

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, *et al.*,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION

FILE NO. 1:21-CV-05339-SCJ

**DEFENDANTS' RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS'
MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

INTRODUCTION

The Georgia General Assembly spent from June 15, 2021 through November 22, 2021 creating a redistricting plan for Georgia’s congressional districts. The first draft congressional plan was released on September 27, 2021 for public comment and the final congressional plan maintained many of the cores of districts from the draft plan. Candidates for congressional seats made decisions based on the adopted plan, including Congresswoman Lucy McBath announcing a run against Congresswoman Carolyn Bordeaux in new District 7.¹ After all that time and preparation, Plaintiffs now ask this Court to redraw eight of Georgia’s 14 congressional districts—almost 60% of those districts—on an emergency basis with no opportunity for public input. Not only are Plaintiffs too late to request such extensive relief, they also are not entitled to any relief on the merits.

This Court should deny Plaintiffs’ motion because voters are not well served by a “chaotic, last-minute reordering of . . . districts. It is best for candidates and voters to know significantly in advance of the petition period who may run where.” *Favors v. Cuomo*, 881 F. Supp. 2d 356, 371 (E.D.N.Y.

¹ Politico, *McBath, Bordeaux set for Georgia showdown*, <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/11/22/mcbath-bordeaux-georgia-523189> (Nov. 22, 2021).

2012) (three-judge court) (citing *Diaz v. Silver*, 932 F. Supp. 462, 466-68 (E.D.N.Y. 1996) (three-judge court)).

But this Court should also deny the motion because (1) Plaintiffs have not shown they can prevail on the merits of the claim since they have not submitted evidence of the compactness of the relevant minority community, they only offer unconstitutional remedies, and significant reason for doubt exists about the legal effect of the polarized voting they identify; (2) Section 2 cases are not well-designed for preliminary injunctions given the fact-intensive nature of the claims, preventing a searching analysis of the totality of the circumstances, including proportionality; (3) significant questions exist about this Court's ability to act without a three-judge panel and when there is no private right of action in the statute; and (4) the remaining injunctive factors do not favor Plaintiffs at this late stage. This case can proceed on a non-emergency track to hear Plaintiffs' claims in time for the 2024 elections, but this Court should not disrupt the 2022 election process.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

I. The 2021 redistricting plans.

The Georgia General Assembly began the process of developing redistricting maps on June 15, 2021, holding a series of joint committee

meetings through the summer to take input from voters.² The committees released an educational video about the process during their first meeting.³ They created an online portal for voters to offer comments and made all of those comments public.⁴ They undertook a day of committee education from a variety of groups interested in the redistricting process.⁵ They adopted committee guidelines to govern the creation of redistricting plans.⁶ The Senate committee chair released a draft congressional plan for public comment in late September.⁷

After public comment, both House and Senate chairs released a congressional plan that was largely based on the September plan, with the map passing on the final day of the special session on November 22, 2021—

² Committee Meeting Archives, <https://www.house.ga.gov/Committees/en-US/CommitteeArchives114.aspx>

³ Joint Redistricting Informational Video, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RXbgkTxXOkQ>

⁴ Joint Reapportionment Public Comments, <https://www.legis.ga.gov/joint-office/reapportionment/public-comments>

⁵ August 30, 2021 Joint Meeting, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kUed1Ku6zBQ>

⁶ House Guidelines: https://www.legis.ga.gov/api/document/docs/default-source/reapportionment-document-library/2021-2022-house-reapportionment-committee-guidelines.pdf?sfvrsn=f1b4cc44_2; Senate Guidelines: https://www.legis.ga.gov/api/document/docs/default-source/reapportionment-document-library/2021-senate-redistricting-committee-guidelines.pdf?sfvrsn=a9bbb991_2

⁷ See <https://www.legis.ga.gov/joint-office/reapportionment>, Proposed Plans, 2021 Draft plans (referencing Senate Committee Chair draft).

completing a 160-day long process to arrive at redistricting maps, even accounting for the delays in the Census data release due to COVID-19.⁸ The adopted congressional map maintained the cores of the 2012 congressional districts that were precleared by the U.S. Department of Justice.⁹ Dec. of John Morgan, attached as Ex. A (“Morgan Dec.”) at ¶¶ 11-12. The new congressional plan includes five majority-non-white voting age population districts, which is 35% of the districts. Morgan Dec. at ¶ 9.

