

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

TEXAS DEMOCRATIC PARTY, GILBERTO	§	
HINOJOSA, Chair of the Texas Democratic	§	
Party, JOSEPH DANIEL CASCINO,	§	
SHANDA MARIE SANSING, and	§	
BRENDA LI GARCIA	§	
<i>Plaintiffs,</i>	§	
	§	
v.	§	CIVIL ACTION NO.
	§	5: 20-CV-00438-FB
GREG ABBOTT, Governor of Texas; RUTH	§	
HUGHS, Texas Secretary of State, DANA	§	
DEBEAUVOIR, Travis County Clerk, and	§	
JACQUELYN F. CALLANEN, Bexar County	§	
Elections Administrator	§	
	§	
<i>Defendants.</i>	§	

PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

1. FACTS

1. Texas has an extensive history of disenfranchising voters and in this moment of national crisis, poised to do so again unless this Court intervenes.

2. The citizens of this state are facing the worst pandemic in modern history. Because of a novel coronavirus, and the disease it causes termed COVID-19, federal, state, county and city officials have ordered various limitations statewide, the central feature of which is to limit contact between persons.

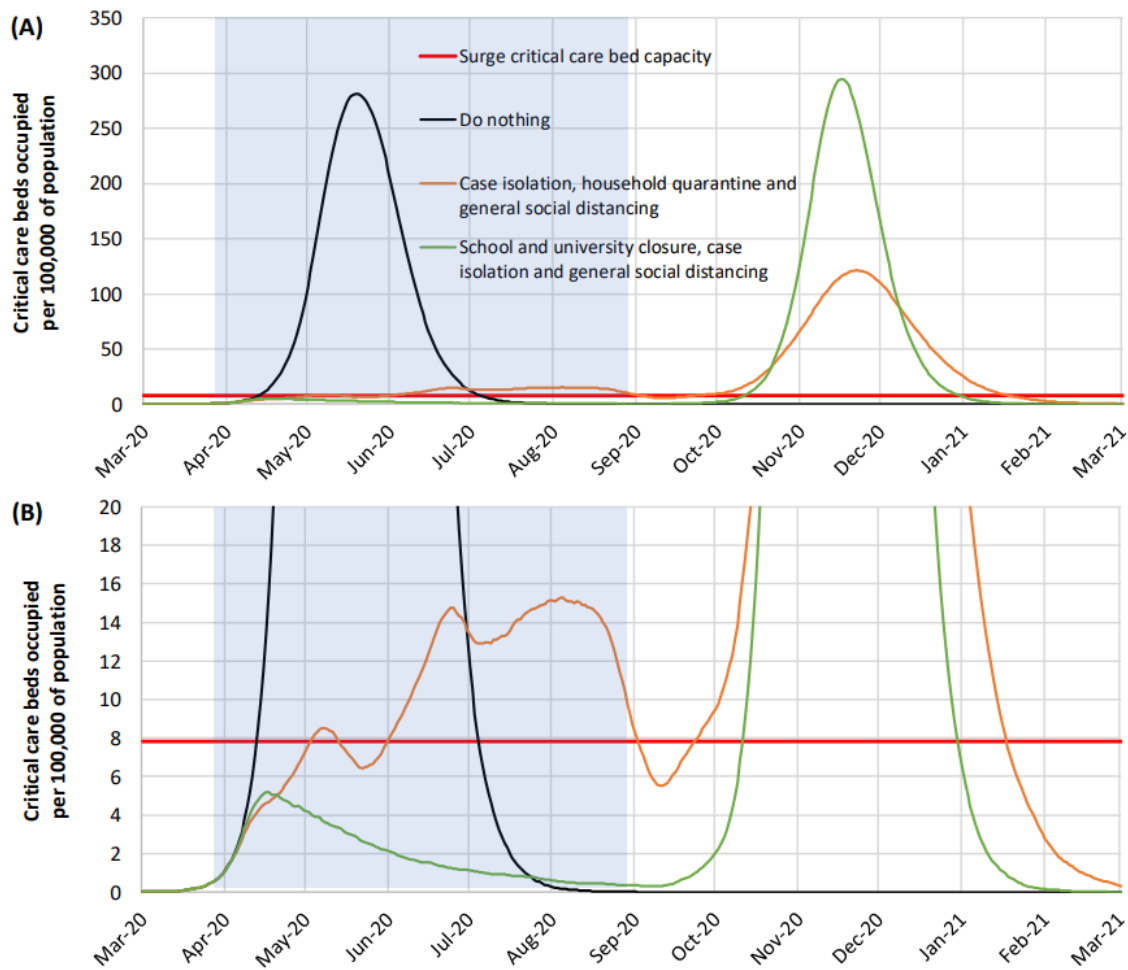
3. Public Health Officials warn that government ordered “social distancing” will probably be in effect, in whole or in part, for a number of months and, even after it is lifted, will in all likelihood be re-imposed at additional intervals.

