

The Honorable Kymberly K. Evanson

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

STEVE HOBBS, in his official capacity as the
Secretary of State of the State of Washington,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:25-cv-06078-KKE

PROPOSED INTERVENOR-DEFENDANTS
COMMON CAUSE AND WASHINGTON
CONSERVATION ACTION EDUCATION
FUND'S MOTION TO INTERVENE

NOTE ON MOTION CALENDAR: April 20,
2026

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1 INTRODUCTION

2 Plaintiff the United States is engaged in an unprecedented effort to collect voters’ sensitive
3 data. Washington is one of 29 states, plus the District of Columbia, that Plaintiff has sued for
4 protecting their citizens’ private information from the federal government’s baseless demands for
5 unredacted voter rolls.¹ Plaintiff cites the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), the Help
6 America Vote Act (HAVA), and Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (CRA) in support of its
7 demand, but its sole claim is under the CRA. The CRA does not authorize Plaintiff to compel
8 Washington to produce its unredacted voter file. The Attorney General did not satisfy the CRA’s
9 requirement to provide the basis and the purpose of her request, instead relying entirely on a
10 purported desire to ensure Washington’s compliance with the NVRA and HAVA. The Department
11 of Justice (DOJ) is not investigating potential violations of these laws. Rather, these
12 lawsuits represent an extraordinary effort to collect state voter data without adhering to protections
13 for voters’ privacy or respect for states’ constitutional primacy in election administration.
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16 Proposed Intervenor-Defendants Common Cause and Washington Conservation Action
17 Education Fund (WCAEF) are nonprofit, nonpartisan, advocacy organizations with members in
18 Washington. Both groups work to engage voters and represent thousands of members across
19 Washington whose personal information may be unlawfully shared with the federal government,
20 depending on the outcome of this litigation. Because Common Cause and WCAEF’s interests are
21 directly impacted by this litigation, they have a right to intervene pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil
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25 ¹ Kaylie Martinez-Ochoa, Eileen O’Connor, and Patrick Berry, *Tracker of Justice Department*
26 *Requests for Voter Information*, Brennan Ctr. for Just. (Aug. 28, 2025) (last updated Mar. 25,
2026), <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/tracker-justice-department-requests-voter-information>.

1 Procedure 24(a)(2). In the alternative, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants seek permissive
2 intervention under Rule 24(b)(1).

3 **BACKGROUND**

4 **I. Background and Procedural Posture**

5 This case, like others across the country, is about the federal government’s attempt to amass
6 sensitive data on millions of Americans to build a national voter registration database to exert
7 political control over elections.
8

9 **A. Factual Background**

10 In the summer and fall of 2025, Plaintiff sent letters to state election officials demanding
11 production of their statewide voter registration lists, including sensitive information that is not part
12 of the public voter file.² DOJ wrote to Secretary Hobbs on September 8, 2025, demanding an
13 electronic copy of Washington’s voter registration list containing “all fields, which includes [each]
14 registrant’s full name, date of birth, residential address, his or her state driver’s license number, or
15 the last four digits of the registrant’s social security number.” ECF No. 1 ¶¶ 18-20. The letter
16 invoked the CRA, the NVRA, and HAVA. *Id.* ¶ 19. On September 23, 2025, Secretary Hobbs
17 declined to provide the non-public statewide voter registration list because it contains confidential
18 voter information. *Id.* ¶ 21.
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20 **B. Legal Background**

21 Plaintiff filed suit on December 2, 2025, alleging only that Defendant has violated the CRA.
22 ECF No. 1. Plaintiff failed to timely serve Defendant with the Complaint, but the Court concluded
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25 ² See Devlin Barrett & Nick Corasaniti, *Trump Administration Quietly Seeks to Build National*
26 *Voter Roll*, N.Y. Times, (Sep. 9, 2025), <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/09/09/us/politics/trump-voter-registration-data.html>.

1 that the case should not be dismissed despite untimely service. ECF No. 22. In its initial filing,
2 Plaintiff attached a proposed motion seeking to compel Washington to provide its full voter
3 registration list under the same statute, although its motion was procedurally defective. ECF No. 1-
4 3.

5 The CRA permits the Attorney General to demand access to voter records only in writing
6 with “a statement of the basis and the purpose therefor.” 52 U.S.C. § 20703. DOJ’s letter to
7 Washington and its Complaint do not satisfy the “basis” or “purpose” requirements for the demand
8 for highly sensitive voter data.
9

10 DOJ claims no basis for its request and vaguely argues that it requires access to this data “to
11 ascertain Washington’s compliance with the list maintenance requirements of the NVRA and
12 HAVA.” ECF No. 1 ¶ 22. The NVRA and HAVA charge states—not the federal government—
13 with maintaining voter registration lists and removing ineligible voters from the rolls. *See* 52 U.S.C.
14 §§ 20507(a), 21083(a)(1)-(2); H.R. Rep. No. 107-329, pt. 1, at 31-32 (2001) (emphasizing the
15 importance of administering elections at the state and local level); *Husted v. A. Philip Randolph*
16 *Inst.*, 584 U.S. 756, 761 (2018). Neither the NVRA nor HAVA makes the federal government
17 responsible for compiling a national voter registration list or performing list maintenance.
18 *Id.* Moreover, a snapshot of a voter registration list does not offer enough information for DOJ to
19 assess a general program of list maintenance. As such, DOJ’s purported reasons for seeking
20 sensitive data about millions of Washington voters fall short of the CRA’s requirements.
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23 Plaintiff’s plans for this sensitive data appear nowhere in the Complaint, but have emerged
24 from other sources, including a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) DOJ signed with at least
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1 two states.³ This MOU describes DOJ’s attempted takeover of states’ exclusive authority to
 2 maintain their voter rolls, explaining that DOJ will conduct an “analysis and assessment” of voter
 3 rolls and instruct the state to remove voters DOJ identifies.⁴