II. The 2022 election timeline.

Georgia statutes contain specific provisions related to the timeline for elections. A copy of the 2022 election calendar for the state as generated by the Secretary of State’s office is attached as Ex. 1 to the Declaration of Michael Barnes, which is itself attached as Ex. B to this brief (“Barnes Dec.”).

The 2022 election cycle effectively began on January 13, 2022, when candidates and their supporters could begin circulating nomination petitions. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-170(e). Only individuals who are “entitled to vote in the next election for the filling of the office sought by the candidate,” O.C.G.A. § 21-2-

⁸ Maps that were publicly released are included in the “Proposed Plans” tab on the Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Office website, <https://www.legis.ga.gov/joint-office/reapportionment>

⁹ Georgia Department of Law Press Release, <https://law.georgia.gov/press-releases/2011-12-23/justice-approves-georgias-redistricting-plans> (December 23, 2011).

170(c), may sign nomination petitions, so for district-based elections, final district maps are required.

On March 7, 2022, candidates begin qualifying for office and voters may begin applying for absentee ballots for the primary elections. O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-153(c)(1)(A) (qualifying), 21-2-381(a)(1)(A) (absentee applications). Leading up to the March 7 start of qualifying, county registrars are updating street segments in the voter-registration database, which is known as eNet. Barnes Dec. at ¶ 6. This process requires registrars to update voter districts and to conduct error checks to be sure voters are allocated to the right districts. Barnes Dec. at ¶ 7.

Once registrars have completed updating voter districts, the Secretary's office can then begin the process of creating "ballot combinations." Barnes Dec. at ¶ 8. Within one county, there can be a number of different combinations of Congressional, state Senate, state House, and local election districts, with more than 2,000 such combinations using the existing district lines. Barnes Dec. at ¶ 9. Each of these combinations must be built into the election management database before qualifying so candidate names can be added and ballots can be generated. Barnes Dec. at ¶ 9. This election cycle is the first time the Secretary's office has built ballot combinations for elections in the

Dominion election management system following a statewide redistricting process where every combination must be updated. Barnes Dec. at ¶ 10.

Ballot combinations must be ready in time for candidate qualifying so that there is no delay in the creation of primary ballot proofs. Barnes Dec. at ¶¶ 11-12. When qualifying is completed on March 11, the Secretary's office adds each candidate name to the relevant contests in each district, so they appear on the correct ballot combinations. Barnes Dec. at ¶ 12. The Secretary's office then generates proofs of every ballot combination for each county and sends those proofs to county election officials for review and editing. Barnes Dec. at ¶ 13. County officials must complete their review and all edits must be made in time for absentee ballots to be printed and sent to voters by the UOCAVA deadline of April 5, 2022. Barnes Dec. at ¶14; O.C.G.A. § 21-2-384(a)(2).

In order to ensure that all of these deadlines are met, the Secretary's office has instructed county election officials to complete the reallocation process for voters no later than February 18, 2022. Barnes Dec. at ¶ 15, Ex. 2. County registrars generally need several weeks to complete the reallocation process for voters in their particular counties. Barnes Dec. at ¶ 16.

III. Plaintiffs' illustrative plan.

Plaintiffs' illustrative plan redraws eight of the 14 congressional districts with a singular goal in mind: "the creation of an additional majority-Black congressional district in the Atlanta metropolitan area." [Doc. 34-1, ¶¶ 8, 46] ("Cooper Report"). The illustrative plan accomplishes this goal by reducing the Black population in District 13 to barely over majority status (51.40% on any-part Black voting age population), *id.* at ¶ 51 and moving District 6 from its current district core to the western part of Atlanta while also making it barely over 50%, *id.*; *see also* Morgan Dec. at ¶¶ 9, 12.