4. Researchers at Harvard University describe three potential scenarios of upcoming events and all of them would include a significant barrier to wide-scale in-person voting.¹

5. An influential report from the Imperial College in the United Kingdom² that seemingly convinced the President of the United States to view the coronavirus as a public health emergency rather than a “hoax,” sets out some startling facts about the severity and longevity of the crisis facing the public.

¹ <https://ethics.harvard.edu/when-can-we-go-out>

² <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/media/imperial-college/medicine/sph/ide/gida-fellowships/Imperial-College-COVID19-NPI-modelling-16-03-2020.pdf>



6. According to experts, the expected outcome of the various measures ordered by levels of government, if effective, will be to “flatten the curve,” as these diagrams demonstrate.

7. These measures will not, of course, eliminate the risk of addition waves or localized infection hotspots.

8. These circumstances, public health experts agree, should however extend the coronavirus infection rate over a longer time period allowing the medical community to prepare and handle the onslaught of severe cases.

9. The University of Washington uploads real-time data projections of peak death rates and hospitalizations.³

10. These projections show that the peak infection rate of the first wave is later in Texas than other states.

11. Some countries have reduced the rate of virus transmission only to see them rise again once more commerce is allowed.

12. For example, South Korea widely hailed as having a model response to the pandemic, upon releasing its citizens from social distancing orders, have experienced new emerging cases that have required re-imposition of those measures.⁴

13. Indeed, it is very likely true that the globe, and Texas, is in for wave after wave of new infections until there is an effective treatment, a vaccine and/or greater than approximately 60% of the population survive the epidemic, creating some measure of “herd immunity”.⁵

14. Given these conditions, upcoming elections for federal, state, county, city and other local offices will be vastly impacted.

15. Importantly, voter behavior will change.

16. Historically, most voters in Texas elections vote “in person” where they have contact with electronic equipment, election personnel, other voters and observers.

17. These very activities are now heavily discouraged by various government orders and are being discouraged in an enormous public education campaign.

³ <https://covid19.healthdata.org/projections>

⁴ <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/south-korea-s-return-normal-interrupted-uptick-coronavirus-cases-n1176021>

⁵ <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/communicable-diseases/influenza/data-and-statistics/pandemic-influenza/about-pandemic-phases>

18. Even were this pandemic to cease, certain populations will feel the need and/or be required to continue social distancing, to avoid injuring their health or the health of others.

19. The upcoming party primary runoff elections and the November General Election are certain to be influenced by these conditions and all medical studies support the proposition that the mail is safe.

20. Recent events pertaining to elections that occurred in Wisconsin demonstrate the disarray and voter confusion that results from inadequately planned elections held during a pandemic.

21. Importantly, the U.S. Supreme Court decision from April 6th, 2020, served notice that cases like the one at bar seek an early remedy and before an unknown deadline after which the federal courts will not decide the issues.

22. The Supreme Court held, “[t]his Court has repeatedly emphasized that lower federal courts should ordinarily not alter the election rules on the eve of an election.” Citing *Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U. S. 1 (2006) (per curiam).⁶

23. In holding that it was too late for the Supreme Court to remedy constitutional harms in Wisconsin, the Supreme Court held, “[t]he Court’s decision on the narrow question before the Court and should not be viewed as expressing an opinion on the broader question of whether to hold the election, or whether other reforms or modifications in election procedures in light of COVID-19 are appropriate. That point cannot be stressed enough.”⁷

⁶ https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/19pdf/19a1016_o759.pdf

⁷ *Id.*

24. These Plaintiffs filed this suit at the earliest possible moment after receiving this Supreme Court guidance to ensure timely merits review.

25. It is critically important that election officials and voters begin to prepare for an election where fewer ballots are cast in-person.

