justice
10 is trying to do here. They are trying to take unprecedented
11 steps to centralize the management of federal elections, which
12 the Constitution in the first instance assigns to the states.
13 And I think, as my friend said, that should give everyone a
14 great deal of pause. There should be a great deal of pause at
15 the idea that federal elections are going to be run from
16 Washington, D.C. rather than state capitals' county registrar
17 offices.

18 And then with respect to the NVRA, the last of the
19 three tools they invoke, you know, I think there's been a lot
20 of discussion about that here today, the one point I would like
21 to emphasize is that statute does have a inspection provision
22 but it is one common to all people. It is not a special
23 provision for the Government. And my friend from DOJ in trying
24 to explain DOJ's past position in the Long case, the Bellows
25 case, the Benson case said, oh, well, those cases were

1 different because they involved requests from private parties.
2 There's absolutely no statutory basis to draw that distinction
3 whatsoever. There's one public inspection provision in the
4 NVRA, it applies -- you know, if you construe that provision,
5 Your Honor, that construction will apply as much to the
6 Department of Justice as it will to your law clerk, as it will
7 to the Marshal downstairs who wants to put in a request to the
8 state to say give me these documents. There's no special
9 solicitation to the Government under the NVRA when it comes to
10 what they are allowed to review as far as documents go. And I
11 think my friend on the other side has played a little fast and
12 loose with that fact.

13 And I think because there's only that one common
14 public inspection provision, that's why you have, again,
15 uniform case law. The Bellows case is, you know, I think a
16 really good distinction of -- articulation of it. It collects
17 all the other relevant case law, saying because this is a
18 public inspection requirement we can't just have Joe Smith
19 requesting every little bit of data about a voter. Of course
20 you have to redact certain sensitive information. And the
21 courts are uniform on that.

22 So that NVRA public inspection provision is not broad
23 enough in scope to get the Government what they seek here. It
24 is limited. For that reason, because anyone on the street can
25 walk in and use it. And certainly it would be very troubling

1 if any person on the street could get the same kind of data the
2 federal government is requesting here. And that's how they're
3 asking you to construe the NVRA.

4 So that's sort of the nuts and bolts. Unless Your
5 Honor has questions on them, I sort of want to, you know,
6 again, zoom out, like why are we here, what's the big deal.
7 The big deal is, again, this unprecedented effort on behalf of
8 the Department of Justice to create a nationwide centralized
9 voter database.

10 **THE COURT:** And by Department of Justice, that would
11 be the Executive Branch?

12 **MR. DODGE:** Correct, Your Honor. Correct. And, you
13 know, there was some discussion about, you know, are they
14 targeting certain states, are certain states complying. You
15 know, let's sort of look at the facts that are before the
16 Court.

17 Four states have willfully complied with their
18 demands. I suppose that's their prerogative. They might have
19 unique state laws as far as what information is protected. But
20 that's certainly not any sort of indication that these tools
21 they rely on actually grant them that power. That just means
22 the leaders in these states said you know what, we're okay with
23 this or we don't have state laws that protect this information.
24 Which is not the case in California. California has very
25 robust state laws passed by the legislature that protect this

1 information. And so it doesn't really speak to California what
2 these four states did.

3 My friend alluded to some dozen or so states that,
4 you know, maybe kind of in the coming days are going to do
5 something. I mean I don't know anything about that. I think
6 we should -- I think it will be curious to see what that
7 actually looks like in reality. You know, he's talked about
8 this memorandum of understanding the Department of Justice has
9 offered them. I don't know what that says. I don't know what
10 sort of, you know, terms and conditions are in it. I think
11 that would be, you know, sort of interesting to learn more
12 about. And I don't think the Court should take on faith that
13 these 12 states are just up and turning over their entire
14 voters lists because someone sent them a letter in the mail
15 from Washington, D.C. asking for it.

16 The facts, as I understand them, is that at this
17 point in time the Department of Justice has made this demand of
18 almost every state in the country. Blue, red, swing, purple,
19 whatever you want to call it. States of all colors have
20 resisted it. Lots of Republican led states. You know, my
21 friend has quoted, if you add his numbers up that's 16 states.
22 There are more than 16 states in this country that have a
23 Republican government. The states they have sued so far I
24 think do skew quite blue. Fifteen of them are led by
25 Democratic governors. One is led by Republican, New Hampshire.