The illustrative plan also increases the number of counties split by one. Morgan Dec. at ¶¶ 14-15. It maintains far fewer district cores from the existing 2012 congressional plan, including placing less than 5% of the prior District 6 into the new District 6. Morgan Dec. at ¶ 12. On a district-by-district basis, the districts in the illustrative congressional plan are less compact overall than the adopted plan. Morgan Dec. at ¶¶ 16-17. While the overall compactness scores for the plans are similar, looking at each district shows the reduced compactness for most of the districts in the remedial plan. Morgan Dec. at ¶ 17. The 2021 adopted congressional plan consistently scores as more compact. *Id.*

ARGUMENT AND CITATION OF AUTHORITY

I. Applicable legal standards.

A. Plaintiffs’ burden to obtain a preliminary injunction.

Because preliminary injunctions are such extraordinary and drastic remedies, courts may not grant this type of relief “unless the movant clearly established the burden of persuasion as to the four requisites.” *McDonald’s Corp. v. Robertson*, 147 F. 3d 1301, 1306 (11th Cir. 1998) (cleaned up). Plaintiffs must show that: (1) they have a substantial likelihood of success on the merits of their claims; (2) they will likely suffer irreparable harm in the absence of an injunction; (3) the balance of equities tips in Plaintiffs’ favor; and (4) an injunction is in the public interest. *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008).

A preliminary injunction is never granted as a matter of right, even if a plaintiff can show a likelihood of success on the merits. *Benisek v. Lamone*, 138 S. Ct. 1942, 1943–44 (2018). While it is already a form of extraordinary relief, that relief is even more drastic in the context of elections, because of the public interest in orderly elections and election integrity. *Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1, 4–5, 127 S. Ct. 5 (2006).

Further, when “an impending election is imminent and a State’s election machinery is already in progress,” equitable considerations justify a court

denying an attempt to gain immediate relief. *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 585 (1964); *see also Repub. Nat’l Comm. v. Dem. Nat’l Comm.*, 140 S. Ct. 1205, 1207 (2020). This is because parties must show they exercised reasonable diligence in filing their request for relief, especially in the context of elections. *Benisek*, 138 S. Ct. at 1944.

B. Standard for Section 2 redistricting cases.

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act prohibits jurisdictions from diluting the strength of minority voters through a “standard, practice, or procedure” “which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color.” 52 U.S.C. § 10301(a). Proof of illegal vote dilution is established through a “totality of the circumstances” analysis. 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b).

To prove a violation of Section 2 in a vote-dilution case, a plaintiff bears the burden of first proving each of the three *Gingles* preconditions: “(1) that the minority group is ‘sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district’; (2) that the minority group is ‘politically cohesive’; and (3) that sufficient racial bloc voting exists such that the white majority usually defeats the minority’s preferred candidate.” *Nipper v. Smith*, 39 F. 3d 1494, 1510 (11th Cir. 1994). After a plaintiff establishes the three preconditions, a court then reviews the so-called “Senate Factors” to

assess the totality of the circumstances. *Id.* at 1512; *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 79 (1986); *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1011, 114 S.Ct. 2647 (1994). Failure to establish one of the *Gingles* preconditions is fatal to a Section 2 claim because each of the three prongs must be met. *See Johnson v. DeSoto Cnty. Bd. of Comm'rs*, 204 F. 3d 1335, 1343 (11th Cir. 2000); *Burton v. City of Belle Glade*, 178 F. 3d 1175, 1199 (11th Cir. 1999); *Brooks v. Miller*, 158 F. 3d 1230, 1240 (11th Cir. 1998); *Negron v. City of Miami Beach, Fla.*, 113 F. 3d 1563, 1567 (11th Cir. 1997).

II. Plaintiffs cannot succeed on the merits because their illustrative plan is not an appropriate remedy (*Gingles* prong 1).