ELECTION ADVISORY

26. On April 2, 2020, the Texas Secretary of State issued an election advisory concerning “voting for individuals that may be affected by COVID-19, and in preparing for the conduct of elections in the context of this public health issue.”⁸

27. Unhelpfully, the advisory gives local election administrators no material guidance on who can avail themselves of the vote by mail procedure because of the pandemic.

28. On the one hand, the Advisory envisions more voters using vote by mail: “Additional Ballot by Mail Supplies: Because there may be a higher volume of ballot by mail requests in 2020, we strongly recommend that you review your current supply of applications, balloting materials, and ballot stock for future elections. It is important you have the necessary supply on hand to meet increased requests you may receive.”⁹

29. On the other hand the Advisory says only the following in regards to who can vote by mail:

⁸ Exhibit B - ELECTION ADVISORY N0. 2020-14

⁹ *Id.* at p. 7.

Voting Procedures Authorized under the Texas Election Code.

Below we have described some of the procedures that are authorized under Texas law that may be of assistance to voters that are affected by a recent sickness or a physical disability.

Voting by Mail

In Texas, in order to vote by mail, a voter must have a qualifying reason. A voter may vote early by mail if they:

will be away from their county on Election Day and during early voting;
are sick or disabled;
are 65 years of age or older on Election Day; or
are confined in jail, but eligible to vote.

One of the grounds for voting by mail is disability. The Election Code defines “disability” to include “a sickness or physical condition that prevents the voter from appearing at the polling place on election day without a likelihood of needing personal assistance or of injuring the voter's health.” (Sec. 82.002). Voters who meet this definition and wish to vote a ballot by mail must submit an application for ballot by mail.

30. The Advisory gives no guidance as to the meaning of “disability,” as it appears in the statute.

31. Worse still, the Advisory imagines a situation where each county could enforce their own voting methods based upon not yet sought local court orders:

Other Modifications to Voting Procedures: A court order could provide for modifications to other voting procedures as necessary to address the impact of COVID-19 within the jurisdiction. For example, in 2014, Dallas County obtained a court order authorizing modified voting procedures for individuals affected by the Ebola quarantine, modeled on the procedures outlined in Section 105.004 of the Texas Election Code for certain military voters in hostile fire pay zones. If your county obtains a court order allowing modifications to voting procedures to address COVID-19, please send a copy of the court order to the Secretary of State’s Office.

STATE COURT CASE

32. Given the pandemic conditions and their effects on election procedures, on March 27, 2020, some of these Plaintiffs filed a state court lawsuit seeking to determine application of state law., more specifically the exception to voting in person.

33. In that case, Plaintiffs contend that existing state law allows voters to elect to cast their ballots by mail under the circumstances of this pandemic.

34. TEX. ELEC. CODE § 82.002 provides in full:

Sec. 82.002. DISABILITY. (a) A qualified voter is eligible for early voting by mail if the voter has a sickness or physical condition that prevents the voter from appearing at the polling place on election day without a likelihood of needing personal assistance or of injuring the voter's health.
(b) Expected or likely confinement for childbirth on election day is sufficient cause to entitle a voter to vote under Subsection (a).

35. Plaintiffs contend that participating in social distancing, to prevent known or unknown spread of what Governor Abbott has described as an “invisible disease”¹⁰ is a “a sickness or physical condition that prevents the voter from appearing at the polling place on election day without a likelihood of needing personal assistance or of injuring the voter's health.”

36. Texas authorities support the conclusion that the mail-in ballots are permitted under these circumstances.

37. According to Texas Attorney General Opinion KP-0009, “[t]he plain language of section 82.002 does not require that a person satisfy any specific definition or standard of ‘disability’ outside of the Election Code in order to qualify to vote by mail.” In that opinion, the

¹⁰ <https://www.kxan.com/news/coronavirus/live-gov-abbott-to-hold-press-conference-on-states-current-efforts-against-covid-19/>

Attorney General found that a person who claimed a disability but had not been adjudicated by the Social Security Administration nevertheless qualified for a mail ballot under Section 82.002. Op. Tex. Att’y Gen. No. KP-009 (2015).

38. In a more recent opinion, the Attorney General opined, “a court would likely conclude that an individual civilly committed pursuant to chapter 841 and residing at the Center is eligible to vote by mail ...” Op. Tex. Att’y Gen. No. KP-0149 (2017). A person who considers herself to be confined at home in order to avoid the spread of disease plainly falls into the persons entitled to vote by mail under this statute and the Court should so declare to prevent uneven application of this provision and in order to give election officials and voters clarity on the matter.