1 Whether that is an indication of something, I don't know. But
2 I think in aggregate most states are pushing back on this.

3 And so my friend got up and said this shouldn't be a
4 big deal, you know, this shouldn't be political. You know, in
5 the abstract, of course, he's right. I think if this were a
6 run-of-the-mill application of the NVRA it wouldn't necessarily
7 be very political. But there's no precedent of the Department
8 of Justice of the Executive Branch going around with this scope
9 and breadth to the states. And Your Honor asked, you know,
10 does that have any chilling effect on people. Of course it
11 does.

12 You know, my friend on the other side has given very
13 ephemeral reasons to the Court for why they need this
14 information. Oh, we want to help people vote. We want good
15 voter lists. Voter fraud. Freedom. You know, whatever. Like
16 these very high level explanations of what they intend to use
17 the data for. You know, I don't think those satisfy the text
18 of the statute but I also think, you know, there's public
19 reporting out there that is cited in the papers that casts a
20 fair bit of shadow over what the Department of Justice purports
21 to want this information for.

22 It is I think basically confirmed by public reporting
23 that the Department of Justice will share this information with
24 the Department of Homeland Security, an agency that is
25 typically tasked with, you know, terrorism issues, national

1 security issues. And I think if you are someone who's
2 represented by one of my clients, SIREN, which represents
3 working class immigrants in California, and you hear that the
4 Department of Justice is coming to your state and says turn
5 over all this voter information and there's reports out there
6 that it's going to be turned over to the Department of Homeland
7 Security, they might start thinking, gosh, you know, I don't
8 want -- I don't need this kind of trouble, I don't need this --
9 why should I bother registering to vote if my information is
10 going to be on the fast lane from my local registrar's office
11 to Washington, D.C. and the Department of Homeland Security.
12 That absolutely chills people. And I don't think we have
13 anywhere near the kind of assurances from the federal
14 government that would give those groups of people comfort in
15 knowing that their data was going to be compiled in a national
16 database.

17 I think Your Honor's alluded sort of like to the
18 question of they're all Social Security numbers, the federal
19 government has them, what's the consequence of that? To me the
20 consequence is voter lists are maintained at the state level by
21 design. By constitutional design, by statutory design. The
22 NVRA and HAVA, you know, actual enactments of Congress, assign
23 these responsibilities to the states. They don't assign it to
24 the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.

25 And so I think the precedent of having a nationwide

1 voter registration database at the fingertips of the Executive
2 Branch, it is precisely the centralization of election
3 management authority that the Constitution is meant to avoid,
4 the federal statutes are meant to avoid. But I think -- you
5 know, my friend used the term subsidiarity, which, you know, is
6 a very impressive term. I mean it really just boils down to
7 the fact that you go to vote at your local registrar's office.
8 You know your neighbors when you go to vote at the polls. The
9 person who checks you in is somebody who lives down the street.
10 There's a lot of trust that comes from voting at the local
11 level, from registering at the local level. And elevating that
12 to some focal point in our nation's capital, that remove from
13 just going down to your town hall to vote, it's of huge
14 consequence to people, especially those who, I think with good
15 justification, are very hesitant to know that their information
16 is going to the Executive Branch.

17 So I think that's -- I think those are the stakes and
18 I think that on the nuts and bolts it really boils down to
19 these three statutes they have invoked. You know, there are
20 affirmative defenses, of course the Privacy Act, I think, you
21 know, those things need to be considered as well. But, you
22 know, in the first instance the most immediate legal question
23 before the Court is do these three statutory tools they point
24 to actually grant them the authority to compile these statewide
25 voter registration lists. And the answer is no.

1 So if Your Honor has additional questions, I'm glad
2 to address them. Otherwise, I know you have a busy day.

3 **THE COURT:** Counsel, thank you very much.

4 Counsel of behalf of the League of Women Voters?

5 **MS. ZELPHIN:** Thank you, Your Honor. Grace Zelphin
6 on behalf of the League of Women Voters. I'll keep this brief
7 because I think a lot of the points that we would like to raise
8 are similar to our colleagues.