4 DOJ’s public statements confirm its goal is not to review list maintenance procedures, but
 5 to expand federal control over elections and target voters for removal. A recent press release stated:
 6 “At this Department of Justice, we will not permit states to jeopardize the integrity and effectiveness
 7 of elections by refusing to abide by our federal elections laws. If states will not fulfill their duty to
 8 protect the integrity of the ballot, we will.”⁵ This federal takeover of list maintenance would run
 9 contrary to constitutional and statutory frameworks for elections, which provide that state and local
 10 governments run elections, including registering voters and maintaining voter rolls.⁶ According to
 11 one DOJ lawyer, Civil Rights Division leadership demanded that DOJ obtain “states’ voter rolls,
 12 by suing them if necessary” to “go through all the data and compare it to the Department of
 13 Homeland Security data and Social Security data” and search for “immigrants that have registered
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16 ³ See “Confidential Memorandum of Understanding” executed with Texas (Dec. 9, 2025),
 17 [https://www.brennancenter.org/media/15082/download/texas_12.09.2025_executed-](https://www.brennancenter.org/media/15082/download/texas_12.09.2025_executed-mou.pdf?inline=1)
 18 [mou.pdf?inline=1](https://www.brennancenter.org/media/15064/download/alaska_12.22.2025_executed-mou.pdf?inline=1); “Confidential Memorandum of Understanding” executed with Alaska (Dec. 22,
 19 2025), [https://www.brennancenter.org/media/15064/download/alaska_12.22.2025_executed-](https://www.brennancenter.org/media/15064/download/alaska_12.22.2025_executed-mou.pdf?inline=1)
 20 [mou.pdf?inline=1](https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/26330926-vrldata-sharing-agreement-doj-co/). DOJ has apparently asked other states to sign the same MOU. See Proposed
 21 “Confidential Memorandum of Understanding” sent to Colorado,
 22 <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/26330926-vrldata-sharing-agreement-doj-co/>; see
 23 also Jonathan Shorman, *Trumps’ DOJ Offers States Confidential Deal to Remove Voters Flagged*
 24 *by Feds*, Stateline (Dec. 18, 2025), [https://stateline.org/2025/12/18/trumps-doj-offers-states-](https://stateline.org/2025/12/18/trumps-doj-offers-states-confidential-deal-to-wipe-voters-flagged-by-feds-as-ineligible/)
 25 [confidential-deal-to-wipe-voters-flagged-by-feds-as-ineligible/](https://stateline.org/2025/12/18/trumps-doj-offers-states-confidential-deal-to-wipe-voters-flagged-by-feds-as-ineligible/).

26 ⁴ The MOU provides that removals must take place within 45 days of notification from DOJ, which
 would violate Section 8(d) of the NVRA, 52 U.S.C. § 20507(d), for any voters flagged for removal
 based on a change in residence.

⁵ 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/2R3L-YZ5X>.

⁶ Further, the proposed MOU does not limit DOJ’s ability to use states’ data and expressly permits
 DOJ to provide the data to contractors. *Id.* at 6-7.

1 to vote” even though “[t]here was no pre-existing evidence” that unlawful immigrant voting is a
2 problem.⁷ Emily Bazelon & Rachel Poser, *The Unraveling of the Justice Department*, N.Y. Times
3 Mag. (Nov. 16, 2025), <https://perma.cc/3FVP-LABM>. And the Department of Homeland Security
4 confirmed that it is using information received from DOJ “to scrub aliens from voter rolls.”
5 Jonathan Shorman, *DOJ is sharing state voter roll lists with Homeland Security*, Colorado
6 Newline (Sep. 15, 2025), [https://coloradonewline.com/2025/09/15/repub/doj-voter-roll-](https://coloradonewline.com/2025/09/15/repub/doj-voter-roll-homeland-security/)
7 [homeland-security/](https://coloradonewline.com/2025/09/15/repub/doj-voter-roll-homeland-security/). DOJ is executing this plan, despite reports that these efforts have resulted in
8 erroneous voter removals. Jude Joffe-Block, *Trump’s SAVE tool is looking for noncitizen voters.*
9 *But it’s flagging U.S. citizens too*, NPR (Dec. 10, 2025), <https://perma.cc/7DDE-T9ZV>.

11 Plaintiff’s efforts in this case, and similar cases, are part of a larger program to gather and
12 use vast swaths of data, notwithstanding laws to the contrary. *See Ctr. for Taxpayer Rts. v. Internal*
13 *Revenue Serv.*, No. 1:25-cv-00457-CKK, 2025 WL 3251044, at *2 (D.D.C. Nov. 21, 2025) (staying
14 IRS policy of data-sharing with Immigration and Customs Enforcement); *see also* Hamed Aleaziz,
15 *Immigration Agents Are Using Air Passenger Data for Deportation Effort*, N.Y. Times (Dec. 12,
16 2025), <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/12/12/us/politics/immigration-tsa-passenger-data.html>.

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25 ⁷ To the extent that DOJ is not engaging in an investigation and is instead engaging in data
26 collection for any other purpose, DOJ must comply with the Paperwork Reduction Act, *see* 44
U.S.C. §§ 3506(c), 3507(a), and the Privacy Act, *see* 5 U.S.C. § 552a.

1 **II. Proposed Intervenor-Defendants**

2 **A. Common Cause**

3 Proposed Intervenor-Defendant Common Cause is a nonpartisan organization committed to
4 ensuring that all eligible voters, including their Washington members and other Washingtonians,
5 register to vote and exercise their right to vote. *See* Ex. A, Decl. of Suzanne Almeida (Almeida
6 Decl.) ¶¶ 4, 6-11; *see also* Ex. B, Decl. of Barbara Ewing (Ewing Decl.) ¶ 13. Common Cause
7 expends significant resources conducting on-the-ground voter engagement and assistance efforts.
8 *See* Almeida Decl. ¶¶ 9, 11. The success of these efforts depend on voters’ trust that, when they
9 provide personal information to the State, that information will not be abused. *See* Almeida Decl. ¶
10 9. Common Cause also has over 32,000 members and supporters in Washington, including
11 Washington voters whose personal data will be provided to the federal government if Plaintiff
12 prevails in this lawsuit. *See* Almeida Decl. ¶ 6; Ewing Decl. ¶¶ 12, 13.

14 **B. Washington Conservation Action Education Fund**

15 Washington Conservation Action Education Fund (WCAEF) is a nonpartisan, grassroots
16 membership organization that advocates for environmental justice and a strong democracy in
17 Washington. *See* Ex. C, Decl. of Christina Wong (Wong Decl.) ¶ 3. As part of WCAEF’s
18 democracy mission, the organization believes that when more people participate in democracy,
19 Washington has more hope for a healthier environment and communities. Wong Decl. ¶ 3.
20 WCAEF’s mission is to motivate voters because WCAEF believes that civic participation is critical
21 for advancing environmental protection, the health of communities statewide, and a thriving
22 economy. Wong Decl. ¶ 3. WCAEF and its members pursue the shared goal of expanding political
23 participation in Washington by conducting voter registration drives and voter engagement efforts.
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1 Wong Decl. ¶ 5. WCAEF has around 3,500 members throughout Washington. Wong Decl. ¶ 8. The
2 vast majority of these members are politically active and registered to vote. Wong Decl. ¶¶ 8, 9.