A. Plaintiffs have submitted no evidence on the compactness of the minority communities at issue.

Plaintiffs miss the point of what they have to show in order to prevail on the first prong of *Gingles*. *Gingles* requires a plaintiff to prove that the minority community is “sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single district.” 478 U.S. at 50-51. The various scores and calculations about Plaintiffs’ illustrative plan do not provide any useful information to the Court. Plaintiffs must do more than just draw a district—they must demonstrate connections between the disparate geographic communities they unite that go beyond race. *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 433, 126 S. Ct. 2594, 2618 (2006) (*LULAC*);

Bush v. Vera, 517 U.S. 952, 997, 116 S. Ct. 1941 (1996). By relying solely on compactness scores of the *districts*, they miss the requirement of compactness of the underlying *community*.

Compactness of minority communities does not eliminate the need to consider the geographic boundaries in which those minority communities are situated. The Section 2 analysis of compactness is not centered on “the relative smoothness [and contours] of the district lines,” but rather the compactness of the minority population itself. *LULAC*, 548 U.S. at 432-433. The inquiry, therefore, is whether “*the minority group* is geographically compact.” *Id.* at 433 (quoting *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. 899, 916 (1996) (“*Shaw II*”)) (emphasis added). The lack of evidence on this point dooms Plaintiffs’ claim to emergency relief.

B. The illustrative plan is not an appropriate remedy.

But even if Plaintiffs had shown some evidence of compactness of the minority community, their claims still fail to pass the first prong of *Gingles*. The Eleventh Circuit prohibits the separation of the first prong of liability under *Gingles* and the potential remedy. *Nipper*, 39 F. 3d at 1530-31; *see also Burton*, 178 F. 3d at 1199 (“We have repeatedly construed the first *Gingles* factor as requiring a plaintiff to demonstrate the existence of a proper remedy.”); *accord Wright v. Sumter Cty. Bd. of Elections & Registration*, 979 F. 3d 1282, 1302 (11th Cir. 2020). Whatever plan is used to demonstrate the

violation of the first prong of *Gingles* must also be a remedy that can be imposed by the Court. *Nipper*, 39 F. 3d at 1530-31. In short, if a plaintiff cannot show that the plan used to demonstrate the first prong can also be a proper remedy, then the plaintiff has not passed the first precondition of *Gingles*. *Wright*, 979 F. 3d at 1302.

Plaintiffs cannot succeed because their illustrative plan is not a proper remedy. First, the plan cannot be ordered as a remedy by the Court because it does not defer to the legislature's policy choices for the majority of districts in Georgia. Morgan Dec. ¶¶ 11-13. This is not a situation where Plaintiffs identified a specific problem and fixed that district in a larger statewide plan—instead, they propose redrawing almost 60% of the congressional districts in the state, making major changes to districts from Rabun Gap in the north Georgia mountains and all the way to Columbus. Cooper Report, Figure 8.

“The Court has repeatedly held that redistricting and reapportioning legislative bodies is a legislative task which the federal courts should make every effort not to pre-empt.” *Wise v. Lipscomb*, 437 U.S. 535, 539, 98 S. Ct. 2493, 2497 (1978). Redrawing more than half of the districts in the state is not appropriate deference to the legislature's policy decisions in districts that are not challenged by Plaintiffs and thus the illustrative plan cannot be ordered as

a remedy. *Id.* Without a proper remedy, Plaintiffs cannot succeed on the first prong of *Gingles*.

But that is not the only problem with Plaintiffs’ proposed remedy. The second problem is that the boundaries of the districts on the illustrative plan are “unexplainable other than on the basis of race,” which is unconstitutional. *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 910, 115 S. Ct. 2475, 2485 (1995). In creating Plaintiffs’ illustrative plan, their expert had a singular goal: “the creation of an additional majority-Black congressional district in the Atlanta metropolitan area.” Cooper Report, ¶ 8. But “[Section] 2 does not require a State to create, on predominantly racial lines, a district that is not ‘reasonably compact.’” *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952, 979 (1996). Plaintiffs’ expert discusses the status of traditional principles after he drew his map, but never identifies a single one of those factors that he used in the drawing process besides race—not even “traditional districting principles such as maintaining communities of interest and traditional boundaries.” *LULAC*, 548 U.S. at 433 (quoting *Abrams v. Johnson*, 521 U.S. 74, 92 (1997)). See Cooper Report at ¶¶ 42-46. The Voting Rights Act does not ask merely whether more majority-Black districts can be drawn—it asks whether *reasonably compact* majority-Black districts can be drawn if all other factors are also met. *Shaw II*, 517 U.S. at 913.