9 Just big picture here, the NVRA, HAVA, and the CRA
10 were each passed for the purpose to ensure that eligible
11 Americans can participate in free, fair, and secure elections,
12 which I think are a cornerstone in America's democracy, the
13 right of every citizen to vote. Each of these statutes was
14 passed in the context to open up the ability for folks to
15 register to vote, making new pathways for folks to get their
16 registration organized, making sure that their registrations
17 were not unfairly deleted, and that folks when they step to the
18 polls to vote they're able to do so.

19 The Department of Justice's attempt to conflate and
20 import pieces of these statutes now to authorize its line-by-
21 line evaluations of voter data simply must fail for all the
22 reasons my colleagues have spoken to earlier today. The
23 statutes that were passed and thoroughly considered to help
24 voters access the polls do not permit the federal government to
25 use them to go line-by-line and try to find folks and any

1 imperfection in a state's data registry to disenfranchise
2 voters.

3 And the harm is great. Having folks know that their
4 data that they have entrusted with their local registrar is
5 going to a massive database in the federal government
6 discourages folks of all walks of life, of any walk of life
7 that just does not want that kind of vulnerability in their
8 personal data. It risks suppressing registration, it risks
9 suppressing voting in, you know, a franchise that we're already
10 less than 60 percent of eligible voters vote.

11 We should be doing everything we can to encourage
12 voting and use these statutes for the purposes for which they
13 were intended and for that reason, and for the reason that the
14 statutes clearly do not permit the Department of Justice to use
15 them in the way they are intending to, the Motion to Dismiss
16 should be granted.

17 With that, I'll rest on our papers and thank the
18 Court for their time.

19 **THE COURT:** Thank you very much, Counsel.

20 Let me turn to the County for a moment. In a sense
21 you don't have to make a comment, you're here on the Page
22 matter, but if you have anything that you'd like to share I
23 want to make sure you have that opportunity.

24 **MS. SHOAI:** No, Your Honor. I really do appreciate
25 the opportunity, but I have nothing to add at this time.

1 **THE COURT:** Let me turn to the Department of Justice.

2 **MR. NEFF:** Thank you, Your Honor.

3 **THE COURT:** I want you to just state your name.

4 **MR. NEFF:** Eric Neff for the Department of Justice --

5 **THE COURT:** Thank you.

6 **MR. NEFF:** -- Your Honor, the United States. The
7 Civil Rights Act is so clear on its terms that we are ending up
8 with absurd arguments here and dealing with opposing counsel's
9 reference to language of come into possession. We have not
10 been trying to hide from that language. It's simply for
11 economy of briefing to not include that descriptive phrase,
12 which is referring to just the any record that is coming into a
13 state election official's possession, they then need to turn
14 that over to us if they want. It doesn't provide any qualifier
15 that applies to this case.

16 Is counsel arguing that if a state was discriminating
17 against a whole class of voters based off of race that then the
18 federal government would not be able to request their voter
19 registration list because it was compiled by the state? It
20 runs afoul of the very purpose of the statute.

21 It's simply saying that that is just a descriptive
22 phrase that says any record that comes into the state election
23 official's possession, if we deem it as something we need for
24 our purposes we can request it.

25 HAVA. The language of HAVA does support subsidiarity

1 when one understands the purpose under which it was passed and
2 the legislative context in which it was passed. Up to that
3 point there had been no law passed that provided any minimum
4 standards for the state that the federal government could
5 enforce. Therefore, HAVA is clearly stating, while we are not
6 undermining subsidiarity, while we still have respect for
7 subsidiarity, we here are stating in very specific
8 circumstances these minimum standards for the first time are
9 ones that the federal government has statutory authority to
10 enforce.

11 Big picture in this argument, I think you can put
12 kind of the three arguments that have been made by opposing
13 counsel kind of into three buckets. First, jurisdiction,
14 whether it's proper here in Sacramento. We stated in our
15 papers that we believe in an electronic era any office where
16 the records are available is a principal office under the
17 statute. The request for these rolls are made on a regular
18 basis at Secretary of States and registrars all around the
19 state.