3 LEGAL STANDARD

4 A nonparty is entitled to intervene in an action as a matter of right when: (1) the motion to
5 intervene is timely filed; (2) the proposed intervenors have “an interest relating to” the subject
6 matter of the action; (3) the proposed intervenors are “so situated that disposing of the action may
7 as a practical matter impair or impede [their] ability to protect [that] interest”; and (4) the proposed
8 intervenors’ interests are inadequately represented by the existing parties to the suit. Fed. R. Civ.
9 P. 24(a)(2); *see also Berger v. N.C. State Conf. of the NAACP*, 597 U.S. 179, 190 (2022).

11 “Rule 24(a) is construed broadly, in favor of the applicants for intervention.” *Scotts Valley*
12 *Band of Pomo Indians of the Sugar Bowl Rancheria v. United States*, 921 F.2d 924, 926 (9th Cir.
13 1990). A court must allow any party to intervene who meets the four criteria set forth by the Federal
14 Rules. *Arakaki v. Cayetano*, 324 F.3d 1078, 1083 (9th Cir. 2003).

16 Even if a nonparty cannot intervene as a matter of right, the court may permit intervention
17 when the movant has “a claim or defense that shares with the main action a common question of
18 law or fact,” and intervention will not “unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the original
19 parties’ rights.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(b). “A motion for permissive intervention pursuant to Rule 24(b)
20 is directed to the sound discretion of the district court.” *San Jose Mercury News, Inc. v. U.S. Dist.*
21 *Ct.-N. Dist. (San Jose)*, 187 F.3d 1096, 1100 (9th Cir. 1999).

23 In considering motions to intervene, courts “take all well-pleaded, nonconclusory
24 allegations in the motion to intervene, the proposed complaint or answer in intervention, and
25 declarations supporting the motion as true absent sham, frivolity or other objections.” *Sw. Ctr. for*
26 *Biological Diversity v. Berg*, 268 F.3d 810, 820 (9th Cir. 2001).

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ARGUMENT

I. Proposed Intervenor-Defendants are entitled to intervene under Rule 24(a)(2).

Proposed Intervenor-Defendants are entitled to intervene in this litigation because their motion is timely; the organizations and their members have significant interests in the case; those interests will be impacted by the outcome; and no existing party adequately represents those interests. The Court should grant the motion to intervene, just as federal courts have granted motions to intervene in parallel cases. *See United States v. DeMarinis*, No. 1:25-cv-03934-SAG (D. Md. Feb. 2, 2026), ECF No. 38; *United States v. Raffensperger*, No. 1:26-cv-00485-ELR (N.D. Ga. Jan. 30, 2026), ECF No. 14; *United States v. Copeland-Hanzas*, No. 2:25-cv-00903-MKL (D. Vt. Jan. 20, 2026), ECF No. 42; *United States v. Oregon*, No. 6:25-cv-01666-MTK, 2025 WL 3496571 (D. Or. Dec. 5, 2025), ECF No. 52; *United States v. Weber*, No. 2:25-cv-09149-DOC-ADS (C.D. Cal. Nov. 19, 2025), ECF No. 70; *United States v. Bellows*, No. 1:25-cv-00468-LEW (D. Me. Dec. 12, 2025), ECF No. 38.

A. The motion is timely.

Whether a motion to intervene is timely is within “the sound discretion of the trial court[.]” *Alaniz v. Tillie Lewis Foods*, 572 F.2d 657, 659 (9th Cir. 1978). Factors courts consider include “the stage of the proceeding;” “prejudice to other parties;” and “the reason for and the length of the delay.” *Id.* Proposed Intervenor-Defendants move to intervene within two business days of the Court’s decision not to dismiss the Complaint despite untimely service. *See* ECF No. 22; *Equal Emp. Opportunity Comm’n v. Fed. Express Corp.*, No. C94-790C, 1995 WL 569446, at *5 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 8, 1995) (granting motion to intervene filed years into litigation at summary judgment stage despite “substantial[] delay[]”). As such, no prejudice in the form of delay will result to the existing parties if Proposed Intervenor-Defendants’ motion is granted. *See Washington v. U.S.*

1 *Dep't of Transp.*, No. 2:25-cv-00848-TL, 2025 WL 3023041, at *8 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 29, 2025)
2 (granting motion to intervene where defendants had not answered and no dispositive motions had
3 been filed).

4 **B. Proposed Intervenor-Defendants have significantly protectable interests**
5 **related to this litigation.**

6 This litigation is closely tied to Proposed Intervenor-Defendants' organizational interests
7 and those of their members. Under Rule 24(a)(2), "a prospective intervenor 'has a sufficient interest
8 for intervention purposes if it will suffer a practical impairment of its interests as a result of the
9 pending litigation.'" *Wilderness Soc'y v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 630 F.3d 1173, 1179 (9th Cir. 2011)
10 (quoting *California ex rel. Lockyer v. United States*, 450 F.3d 436, 441 (9th Cir. 2006)). "Rule
11 24(a)(2) does not require a specific legal or equitable interest," and "it is generally enough that the
12 interest is protectable under some law, and that there is a relationship between the legally protected
13 interest and the claims at issue." *Id.* (quoting *Sierra Club v. EPA*, 995 F.2d 1478, 1484 (9th Cir.
14 1993)). In a parallel case, the court recognized that the "protectable privacy interests" of voters
15 whose information is threatened with disclosure meets this prong of Rule 24(a)(2). *Oregon*, 2025
16 WL 3496571, at *1.
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19 Proposed Intervenor-Defendants have directly related organizational interests. Both
20 organizations have a long-standing interest in civic participation and in the appropriate and lawful
21 handling of election information because they encourage eligible Washington residents to register
22 to vote and participate in elections. Almeida Decl. ¶¶ 3-6; Wong Decl. ¶¶ 4-9. Proposed Intervenor-
23 Defendants are concerned that their efforts to encourage civic participation will be frustrated if
24 Washingtonians' sensitive private information is disclosed. Almeida Decl. ¶¶ 11-13; Wong Decl.
25 ¶¶ 11-12. They are concerned that Washington residents will be more hesitant to engage in the
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1 political process for fear that their data will be misused for retaliation or harassment, and Plaintiff's
2 aggressive demands for voters' data and lack of legitimate explanations for its proposed use amplify
3 these fears. Almeida Decl. ¶¶ 11-13; Wong Decl. ¶¶ 11, 12.