It remains a significant issue of fact whether the illustrative plan's connecting voters in Acworth and Fayetteville is reasonably compact or whether they were only put together because they share a similar skin color or were being used to achieve a racial outcome. Cooper Report, Figure 8. This is especially true when Plaintiffs barely achieved their apparent racial goal because District 6 is only slightly majority—only 50.69% non-Hispanic Black citizen voting age population. Cooper Report at ¶ 51, Figure 9.

Thus, the illustrative plan is not an appropriate remedy and Plaintiffs have not shown they are likely to succeed on the first prong of *Gingles*. *Burton*, 178 F. 3d at 1199. This alone is fatal to their preliminary-injunction motion.

III. Plaintiffs are not likely to succeed on the merits because of the nature of significant questions about the cause of polarized voting (*Gingles* prongs 2 and 3).

Plaintiffs offer the declaration of Dr. Maxwell Palmer in their effort to demonstrate voting is racially polarized in Georgia. But while Dr. Palmer studiously avoids the mention of political parties, a review of his report shows that partisanship explains the polarization better than race. The support of Black voters for candidates in every race he analyzes are virtually identical. [Doc. 34-2] (“Palmer Report”), pp. 14-19, Tables 1-6. That holds true for every general election Republican versus Democratic matchup Dr. Palmer analyzed, regardless of the race of the candidate. *Id.*

In order to succeed, Section 2 plaintiffs do not just have to show that voting is racially polarized—they have to prove that electoral losses are the result of racial bias and not partisan voting patterns. *Solomon v. Liberty County*, 221 F. 3d 1218, 1225 (11th Cir. 2000) (en banc); *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Clements*, 999 F. 2d 831, 854 (5th Cir. 1993) (en banc) (“failures of a minority group to elect representatives of its choice that are attributable to ‘partisan politics’ provide no grounds for relief”).

This matters because “what appears to be bloc voting on account of race may, instead, be the result of political or personal affiliation of different racial groups with different candidates.” *Solomon*, 221 F. 3d at 1225. This explains why Section 2 claims present an “often-unstated danger”: “Unless courts ‘exercise extraordinary caution’ in distinguishing race-based redistricting from politics-based redistricting, they will invite the losers in the redistricting process to seek to obtain in court what they could not achieve in the political arena.” *Cooper v. Harris*, 137 S. Ct. 1455, 1490 (2017) (Alito, J., concurring in part) (quoting *Miller*, 515 U.S. 916) (cleaned up).

Several judges on the Eleventh Circuit believed that, where partisanship causes the defeat of minority-preferred candidates, it is reversible error to find a Section 2 violation. *Nipper*, 39 F. 3d at 1525. This interpretation of Section 2 was based on the purpose and legislative history of the VRA itself:

[S]ection 2 . . . prohibits voting practices that deny minority voters equal access to the political process *on account of race*. Indeed, “[w]ithout an inquiry into the circumstances underlying unfavorable election returns, courts lack the tools to discern results that are in any sense ‘discriminatory,’ and any distinction between deprivation and mere losses at the polls becomes untenable.”

* * *

Unless the tendency among minorities and white voters to support different candidates, and the accompanying losses by minority groups at the polls, are somehow tied to race, voting rights plaintiffs simply cannot make out a case of vote dilution.

Id. at 1523-24 (citations omitted) (emphasis in original). The requirement of this type of proof is also why the Court should allow time to fully investigate whether racial bias exists or whether the polarization Dr. Palmer found is better explained by partisan behaviors.¹⁰ Whether the Court considers partisanship as part of the *Gingles* prongs 2 and 3 analysis or under the totality of the circumstances, it should not grant emergency relief to Plaintiffs because of the questions of fact that remain—Plaintiffs have not “clearly established” their likelihood of success.¹¹ *McDonald’s Corp.*, 147 F. 3d at 1306.