20 Going in reverse order, I think, of depth of
21 discussion and importance.

22 The privacy issue seemingly getting lost here is that
23 we're dealing with the United States, the federal government,
24 the agency that issues this number, that has more protections
25 than any other agency to preserve private information, is

1 dealing with national security matters on a day-to-day basis.
2 And within that context, this can't be clearer. Election
3 integrity and privacy laws do not conflict. I repeat they do
4 not conflict. Privacy laws are about protecting the public as
5 the government goes about its lawful business.

6 With all respect, I would push back on Your Honor
7 that this is a unique issue posed before the Court. I would
8 say it's not. It's a non-issue. No one thinks that privacy
9 laws preempt the government from going about its lawful
10 business. No one thinks the government is restricted in its
11 ability to enforce federal laws, either civilly or criminally,
12 because of privacy laws, much less getting the last four digits
13 of a Social Security number where there's a specific federal
14 statute saying that we get it. We are pursuing clean voter
15 rolls and free and fair elections and we will protect all
16 citizens' privacy, as it is our obligation to do and as we have
17 laid out in our papers how we will do it.

18 Furthermore, the request is not something
19 extraordinary. For example, the SAVE database has been in
20 operation in the Department of Homeland Security for at least
21 two decades that I'm aware of. And just in the past six, I
22 believe it was instituted in May, they began running voter
23 rolls for voluntary states with this data, with driver's
24 license and last four of Social. Twenty-one states gave it to
25 them. Twenty-one at last count. The states are interested in

1 having their own clean voter rolls. The federal government is
2 interested if states are not maintaining clean voter rolls.

3 Now the final bucket I would say is falling under or
4 at least getting to the statute here of the Civil Rights Act,
5 the purpose, the requirement that we state a purpose. Opposing
6 counsel is trying to make just a mountain out of a molehill on
7 this. As I've said to Your Honor, I would analogize it to a
8 requirement that putting a reason on the minutes. Because that
9 precludes their various claims and defenses here they want to
10 say things like, and I'm quoting, we need to unpack that, this
11 is -- they are giving ephemeral reasons, also that we need to
12 allege some sort of facts. Those are all quotes. And none of
13 those are in the statute. The Civil Rights Act does not allow
14 for that. The Civil Rights Act is about getting election
15 records in short order and whether the purpose is combatting
16 discrimination, voter roll list maintenance, it does not
17 matter.

18 The Coleman v. Kennedy (phonetic) case made it clear.
19 Quote, no prima facie case is required. Quote, we do not need
20 to identify in a general way the reasons. Quote, it's
21 comparable to an order to show cause. Your Honor should
22 just -- given the proper complaint, quote, it entitles AG to a
23 prompt order requiring compliance. A prompt order is important
24 here because we do have concerns about this -- all states
25 are -- it's an interest in the federal government in ensuring

1 free and fair elections and clean voter rolls.

2 In California we have particular concerns. It's the
3 largest, as we've alleged in our papers, it's the largest state
4 in the Union. Just on their own publicly available data there
5 were 2.1 million duplicate registrations. That is 15.6 percent
6 of the voter rolls were duplicates. That doesn't even -- that
7 number doesn't even include the largest county in the state
8 because the data was not provided to them. There are other
9 counties that weren't provided as well. They provided no data
10 on duplicate registration removals. Their removal -- their
11 death removal rate, removing someone from the voter rolls
12 because they have died, was half, about half the national
13 average. These are all concerning data points.

14 There could be many more. We're not required to
15 allege any of them. I myself could get up here under oath. I
16 used to be the election -- prosecutor of election crimes here
17 in Los Angeles. I could describe my cases, go down the list.
18 It's not required. All we have to do is allege a purpose. And
19 the records need to be turned over to us in short order.

20 This isn't about the Privacy Act or California
21 privacy laws and their conflict with HAVA going to the Supreme
22 Court, this is just about the most populous state in the nation
23 failing in their list obligations and then, frankly,
24 obstructing federal oversight efforts.