4 Proposed Intervenor-Defendants' members also have interests that are directly related to the
5 litigation, substantial, and legally protectable. *See Oregon*, 2025 WL 3496571, at *1. Their
6 members include registered Washington voters who risk having their sensitive personal data
7 disclosed to Plaintiff. Almeida Decl. ¶ 6; Ewing Decl. ¶¶ 11-13; Wong Decl. ¶¶ 8, 12. Members
8 were required to submit this sensitive personal data to Washington to exercise their right to vote.
9 Almeida Decl. ¶ 6; Ewing Decl. ¶¶ 11-13; Wong Decl. ¶¶ 8, 12. Members have a privacy interest
10 in preventing the disclosure of their sensitive personal data, which is protected by Washington law.
11 *See RCW 29A.08.710 & .720*. Further, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants' members are deeply
12 committed to civic engagement, and they fear Washingtonians will be less likely to register to vote
13 if their data is shared. *See Almeida Decl. ¶ 6; Ewing Decl. ¶¶ 11-13; Wong Decl. ¶¶ 8-12*. As such,
14 these members' interests are directly related to this litigation, which implicates the proper use of
15 their data, Washingtonians' willingness and ability to register to vote, and the federal government's
16 justification for seeking this data.
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19 **C. The litigation will impact Proposed Intervenor-Defendants' interests.**

20 This litigation directly impacts Proposed Intervenor-Defendants' organizational interests
21 and the interests of their members. Once a court finds that an intervenor has a significantly
22 protectable interest, the court should have "little difficulty concluding that the disposition of the
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1 case may, as a practical matter, affect it.” *Citizens for Balanced Use v. Mont. Wilderness Ass’n*, 647
2 F.3d 893, 898 (9th Cir. 2011) (citation omitted).

3 The disposition of this litigation will impact Proposed Intervenor-Defendants’ ability to
4 protect their interests and those of their members. In Plaintiff’s lawsuit seeking
5 Oregon’s unredacted voter rolls, the Court granted intervention under Rule 24(a)(2) to a nonprofit
6 organization and voters because “the outcome of this litigation [would] directly affect the
7 protectable privacy interests” they asserted. *Oregon*, 2025 WL 3496571, at *1. So too here. Plaintiff
8 seeks virtually unlimited access to Washingtonians’ voter data. If Plaintiff can use this Court to
9 compel Washington to deliver this level of access, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants’ interest in
10 civic participation will be impaired because citizens will be less likely to register to vote for fear
11 that their data will be released or used inappropriately beyond applicable federal- and state-law
12 protections. Almeida Decl. ¶ 6; Ewing Decl. ¶¶ 11-13; Wong Decl. ¶¶ 8-9, 12; RCW 29A.08.710
13 & .720.
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16 This litigation will also impact Proposed Intervenor-Defendants’ members’ ability to protect
17 their interests. Plaintiff seeks access to these members’ unredacted personal information, which
18 they provided with the expectation that their privacy would be protected. Almeida Decl. ¶ 6; Ewing
19 Decl. ¶ 4; Wong Decl. ¶ 9. Plaintiff’s access to the data will violate that privacy and stoke fear
20 among members about how Plaintiff will use the data. Almeida Decl. ¶¶ 6, 11-13; Ewing Decl. ¶ 4;
21 Wong Decl. ¶¶ 11-12.
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23 **D. Proposed Intervenor-Defendants’ interests are not adequately**
24 **represented by the current parties.**

25 Proposed Intervenor-Defendants’ interests are not adequately represented by any existing
26 party in this litigation. The burden of showing that an intervenor’s interests are not adequately

1 represented is generally “treated as minimal.” *Trbovich v. United Mine Workers of Am.*, 404 U.S.
2 528, 538 n.10 (1972). If an intervenor has the same ultimate goal as an existing party, a rebuttable
3 presumption of adequate representation arises, but “the government’s representation of the public
4 interest may not be identical to the individual parochial interest of a particular group just because
5 ‘both entities occupy the same posture in the litigation.’” *Citizens for Balanced Use*, 647 F.3d at
6 899 (citation modified). And the presumption applies only in a limited class of cases, including
7 “where a movant’s interests are identical to those of an existing party.” *Berger*, 597 U.S. at 196.
8 Intervention is appropriate when the intervenor and the government “have distinct interests and
9 objectives,” even if their ultimate goal in the litigation is the same. *Citizens for Balanced Use*, 647
10 F.3d at 899.

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12 Defendant does not adequately represent Proposed Intervenor-Defendants’ interests. The
13 Oregon and California district courts confirmed that state elections officials, like Defendant, do not
14 adequately represent voters’ and pro-democracy groups’ interests and permitted private
15 organizations representing voters to intervene alongside government defendants. *See Oregon*, 2025
16 WL 3496571, at *2 (granting intervention); Minute Order, *Weber*, No. 2:25-cv-09149-DOC-ADS
17 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 19, 2025), ECF No. 70 (granting intervention). Defendant has not yet responded,
18 so it is not yet known whether he and Proposed Intervenor-Defendants share the same ultimate
19 objective. Even assuming that they do, Defendant does not have the same incentives to raise factual
20 and legal arguments necessary for Proposed Intervenor-Defendants’ adequate representation for
21 two reasons.
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24 *First*, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants are organizations comprised of individual members
25 whose sensitive data could be turned over to Plaintiff without consent because of this litigation.
26 Therefore, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants and their members have a personal stake in the

1 litigation that Defendant, and the State more generally, does not. That is sufficient to justify
2 intervention alongside Defendant because the State’s interest is qualitatively different.