39. The manner and procedure of casting absentee ballots, which includes mail-in ballots, “is mandatory and directed by statutory requirements.” *Tiller v. Martinez*, 974 S.W.2d 769, 775 (Tex. App.-San Antonio 1998, pet. dism’d w.o.j.). The Secretary of State has argued that persons who submit mail ballots without authorization to do so are subject to having their ballots voided.

40. The state case presents only state law claims seeking to interpret this one provision of state law; no federal constitutional claims are urged.

41. The state has filed an intervention in the state court case but notably initially took no position on the merits of whether people between the age of 18 and 65 can avail themselves of vote by mail procedures.¹¹

42. The state argued that vote by mail decisions are left up to county level officers.

¹¹ Exhibit A – Intervention of State of Texas

43. On April 15, 2020 the state court heard evidence of the plaintiff's temporary injunction motion and Texas' plea to the jurisdiction.

44. The state court, after hearing evidence and argument, verbally announced the denial of the plea to the jurisdiction and the granting of the temporary injunction.

45. On April 17, 2020, Travis County District Court Judge Tim Sulak issued his written order granting a temporary injunction and enjoining Travis County and the state of Texas from rejecting mail ballots received from voters who voted by mail based on the disability category of eligibility as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

46. The order also enjoined the state of Texas from issuing guidance or taking other actions during all elections affected by the COVID-19 pandemic that would prohibit eligible voters from submitting ballots based on the disability category, or suggest that these individuals be subject to penalty for doing so.

47. In response to the order, as it was being verbally announced by State Court District Judge Sulak, Attorney General Paxton made public a letter he sent to the Chair of the Texas House of Representatives Committee on Elections.

48. In this letter, Attorney General Paxton gave a non-official, advisory opinion in which he addressed whether the risk of transmission of COVID-19 would entitle Texas voters to a mail-in ballot.

49. Attorney General Paxton wrote that "[w]e conclude that, based on the plain language of the relevant statutory text, fear of contracting COVID-19 unaccompanied by a

qualifying sickness or physical condition does not constitute a disability under the Election Code for the purposes of receiving a ballot by mail.”

50. Attorney General Paxton made clear that the executive branch of the state government would not be bound by the state district court’s ruling, stating that “[he is] disappointed that the district court ignored the plain text of the Texas Election Code too allow perfectly healthy voters to take advantage of special protection made available to Texans with actual illness or disabilities.”

51. Attorney General Paxton characterized the state district court’s ruling as an “unlawful expansion of mail-in voting.”

52. Attorney General Paxton's letter threatened criminal prosecution and the timing of his letter was not by accident.

53. Attorney General Paxton's letter threatened third party groups for engaging in political speech with voters concerning vote by mail.

54. The state appealed and claimed the ruling was "superseded" automatically.

55. Whether or not a state court declaration of what state law requires is automatically "superseded" under these circumstances, the order remains binding of Dana DeBeauvoir.

56. Travis County has announced on their website that the county will accept mail-in ballots as a legal alternative to voting in person based on the Trial Courts order.

57. Cameron County has announced they will not reject any voter’s request for a mail-in ballot on the eligibility category of disability due to Texas District Court Judge Sulak’s order.

58. Harris County has proceeded to follow the ruling and the County Attorney has written an opinion that Judge Sulak's ruling should be followed.

59. The City of Mont Belvieu and Barbers Hill ISD proceed with elections scheduled next week, in compliance with Judge Sulak's ruling.

60. Meanwhile, other jurisdictions are left to determine how to proceed, balancing the state court order, Paxton's letter and the SOS Advisory.

61. Importantly, Article I, Section 28 of the Texas Constitution prescribes that: “No power of suspending laws in this State shall be exercised except by the Legislature.” Tex. Const. Art. I, § 28.

62. Thus, if Texas Courts or the Texas Secretary of State do not find that “disability” under this statute includes people who are social distancing, then

63. Nearly every voter, including Plaintiffs, under the age of 65 faces a legally significant increased burden on their voting rights amid these circumstances. It forces millions of Texas voters to choose, risk infection from a dangerous and often fatal disease or be disenfranchised.

64. TDP Is harmed by having the state's efforts to quell its political speech.

65. Given the state's executive branch's actions, it is now clear that resolution of the state court case will not come timely and even were it to do so, would not remedy the ongoing constitutional harms befalling these Plaintiffs.