25 Thank you.

1 **THE COURT:** All right. Long, long ago when I was
2 practicing I knew that when I got to the elevator door if I
3 just would have told that judge one more thing that I had
4 forgotten I would have persuaded that judge. So this is a
5 shotgun one round, anything you have missed, anything that you
6 want to say but now it's brief. It's that one succinct
7 statement that says, I really want the judge to hear this.

8 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Your Honor, at the very beginning of
9 today you asked whether we wanted a decision based on
10 jurisdiction or the merits and I just want to be clear that we,
11 even though we raised that jurisdictional argument, we invite a
12 decision on all of the merits in this case.

13 **THE COURT:** Okay. I feel more comfortable -- I'll
14 follow the law, but I think we all need a decision subjectively
15 on this.

16 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Nothing further from me, Your Honor.

17 **THE COURT:** Counsel?

18 **MR. DODGE:** One thing I'll briefly add, Your Honor,
19 on whether motions to dismiss are a proper vehicle, and they
20 absolutely are. Pure questions of law are resolved on motions
21 to dismiss all the time. That's what this presents, whether
22 the statutes actually supply the authority the Government is
23 claiming. And, you know, it's already been discussed a little
24 bit but nothing in any of these laws creates a special
25 proceeding where the Government doesn't have to prove its case

1 under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. They filed a civil
2 action. Literally the first rule of the Rules of Civil
3 Procedure says all civil actions shall be governed by the
4 Federal Rules.

5 So, you know, I know they're in a hurry. I don't
6 think they want to tarry in this court long. They want to take
7 it up. But they have to follow the Federal Rules and the
8 Federal Rules, including Rule 12(b)(6) and, if necessary,
9 Rule 56, are the proper mechanisms for resolving this case.

10 **THE COURT:** Counsel on behalf of the League of Women
11 Voters?

12 **MS. ZELPHIN:** Thank you, Your Honor. Along similar
13 lines I just wanted to reiterate that the Civil Rights Act
14 Title III does not have any special judicial process that
15 oversets the proper judicial oversight -- appropriate process
16 that this Court may exercise. And even though the Department
17 of Justice seems to want to assert that in a CRA proceeding
18 they're above the law, that's certainly not the case and the
19 cases that they cite do not support that.

20 **THE COURT:** County?

21 **MS. SHOAI:** No, thank you, Your Honor.

22 **THE COURT:** DOJ?

23 **MR. NEFF:** Submitted, Your Honor.

24 **THE COURT:** All right, I want to thank you for your
25 courtesy. Obviously, I'll wait for the amicus briefing. But

1 before you leave, I want to know that the wording meets with
2 your approval concerning the amicus briefs and it meets with
3 the time that we've tried to reflect upon. Do we have a draft
4 of that by any chance?

5 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Yes, Your Honor. In fact, we all
6 agreed on a draft that matched --

7 **THE COURT:** Could you just read it?

8 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Well, we just -- sure. One of my
9 colleagues is having it be submitted to the Court now. Yeah,
10 sure, let me read it --

11 **THE COURT:** Why don't you just read it. Why don't we
12 all hear it and see if we can stipulate to it.

13 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** Sounds good. Quote:
14 "On December 4th, 2025, the parties appeared and
15 stipulated to the following briefing schedule. All
16 potential amici have 14 days from entry of this order
17 to submit proposed amicus briefs. Potential amici
18 need not seek leave to file proposed amicus briefs."

19 **THE COURT:** Acceptable to all parties?

20 **MR. NEFF:** Acceptable. Eric Neff for the United
21 States.

22 **THE COURT:** Now, is that 14 working days or is that
23 excluding weekends or not? In other words, you've got the
24 holiday season upon you.

25 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** I imagine that --

1 **THE COURT:** You want to make sure you get the
2 briefing, depending upon where it comes from. Working days
3 or -- for my days it's seven days a week so it doesn't matter,
4 but, you know, other people might have a different view. So do
5 you want that court days or working days or just seven calendar
6 days?

7 **MR. SETRAKIAN:** I viewed it as 14 calendar days.

8 **THE COURT:** Okay. Counsel?

9 **MR. NEFF:** The United States as well.