3 *Second*, Defendant has statutorily imposed objectives and obligations that diverge from
4 those of Proposed Intervenor-Defendants and their members. *See Berger*, 597 U.S. at 195. In this
5 case, Defendant has an obligation to enforce HAVA and state laws governing list maintenance. And
6 the NVRA instructs that Defendant must “balance competing objectives,” including maintaining
7 accurate voter rolls by removing ineligible voters, subject to procedural safeguards. *Bellitto v.*
8 *Snipes*, 935 F.3d 1192, 1201 (11th Cir. 2019). Proposed Intervenor-Defendants do not have to strike
9 such a balance. Proposed Intervenor-Defendants instead seek to participate in this litigation to
10 protect Washington voters’ personal data and their ability to encourage civic participation through
11 voter registration. *See supra* Part I(B); *see also Oregon*, 2025 WL 3496571, at *2 (finding
12 Intervenor-Defendants’ interests not adequately represented). Because Proposed Intervenor-
13 Defendants’ interests are not adequately represented by the existing parties, they should be
14 permitted to intervene as of right so that they can protect the interests of themselves and their
15 members.⁸
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22 ⁸ Common Power, a national constituent-based nonprofit, sought to intervene as a defendant in
23 this matter, ECF No. 6. Although the Court terminated that motion, ECF No. 7, the Court has
24 granted Common Power the opportunity to re-file its motion to intervene. ECF No. 22. Proposed
25 Intervenor-Defendants respectfully submit that if Common Power moves to intervene again, and
26 the Court finds that intervention is warranted under either Rule 24(a) or (b) for Common Power,
intervention is likewise appropriate for Proposed Intervenor-Defendants. Moreover, since
Common Power is not yet a party, the Court should not alter its adequacy analysis under Rule
24(a) even if Common Power’s intervention is granted. Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(a) (“unless *existing*
parties adequately represent that interest”) (emphasis added).

1 **II. Proposed Intervenor-Defendants should be permitted to intervene under Rule**
2 **24(b).**

3 Even if the Court finds that Proposed Intervenor-Defendants do not have a right to intervene
4 under Rule 24(a), it should nonetheless permit intervention under Rule 24(b) because Proposed
5 Intervenor-Defendants have “a claim or defense that shares with the main action a common question
6 of law or fact,” and intervention will not “unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the original
7 parties’ rights.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(b). In deciding whether to grant permissive intervention, courts
8 consider the same factors for intervention as of right and can additionally consider “the nature and
9 extent of the intervenors’ interest” and whether the presence of intervenors will “contribute to the
10 just and equitable resolution of the issues.” *Brumback v. Ferguson*, 343 F.R.D. 335, 346 (E.D.
11 Wash. 2022) (citation omitted). In the parallel litigation in Oregon, the court found that both
12 mandatory and permissive intervention were appropriate. 2025 WL 3496571, at *2.

14 Proposed Intervenor-Defendants have defenses that share common questions of law and
15 facts with existing issues in this case. DOJ’s effort to gain sensitive data regarding millions of
16 Washington voters should not prevail in light of federal and state law. Nor will Proposed Intervenor-
17 Defendants’ participation delay or prejudice the adjudication of the existing parties’ rights, as
18 demonstrated by the fact that no party has opposed intervention and the timeliness of this motion.
19 And Proposed Intervenor-Defendants’ participation will not cause undue delay. Proposed
20 Intervenor-Defendants will abide by any schedule or deadlines the Court establishes.

22 “The nature and extent of the intervenors’ interests” are also significant. *Brumback*, 343
23 F.R.D. at 346; *see supra* Part I(B). And other parties fail to adequately represent those interests. *See*
24 *supra* Part I(D). Moreover, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants will “contribute to the just and
25 equitable resolution of the issues.” *Brumback*, 343 F.R.D. at 346. Through their decades of
26

1 experience working to safeguard democracy, previous work concerning elections and data privacy,
2 and connections to thousands of impacted members, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants will help
3 develop the factual record in a way that is unlike any existing party or proposed intervenor.

4 **CONCLUSION**

5 This Court should grant Proposed Intervenor-Defendants' motion to intervene under Federal
6 Rule of Civil Procedure 24(a) or, in the alternative, should grant permissive intervention under Rule
7 24(b).⁹

8
9 March 30, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

10 /s/ Amanda Beane

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⁹ Should this Court determine intervention is not warranted, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants respectfully request permission to participate as nonparty *amicus curiae*.

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**Pro Hac Vice Applications Forthcoming*

Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Defendant
Common Cause and Washington Conservation
Action Education Fund

EXHIBIT A

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

1
2
3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

4 *Plaintiff,*

5 v.

6 STEVE HOBBS, in his official capacity as
7 Secretary of State of the State of Washington,

8 *Defendant.*

Case No. 3:25-cv-06078

DECLARATION OF SUZANNE ALMEIDA
IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED
INTERVENOR-DEFENDANT COMMON
CAUSE’S MOTION TO INTERVENE

9
10 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Suzanne Almeida, declare as follows:

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

14 2. I am a member of Common Cause and a full-time employee of Common Cause’s
15 staff, where I currently serve as a Vice President, States. I have served in this role and a
16 substantially similar role since May 2022 and have been a member of Common Cause’s staff since
17 July 2018.

18 3. I directly oversee and support Common Cause state staff working to protect voting
19 rights, promote ethical government, and hold public officials accountable. I also engage with
20 Common Cause’s policy, organizing, and external affairs staff to advance policies designed to
21 protect the rights of all eligible Americans to vote, including in states where we do not physically
22 have staff, such as Washington. I work with multiple coalitions to advance these reforms and
23 increase civic engagement, including the national Election Protection Coalition.
24
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1 4. Common Cause is a nonprofit, nonpartisan membership organization incorporated
2 under the laws of the District of Columbia and registered to do business in Washington. Common
3 Cause’s mission is to uphold the core values of American democracy by creating an open, honest,
4 and accountable government that serves the public interest, promotes equal rights, opportunity,
5 and representation for all, and empowers people to make their voices heard in the political process.
6

7 5. Common Cause includes as a “member” any individual who, within the past two
8 years, (a) made a financial contribution to the organization; or (b) has taken meaningful action in
9 support of Common Cause’s advocacy work. Such meaningful action includes, but is not limited
10 to: signing petitions directed to government officials; participating in letter-writing or phone-
11 banking campaigns; attending town halls, workshops, or rallies organized by Common Cause;
12 participating as election protection monitors and helping voters on Election Day; or otherwise
13 engaging in activities designed to advance the organization’s mission.
14

15 6. Common Cause has over 32,000 members in Washington. These members reside
16 throughout the state, and the majority are registered voters whose personal information is therefore
17 maintained in the statewide voter registration database maintained by the Washington Secretary of
18 State. Common Cause believes and regularly represents to registrants that their personal data,
19 beyond what is publicly available, would be kept confidential and protected from disclosure in
20 accordance with state and federal law. If Secretary Hobbs discloses the unredacted voter
21 registration file to the U.S. Department of Justice, these members’ sensitive personal
22 information—including full names, residential addresses, driver’s license or other photo ID
23 numbers, and the last four digits of social security numbers—would be released to the federal
24 government. This release would be an invasion of privacy that would likely cause many
25
26

1 Washingtonians to be less likely to register, vote, or participate in civic engagement activities such
2 as advocating for or against legislation for fear that their personal data could be misused for
3 retaliation or harassment.