¹⁰ Given the short timeline for a response, Defendants reserve the right to present additional evidence on this point at a hearing on Plaintiffs’ motion.

¹¹ Indeed, if Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act requires partisan districting schemes that benefit only Democratic candidates, its constitutionality would be suspect. *See City of Boerne v. Flores*, 521 U.S. 507, 530, 117 S. Ct. 2157, 2169 (1997).

IV. Plaintiffs are not likely to succeed on the totality-of-the-circumstances analysis on an emergency basis.

Plaintiffs are also not likely to succeed on the totality-of-the-circumstances analysis. This Court’s duty when considering the “Senate factors” is to determine whether “the totality of the circumstances results in an unequal opportunity for minority voters to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choosing as compared to other members of the electorate.” *Ga. State Conference of the NAACP v. Fayette Cty. Bd. of Comm’rs*, 775 F. 3d 1336, 1342 (11th Cir. 2015) (“*Fayette*”).

This type of analysis is particularly ill-suited to emergency relief because the totality is generally weighed after significant discovery and a bench trial. Even grants of summary judgment to plaintiffs in Section 2 cases after discovery are “unusual.” *Fayette*, 775 F. 3d at 1345. This is because “[n]ormally,” Section 2 claims “are resolved pursuant to a bench trial.” *Id.* at 1343. Ordering relief earlier in the case is problematic “due to the fact-driven nature of the legal tests required by the Supreme Court and [Eleventh Circuit] precedent.” *Id.* at 1348. This remains true even when the parties agree on many basic facts at stages before a bench trial. *See Burton*, 178 F. 3d at 1187 (quoting *Clemons v. Dougherty Cty., Ga.*, 684 F. 2d 1365, 1369 (11th Cir. 1982)).

Courts considering Section 2 claims must conduct an “intensely local appraisal” of the facts in the local jurisdiction, which is not generally amenable to resolution as a matter of law or on an emergency basis. *De Grandy*, 512 U.S. at 1020-21 (no statistical shortcuts to determining vote dilution); *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 45, 78 (stating that courts must conduct a “searching practical evaluation of the ‘past and present reality’” of the challenged electoral system and whether vote dilution is present is “a question of fact”); *White v. Regester*, 412 U.S. 755, 769-70 (1983) (assessing the impact “in light of past and present reality, political and otherwise”).

This is especially true when the Court faces difficulty weighing out the totality of the circumstances as applied to Georgia in 2022. For example, the Senate factors include “majority vote requirements” as a discriminatory election practice. *Solomon*, 221 F. 3d at 1225-1226 (factor three); *see also* [Doc. 32-1, p. 19]. But a majority-vote requirement is the only way that Sen. Warnock and Sen. Ossoff—candidates Plaintiffs agree were preferred by Black voters in Georgia—succeeded in their recent elections.

Plaintiffs also offer scant evidence for many of the factors, especially considering the amount of relief they are seeking. While Plaintiffs cite past objections to redistricting plans drawn by the Democratic Party through the early 2000s, [Doc. 32-1, pp. 16-17], they ignore the DOJ approval of the 2011

Republican-drawn plans on which the 2021 congressional plan was based.¹² Morgan Dec. at ¶ 12. Plaintiffs also cite practices over which Defendants have no control or that have been found constitutional, including polling place closures and voter-list maintenance. [Doc. 32-1, p. 18]. For racial appeals, Plaintiffs cite primarily local officials and family members of candidates, which hardly indicates racism permeates Georgia political campaigns. [Docs. 34-20 through 34-31]. Indeed, Herschel Walker’s widely reported frontrunner status¹³ as the Republican nominee for U.S. Senate would tend to indicate a lack of racism in Georgia politics. Other Senate factors make little sense in context—for example, Plaintiffs claim that Black candidates “rarely succeed outside of majority-minority districts” while acknowledging the election of Sen. Warnock statewide. [Doc. 32-1, p. 25]. Strangely, Plaintiffs claim that Georgia is not responsive to the needs of Black residents while attaching a report from the Republican legislature studying the very issue about which Plaintiffs raise concerns. [Doc. 32-1, p. 26]; [Doc. 34-39].