66. This case should proceed so that the Court can timely determine, before the *Purcell* deadline, the constitutional rights of these Plaintiffs..

67. In addition, election officials need time to prepare for vote by mail.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

68. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 1357, and 2284; and pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1973, 1973j(f). Plaintiffs' action for declaratory and injunctive relief is authorized by 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202, and 2284, as well as by Rules 57 and 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b).

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

69. Plaintiff Texas Democratic Party is a political party formed under the Texas Election Code, whose address is 314 East Highland Mall Blvd. Suite 508, Austin, Travis County, TX 78752.

70. Plaintiff Gilberto Hinojosa is Chairman of the Texas Democratic Party and a registered voter in Texas.

71. Joseph Daniel Cascino is a registered voter in Travis County, Texas who is eligible to vote, is a resident of Travis County, Texas, a citizen of the United States and who voted in-person in the March 3, 2020 Texas Democratic Primary Election, desires to vote in the Texas Democratic Party Runoff Election and under the pandemic circumstances would seek to do so by mail-in ballot.

72. Shanda Marie Sansing is a registered voter in Travis County, Texas who is eligible to vote, is a resident of Travis County, Texas, a citizen of the United States and who voted in-person in the March 3, 2020 Texas Democratic Primary Election, desires to vote in the Texas

Democratic Party Runoff Election and under the pandemic circumstances would seek to do so by mail-in ballot.

73. Brenda Li Garcia is a registered voter in Bexar County, Texas who is eligible to vote, is a resident of Bexar County, Texas, a citizen of the United States and who voted in-person in the March 3, 2020 Texas Democratic Primary Election, desires to vote in the Texas Democratic Party Runoff Election and under the pandemic circumstances would seek to do so by mail-in ballot.

Defendants

74. Defendant Greg Abbot is the Governor of Texas and pursuant Article IV, Section I to the Texas Constitution is the chief executive officer of the State of Texas.

75. Defendant Ruth Hughs is sued in her official capacity as the Texas Secretary of State and may be served with process at 900 Congress, Suite 300 Austin, Travis County, Texas 78701.

76. Defendant Ken Paxton is sued in his official capacity as the Texas Attorney General and may be served with process at 300 W. 15th Street, Austin, Travis County, Texas 78701.

77. Defendant Dana DeBeauvoir is sued in her official capacity as the Travis County Clerk and Election Administrator and may be served with process at 5501 Airport Blvd, Austin, Travis County, TX 78751.

78. Defendant Jacquelyn F. Callanen, is sued in her official capacity as the Bexar County Elections Administrator and may be served with process at 1103 S. Frio, Suite 100, San Antonio, TX 78207.

CLAIMS

Count 1

Race and Language Minority Discrimination, Section 2, Voting Rights Act

79. Plaintiffs reallege the facts set forth above.

80. These Election Conditions¹² violate Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973, because they results in a denial of the right to vote on account of race and language minority, in that, under the totality of the circumstances, Plaintiffs and minority voters are denied an equal opportunity to participate effectively in the political process.

81. These Election Conditions also violate Section 2 because they deny and abridges the right to vote on account of race and language minority.

Count 2

Race Discrimination, 14th Amendment

82. Plaintiffs reallege the facts set forth above.

83. These Election Conditions violate the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States because they purposely deny equal protection in voting to Plaintiffs and other minority voters on account of race and ethnic origin.

¹² As described in the Facts section above.

Count 3

Race Discrimination, 15th Amendment

84. Plaintiffs reallege the facts set forth above.

85. These Election Conditions violate the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States because they purposely deny and abridge the right to register and vote to Plaintiffs and other minority voters on account of race and ethnic origin.

Count 4

Non-racial discrimination in Voting, 14th Amendment

86. Plaintiffs reallege the facts set forth above.

87. These Election Conditions violate the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution because they mandate arbitrary and disparate treatment of voters and deny equal access to the right to vote to eligible citizens.

88. These Election Conditions impose severe burdens on voters, in time, inconvenience and expense. The burden is severe whether measured by how it affects a single voter or by how many voters it affects.

89. These Election Conditions facially discriminate between classes of voters (such as between those having and those over the age of 65 or those with a disability that do not fit under the ultimate definition the state or various counties impose).

90. Either the severe burden described above, standing alone as applied, or the facial discrimination, standing alone, are sufficient to require that These Election Conditions be judged by strict scrutiny, and can survive only if their specific terms meet a compelling state interest

(actual, not hypothetical) and if each of its provisions is narrowly tailored to meet that compelling interest in the least restrictive way. In this inquiry, the burden of proof is on Texas. These Election Conditions cannot meet this exacting test.