4 7. Common Cause believes the right to vote is the cornerstone of a functioning
5 democracy. We are committed to ensuring that every eligible Washington voter can register and
6 cast their ballot, with a focus on communities who experience additional barriers to participation
7 including Black people, Indigenous Peoples, Latina/o people, Asian/Pacific Islanders, other people
8 of color, young people, and people with disabilities. Part of that work is to counter unlawful
9 government conduct that could chill participation in the election process, including attempts to
10 gather personal voter data by individuals not authorized to access it.
11

12 8. Common Cause works to ensure that once registered, all voters, including voters
13 with disabilities, can cast a ballot. For example, through our 2024 Election Protection program, we
14 funded rideshares in states including Washington to provide transportation to the polls for voters
15 with vision disabilities who wished to mark and cast a ballot on an accessible voting machine.
16

17 9. Common Cause also assists eligible Washington voters in registering to vote,
18 verifying, and/or updating their voter registration through outreach to our members. For example,
19 on National Voter Registration Day, Common Cause sends notices to our members urging them
20 to register to vote and/or verify their registration status. Hundreds of voters in Washington have
21 verified their registration or registered using tools embedded in our website over the last several
22 election cycles. As a result, voters we assist are added to the state's official voter file or are able
23 to ensure their continuing eligibility to vote in upcoming elections, and we consider it our duty to
24 safeguard the trust they place in us. We have a vested interest in protecting the integrity and privacy
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1 of that data because any threat to the security of the voter file, especially one that could result in
2 the misuse of personal information, directly undermines our work, damages public trust, and risks
3 chilling voter participation.

4 10. We also run targeted communications campaigns, including through social media,
5 to keep our members in Washington informed about key election deadlines and updates. Common
6 Cause provides these messages to ensure that voters have accurate, timely information on how to
7 vote and otherwise participate in our democracy.
8

9 11. Disclosure of the entire, unredacted Washington voter file would undermine
10 Common Cause's work and risk harm to our members. We rely on public confidence in the security
11 of voter data to encourage participation. If voters fear their personal information, like a partial
12 social security number or driver's license number, could be misused or exposed, they may avoid
13 registering to vote, decline to update their current voter registration record, or withdraw from civic
14 engagement activities altogether. Such results undermine Common Cause's mission to expand
15 access and participation. This is especially true for voters in marginalized communities who
16 already face systemic barriers to vote and many of whom have encountered chilling government
17 surveillance efforts. Common Cause prioritizes eligible voters of color, Indigenous Peoples, young
18 voters, and those who are unhoused in our voter registration work and lobbying/advocacy work to
19 support the inclusion of their voting rights.
20


21 12. The Department of Justice's aggressive demands for this data and lack of legitimate
22 explanation for its proposed use amplify these concerns, because voters will likely be worried that
23 their sensitive personal information will potentially be used for unauthorized uses. Moreover,
24 public reporting of the Department of Justice's intentions for this data suggests it is part of a larger
25
26

1 effort to amass an enormous amount of voter data and to use that data to seek out potential
2 noncitizens on state voter rolls despite there being no evidence that such a problem exists. These
3 efforts have also reportedly led to attempts to erroneously remove eligible U.S. citizens from state
4 voter rolls. These dangers all directly impact Common Cause’s ability to fulfill its core mission of
5 registering voters and increasing civic participation.

6
7 13. If Secretary Hobbs is forced to disclose the complete unredacted voter file, this will
8 work to normalize federal overreach into state-run elections, weakening local control and opening
9 the door to future demands for even more intrusive data. It poses a grave threat to voter privacy
10 and public confidence. This threatens the decentralized structure of U.S. elections, which Common
11 Cause defends as a key pillar to protect elections against any sort of federal overreach.

12
13 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

14
15 Executed on the 24 day of March 2026, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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19 _____
20 Suzanne Almeida
21 Vice President, States of Common Cause
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EXHIBIT B

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

STEVE HOBBS, in his official capacity as
Secretary of State of the State of Washington,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:25-cv-06078

DECLARATION OF BARBARA EWING IN
SUPPORT OF PROPOSED INTERVENOR-
DEFENDANT COMMON CAUSE'S
MOTION TO INTERVENE

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Barbara Ewing, declare as follows:

1. I am an adult resident of the State of Washington and an eligible, registered voter.
2. I have lived in Washington my entire life except for two brief stints in Minnesota and Montana for work assignments. I returned to Washington permanently around 40 years ago.
3. I have been a registered voter my entire adult life. I am currently registered to vote in Island County and have been since I moved here around 1999.
4. I have been a registered voter for over five decades and have consistently updated my registration after several moves since first registering. When I registered, I provided all of the required information, which I presume included some or all of my name, address, date of birth, and either my driver's license number or the last four digits of my social security number. I expect that the state will keep sensitive information in my voter registration, such as my driver's license number or social security number, confidential.

- 1 5. I have been retired since 2014. Over my career, I worked in several different industries,
2 including as a teacher, a salesperson, and in the technology field. Most recently, I worked
3 in the Computing Services Department at the Boeing Company.
- 4 6. I received my bachelor's degree in Sociology from the University of Washington in 1974
5 and my master's degree in Education from the University of Washington in 1976.
- 6 7. Both before and after my retirement, I have provided financial support to organizations
7 dedicated to bettering the lives of people in my community and nearby communities. Since
8 my retirement, I volunteer my time with organizations that, among other things, repair the
9 homes of people in financial need, prepare meals for delivery to underprivileged families,
10 provide daily support to seniors who wish to stay in their homes but struggle living alone,
11 and do taxes for seniors. I am also active in local institutions such as the theater and arts
12 center.
- 13 8. I became a member of Common Cause in 2021. My contributions to Common Cause's
14 mission are primarily financial. I give to the organization because I believe that its work
15 better the lives of people in Washington in numerous ways. Every eligible person should
16 be able to vote free from intimidation and with minimal hassle. We are all affected by the
17 decisions of elected officials, and therefore we should all have a say in who those officials
18 are. I believe Common Cause empowers people to participate in elections and that, in turn,
19 helps people stand up for things that are important to our community, such as educational
20 funding, support for local parks, and the provision of basic necessities such as housing and
21 food for those in need.
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1 9. Additionally, I frequently read and act on Common Cause’s educational materials. I receive
2 regular updates on important issues as well as focused messages when there is the potential
3 for action on a pressing issue such as blocking and rescinding calls for an Article V
4 convention. As a result of Common Cause’s communications, I contact my elected
5 representatives to provide input and I often encourage my husband and friends to do the
6 same. Common Cause’s work in Washington aligns with my values and is an important
7 contributor to my goal of improving the quality of life for everyone where I live.
8

9 10. I understand that the United States Department of Justice has filed a lawsuit against the
10 Washington Secretary of State seeking Washington’s complete, non-public voter
11 registration file, including voters’ driver’s license numbers and partial social security
12 numbers.
13

14 11. I am deeply concerned about, and object to, the Department of Justice’s attempt to compel
15 the production of this sensitive data for several reasons.