10 **THE COURT:** Okay. So it will be calendar. That will
11 be calendar days. I'll put it out tomorrow, not out today,
12 just so we have enough time. Okay? Because people are going
13 to get this on a Friday, you've already gone through three days
14 by Monday.

15 I want to really thank you. Just excellent briefing
16 and excellent argument. I want to pay that compliment to you.
17 It's been very helpful. Obviously, you're not going to get a
18 decision before two weeks. I want to get that amicus briefing
19 and look at that also. But obviously I'll be thinking and
20 reflecting upon it in the meantime. Okay?

21 Thank you very much. Have a good day now.

22 **(Counsel thank the Court)**

23 **(Proceeding adjourned at 2:31:40 p.m. and then resumed at**
24 **2:31:51 p.m.)**

25 **THE COURT:** ...and those questions to you with a page

1 limit and a time limit. Okay?

2 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Your Honor, I do think --

3 **THE COURT:** And also I think that there was some
4 briefing due concerning the position of DOJ and the
5 juxtaposition of DOJ in a number of cases that you cited to me.
6 I'll need that as quickly as possible as well.

7 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Yeah, we can provide a supplemental
8 notice attached --

9 **THE COURT:** Provide that to the other parties. They
10 should have a chance to respond.

11 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** Of course. Just attaching those three
12 DOJ amicus briefs that were referenced in argument --

13 **THE COURT:** Okay.

14 **MR. BRUDIGAM:** -- that's what we're talking about.

15 **MR. NEFF:** Your Honor, I do think there's one more
16 issue we should deal with.

17 **THE COURT:** Okay.

18 **MR. NEFF:** The United States's Motion to Compel. We
19 understand Your Honor's concern with that. However, we would
20 submit that it is still procedurally proper for us to set out a
21 date in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure on that,
22 which would, being as generous as possible accounting for them,
23 would be 28 days from today I believe.

24 **THE COURT:** Now, I didn't preclude you, just for due
25 process grounds it was filed yesterday.

1 **MR. NEFF:** Yes.

2 **THE COURT:** The Rules say 28 days, so you're not -- I
3 tried to (inaudible) you're not curtailed from filing that.

4 **MR. NEFF:** Okay.

5 **THE COURT:** Okay?

6 **MR. NEFF:** Thank you.

7 **THE COURT:** Have a good day then. Thank you very
8 much.

9 **(This proceeding was adjourned at 2:33 p.m.)**

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CERTIFICATION

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the
above-entitled matter.



December 8, 2025

Signed

Dated

TONI HUDSON, TRANSCRIBER

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5 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
6 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
7

8 *United States of America,*

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 *Shirley Weber, in her Official Capacity as*
12 *California Secretary of State, and the State*
13 *of California,*

14 Defendants.

Case No. 2:25-cv-09149-DOC-ADS

**ORDER GRANTING CALIFORNIA'S
EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR AN
ORDER DENYING OR DEFERRING
BRIEFING ON PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION FOR AN ORDER TO
PRODUCE RECORDS [102]**

15 The Court, having considered Defendants California Secretary of State Shirley Weber's
16 and the State of California's ("California") Ex Parte Application for an Order Denying or
17 Deferring Briefing on Plaintiff's Motion for an Order to Produce Records (ECF No. 101), the
18 supporting papers, and all matters presented, and good cause appearing, hereby ORDERS as
19 follows:

20 Defendants' application is GRANTED.

21 All deadlines associated with Plaintiff's Motion for an Order to Produce Records are
22 vacated and shall be reset by Court order at a later date following a scheduling conference held
23 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16.

24 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

25
26
27 DATE: December 15, 2025



Honorable David O. Carter
District Court Judge

28
EXHIBIT 7

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**motion for pro hac vice admission
forthcoming*

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

SCOTT NAGO, in his official capacity
as Chief Elections Officer for the State
of Hawaii,

Defendant.

No. 1:25-cv-00522-LEK-RT

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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The undersigned hereby certifies that, on January 14, 2025, true and correct copies of the foregoing document were electronically transmitted to the Clerk's office using the CM/ECF System, which will notify all counsel of record of such filing.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawai'i, January 14, 2026.

/s/ Emily M. Hills
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