91. Indeed, these Election Conditions cannot even meet the less exacting test (applicable where a voting regulation is not burdensome and does not classify on its face) of balancing Texas' interest claimed here (modest at best) against the critically important interests of Plaintiffs and other Texas registered voters who are disfranchised by these Election Conditions, especially as that balancing test is applied against the background of Texas' longstanding and recent history of purposeful racial and ethnic discrimination, and in light of the number of poor, disabled and under age 65 voters targeted by these Election Conditions.

Count 5

Denial of Free Speech, First Amendment applied through the 14th Amendment

92. Plaintiffs reallege the facts set forth above.

93. Voting and participating in the electoral process is a form of expression which is the ultimate form of political speech. As such, it is entitled to First Amendment protection. In light of the Supreme Court's cases giving strong First Amendment protection to campaign funds spent to influence voters, the voters themselves can hardly be entitled to less protection.

94. As a restriction on free speech and association, these Election Conditions must be judged by the same strict scrutiny outlined above, a scrutiny that these Election Conditions cannot survive.

Count 6

Violation of Procedural Due Process for Vagueness, 14th Amendment

95. Plaintiffs reallege the facts set forth.

96. The Texas Election Code surrounding mail ballot eligibility are poorly defined, enforced, and understood.

97. A restriction to the right to vote due to vagueness of a statutory provision creates Election Conditions that violate voters' Due Process rights under the 14th Amendment because the law fails to provide people of ordinary intelligence with a reasonable opportunity to understand if they are permitted to vote by mail during the COVID-19 pandemic, and because the vagueness of the statutory provision encourages arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement by Attorney General Paxton.

98. When a vague statute infringes upon basic First Amendment freedoms and/or imposes criminal prosecution, a more stringent vagueness test must apply. Under this stringent test, these Election Conditions cannot survive.

Count 7

Abridgment of the Right to Vote based on Age, 26th Amendment

99. Plaintiffs reallege the facts set forth above.

100. These Election Conditions amount to abridgment of the right to vote based on the age of the voter.

101. The abridgment of the right to vote based on age complained of in this case is unconstitutional as applied to these Plaintiffs during these pandemic circumstances.

102. The abridgement of the right to vote based on age complained of in this case is also facially unconstitutional.

103. Nearly all voters under the age of 65 face an unconstitutional burden on their fundamental right to vote because of their age.

Count 7

Voter Intimidation

104. Plaintiffs reallege the facts set forth above.

105. Title 42 U.S.C. § 1985, part of the Civil Rights Act of 1871, creates a private civil remedy for three prohibited forms of conspiracy to interfere with civil rights under that section.”

106. The defendants state actors are part of conspiracy of two or more persons;

107. The conspiracy is for the purpose of depriving, directly or indirectly, a person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; and

108. Attorney General Paxton's letter was an act in furtherance of the conspiracy;

109. Upon information and belief, other acts have been taken in further of this conspiracy;

110. The conspiracy causes injury to a person or property, or deprives her of a right or privilege of a United States citizen.

EQUITY

111. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law. Unless restrained, Defendants will injure and continue to injure Plaintiffs and other Texas voters in the manner set forth above.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully pray that this Court:

112. Issue a declaratory judgment, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202 and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 57, declaring that these Election Conditions are illegal and unconstitutional as described above, in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. 1973 and the First, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-Sixth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

113. Enjoin the Defendants, their agents, employees, and those persons acting in concert with them, from enforcing or giving any effect to the requirements of these Election Conditions, including enjoining Defendants from conducting any elections utilizing these Election Conditions.

114. Make all further orders as are just, necessary, and proper to ensure complete fulfillment of this Court's declaratory and injunctive orders in this case.

115. Issue an order requiring Defendants to pay Plaintiffs' costs, expenses and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in the prosecution of this action, as authorized by the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Attorneys Fees Awards Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1973l(e) & 1988.

116. Retain jurisdiction and require Texas to obtain preclearance pursuant to Section 3(c) of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973a(c) with respect to its voting practices and procedures.

117. Grant such other and further relief as it deems proper and just.

This the 29th day of April, 2020.

Respectfully submitted,

TEXAS DEMOCRATIC PARTY

By: /s/ Chad W. Dunn

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