16 12. I object to my personal data being available to a wider group of individuals and agencies
17 than are required to be able to access it. I am concerned that the federal government does
18 not have an adequate justification for requesting this data. The federal and state
19 governments are supposed to work alongside each other serving different purposes, and
20 one should not be able to get personal information from the other without a lawful
21 requirement. I am also concerned that this information will be accessed to look up my
22 voting history.
23

24 13. I am very concerned that the federal government’s efforts to obtain this data may adversely
25 impact individuals’ willingness to register to vote or create a fear of retaliation for voting,
26

1 which will have a negative effect on Common Cause’s work. I am concerned that
2 individuals will be hesitant to register to vote and to vote if they know their private data
3 will be widely shared and potentially compared with other federal databases that should
4 not have access to this information. This, too, may have an adverse effect on Common
5 Cause’s impact and on my volunteer work, because if fewer people register and vote, then
6 our elected officials will focus only on the issues important to that smaller portion of their
7 constituency as opposed to the needs of all voters. In turn, without the participation of those
8 who rely on essential services, officials may deprioritize and cut access to them. If people
9 are fearful or unwilling to register to vote or participate in elections, Common Cause’s
10 work towards a democracy where every person has the desire, the right, the knowledge,
11 and the confidence to participate will be frustrated. I believe that if anyone is targeted for
12 registering or voting, or if this information is used for other purposes to harass individuals,
13 many fewer people will register, vote, or stand up to protect the programs that are so
14 valuable to so many people.
15
16

17 14. For these reasons, I object to the Department of Justice’s expansive request for sensitive
18 voter data from Secretary Hobbs, including my own.

19 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

20 Executed on 3/25/2026, in Clinton, Washington.

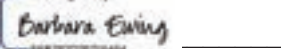
21 DocuSigned by:

22 1181232070444
Barbara Ewing

EXHIBIT C

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

STEVE HOBBS, in his official capacity as
Secretary of State of the State of Washington,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:25-cv-6078-SKV

DECLARATION OF CHRISTINA WONG IN
SUPPORT OF PROPOSED INTERVENOR-
DEFENDANT WASHINGTON
CONSERVATION ACTION EDUCATION
FUND'S MOTION TO INTERVENE

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Christina Wong, declare as follows:

1. I am an adult resident of the State of Washington and an eligible, registered voter.

2. I currently serve as the Vice President of Programs of Washington Conservation
Action Education Fund ("WCAEF"), which is a role that I have held for over two years.

3. WCAEF is a nonpartisan, grassroots membership organization that advocates for
environmental justice and democracy in Washington State. As part of our democracy mission,
WCAEF believes that when more people participate in democracy, we have more hope for a
healthier environment and communities. Civic participation is critical for advancing
environmental protection, the health of our communities statewide, and a thriving economy.

4. WCAEF has been driving positive change to solve Washington's most critical
environmental challenges through a strong democracy since 1967.

5. WCAEF and our members pursue the shared goal of expanding political
participation in Washington by conducting voter registration drives and voter engagement,
including get-out-the-vote outreach and ballot parties for people to fill out their ballots.

1 6. WCAEF has worked tirelessly to protect, preserve, and expand the voting rights of
2 its members and all Washington voters. This has included advocating for legislation that ensures
3 voter information is secure, such as HB 1223 (2025), preventing frivolous voter registration
4 challenges, and SB 5636 (2022), improving Washington’s Automatic Voter Registration system.

5 7. WCAEF is part of Washington Voting Justice Coalition, Washington for Equitable
6 Representation, Redistricting Justice for Washington, and People Powered Elections Washington.
7 Alongside members of these coalitions, WCAEF hosts democracy lobby days to support state
8 legislation that expands or protects voting rights and accessibility, including HB 1223 and SB
9 5636.
10

11 8. WCAEF has around 3,500 members across the state. WCAEF maintains an email
12 subscription list with more than 15,000 recipients, where it provides updates and information
13 around a variety of issues, including ongoing threats to democracy in Washington.
14

15 9. WCAEF’s members are politically active. As a result, the vast majority of
16 WCAEF’s members are registered voters who, in order to register to vote, provided their name,
17 address, date of birth, and either their driver’s license number or the last four digits of their social
18 security number to the State of Washington.

19 10. WCAEF members are concerned about, and object to, this information being
20 disclosed to the federal government in a manner that is contrary to law.
21

22 11. The issues in this case are directly related to WCAEF’s mission because they
23 implicate voters’ data, and therefore Washingtonians’ willingness and ability to register to vote.
24 Washingtonians who learn that the federal government is seeking their data will be less likely to
25 register to vote. Many of those who are already registered will be less likely to publicly participate
26

1 in our democracy, including by exercising their First Amendment rights, if they know the federal
2 government has recently demanded and received their personal and sensitive information. The
3 government’s insufficient justification for seeking this data bears on WCAEF’s mission. The
4 compelled sharing of sensitive voter data could raise significant fear and mistrust, resulting in
5 decreased participation in voter registration and voting by people in Washington and therefore
6 decreased mobilization in the communities that WCAEF works with and for.
7

8 12. WCAEF has an interest in protecting the voting and privacy rights of its members
9 and all Washington voters. For the reasons stated, the compelled disclosure of voters’ data will
10 harm WCAEF’s members and WCAEF. WCAEF encourages voters to exercise their rights as
11 citizens to participate in the electoral process. That work will be significantly more difficult if our
12 members and other Washingtonians fear that their information will be turned over to the federal
13 government without lawful justification.
14

15 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my
16 knowledge.
17

18 Executed on: March 23, 2026

19 /s/ Christina Wong
20 Christina Wong
21 Vice President of Programs
22 Washington Conservation Action
23 Education Fund
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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

STEVE HOBBS, in his official capacity as
Secretary of State of the State of Washington,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:25-cv-06078-KKE

COMMON CAUSE AND WASHINGTON
CONSERVATION ACTION EDUCATION
FUND’S PROPOSED ANSWER

Common Cause and Washington Conservation Action Education Fund (“Proposed
Intervenor-Defendants”) answer Plaintiff’s Complaint, ECF No. 1, as follows:

INTRODUCTION¹

1. Paragraph 1 contains legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the

¹ Headings from the Complaint are reproduced here for clarity. This is not intended to admit any allegation contained in the Complaint. To the extent any heading or subheading in the Complaint constitutes an allegation, that allegation is denied.

1 extent a response is required, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants admit that the quoted language in
2 paragraph 1 is correctly quoted from the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (CRA) but deny the remaining
3 allegations.

4 2. Paragraph 2 contains legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the
5 extent a response is required, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants admit that the quoted language in
6 paragraph 2 is correctly quoted from the CRA but deny the remaining allegations.

7 3. Paragraph 3 contains legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the
8 extent a response is required, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants deny the allegations.

9 4. Paragraph 4 contains legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the
10 extent a response is required, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants deny the allegations.

11
12 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

13 5. Proposed Intervenor-Defendants admit that Plaintiff cites 52 U.S.C. § 20510(a) and
14 21111 in support of the allegations in Paragraph 5 but has not brought claims under either statute.
15 Proposed-Intervenor-Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 5 as to these statutes.

16 6. Proposed Intervenor-Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 6.

17
18 **PARTIES**

19 7. Proposed Intervenor-Defendants admit that Plaintiff is the United States of
20 America. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 7 contain legal conclusions to which no response
21 is required. To the extent a response is required, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants deny the
22 allegations.

THE HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT

1
2 14. Paragraph 14 contains legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the
3 extent a response is required, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants admit that the quoted language in
4 paragraph 14 is correctly quoted from the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) but deny the remaining
5 allegations.

6
7 15. Paragraph 15 contains legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the
8 extent a response is required, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants admit that the quoted language in
9 paragraph 15 is correctly quoted from headings and language in HAVA but deny the remaining
10 allegations.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

11
12 16. Proposed Intervenor-Defendants admit that the cited website contains the quoted
13 text.

14
15 17. Proposed Intervenor-Defendants admit that the cited report contains the quoted
16 text.

17
18 18. Based on the information available, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants admit that the
19 Assistant Attorney General sent a letter to Secretary Hobbs on September 8, 2025. Proposed-
20 Intervenor Defendants allege that the letter speaks for itself and deny the remaining allegations in
21 Paragraph 18.

22
23 19. Proposed-Intervenor Defendants allege that the letter speaks for itself and deny the
24 remaining allegations in Paragraph 19.

1 **COUNT ONE**
2 **VIOLATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1960, 52 U.S.C. § 20703**

3 26. Paragraph 26 contains legal conclusions and characterizations to which no response
4 is required. To the extent a response is required, and based on the information available, Proposed
5 Intervenor-Defendants admit that Plaintiff sent Secretary Hobbs a letter seeking information
6 regarding Washington’s voter registration list. Proposed Intervenor-Defendants allege that the letter
7 speaks for itself and deny the remaining allegations in Paragraph 26.

8 27. Paragraph 27 contains legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the
9 extent a response is required, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants deny the allegations.

10 28. Paragraph 28 contains legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the
11 extent a response is required, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants deny the allegations.

12 **GENERAL DENIAL**

13
14 Proposed Intervenor-Defendants deny every allegation in Plaintiff’s Complaint that is not
15 expressly admitted herein.

16 **AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES**

17
18 Without admitting any of the allegations of the Complaint and without assuming any
19 burden not imposed by law, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants assert the following affirmative
20 defenses:

- 21 1. Plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.
22 2. Plaintiff has failed to establish entitlement to injunctive relief.

1 March 30, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

2 /s/ Amanda Beane

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**Pro Hac Vice Applications Forthcoming*

Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Defendants
Common Cause and Washington Conservation
Action Education Fund

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

STEVE HOBBS, in his official capacity as the
Secretary of State of the State of Washington,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:25-cv-06078-KKE

PROPOSED INTERVENOR-DEFENDANT
WASHINGTON CONSERVATION ACTION
EDUCATION FUND’S CORPORATE
DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 7.1 and Local Rule 7.1, the undersigned
counsel of record for Proposed Intervenor-Defendant Washington Conservation Action Education
Fund states there is no parent, shareholder, member, or partner to identify as required by LCR
7.1(a)(1).

///

1 Respectfully submitted,

2 /s/ Amanda Beane

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3 **Pro Hac Vice Applications Forthcoming*

4 Counsel for Proposed Intervenor-Defendants
5 Common Cause and Washington Conservation
6 Action Education Fund
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CORPORATE DISCLOSURE

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206-531-0224

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

STEVE HOBBS, in his official capacity as the
Secretary of State of the State of Washington,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:25-cv-06078-KKE

PROPOSED INTERVENOR-DEFENDANT
COMMON CAUSE'S CORPORATE
DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 7.1 and Local Rule 7.1, the undersigned
counsel of record for Proposed Defendant-Intervenor Common Cause states there is no parent,
shareholder, member, or partner to identify as required by LCR 7.1(a)(1).

///

1 Respectfully submitted,

2 /s/ Amanda Beane

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The Honorable Kymberly K. Evanson

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

STEVE HOBBS, in his official capacity as the
Secretary of State of the State of Washington,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:25-cv-06078-KKE

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING
COMMON CAUSE AND WASHINGTON
CONSERVATION ACTION EDUCATION
FUND’S MOTION TO INTERVENE AS
DEFENDANTS**

On March 30, 2026, Proposed Intervenor-Defendants Common Cause and Washington Conservation Action Education Fund moved to intervene. The Court, having considered the papers submitted in connection with said motion, and such other relevant information and evidence as was presented to this Court, and good cause appearing, HEREBY ORDERS that: (1) Common Cause and Washington Conservation Action Education Fund’s Motion to Intervene is GRANTED; and (2) Common Cause and Washington Conservation Action Education Fund shall be entered as

1 Intervenor-Defendants, and their counsel be served with all relevant papers in the above-captioned
2 action.

3
4

Hon. Kymberly K. Evanson
United States District Court Judge

5 Presented by:

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