Plaintiffs also ignore a key factor in the totality of the circumstances—

¹² Georgia Department of Law Press Release, <https://law.georgia.gov/press-releases/2011-12-23/justice-approves-georgias-redistricting-plans> (December 23, 2011).

¹³ See, e.g., <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/11/01/herschel-walker-georgia-senate-republican-primary-poll-518140>

whether Black voters have already achieved proportionality on the 2021 congressional plan. In *De Grandy*, the Supreme Court concluded that “proportionality . . . is obviously an indication that minority voters have an equal opportunity . . . to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.” 512 U.S. at 1020 (cleaned up). Because Section 2 does not require a State to maximize the number of “safe” minority districts in an area, *id.* at 1016-1017, the Supreme Court found that, when the minority group in question enjoyed “rough proportionality,” there was no Section 2 violation. 512 U.S. at 1023.

The Supreme Court gave further direction in *LULAC*, finding that the relevant geographic area for a proportionality analysis is the entire state. 548 U.S. at 437. In *LULAC*, the Supreme Court explained that the proportionality inquiry entails “comparing the percentage of total districts that are [African-American] opportunity districts with the [African-American] share of the citizen voting-age population.” 548 U.S. at 436.

While proportionality is not a safe harbor for a jurisdiction, *LULAC*, 548 U.S. at 436, it is an extremely relevant factor to consider whether an equal opportunity to participate in the political process exists. *See, e.g., African Am. Voting Rights Legal Def. Fund v. Villa*, 54 F. 3d 1345, 1355 (8th Cir. 1995) (evidence of “persistent proportional representation” sufficient to support

grant of summary judgment to jurisdiction); *Fairley v. Hattiesburg Miss.*, 662 F. App'x 291, 301 (5th Cir. 2016) (same).

Plaintiffs agree that Black voters represent 34.86% of the voting-age population in Georgia. Cooper Report, ¶ 30, Figure 6. With five districts that are majority non-white on the adopted 2021 congressional plan, Morgan Dec. at ¶ 9, if Black voters are able to elect their candidates of choice in all five districts, their candidates of choice will hold 35.7% of the districts in the state (5 districts divided by 14 total districts). That provides at least a significant basis “rough proportionality” that would indicate no violation of Section 2. *De Grandy*, 512 U.S. at 1023.

All these factors demonstrate how difficult it is for the Court to assess the totality of the circumstances on an emergency basis and provide a separate basis for denying Plaintiffs’ motion.¹⁴

¹⁴ Defendants were only able to identify a handful of cases where courts granted injunctions in Section 2 cases involving redistricting and those did not involve statewide redistricting plans. *See, e.g., Citizens for Good Gov't v. City of Quitman*, 148 F. 3d 472, 474 (5th Cir. 1998) (noting injunction issued to stop use of at-large method of election for county); *Bridgeport Coal. for Fair Representation v. City of Bridgeport*, 26 F. 3d 271, 273 (2d Cir. 1994) (appeal of injunction for city council elections); *Johnson v. Halifax Cty.*, 594 F. Supp. 161, 163 (E.D.N.C. 1984) (injunction granted to enjoin at-large method of electing county commissioners); *see also* Christopher Elmendorf and Douglas Spencer, *Administering Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act after Shelby County*, 115 Colum. L. Rev. 2143, 2158 (2015) (“Together, the fact-intensive nature of section 2 claims and the uncertain standard for liability make preliminary

V. Plaintiffs will not suffer any irreparable harm.

Because Plaintiffs are not likely to succeed on the merits, they are also not likely to suffer any irreparable harm. The lack of any certainty of vote dilution means that Plaintiffs will not certainly be harmed. The individual voter plaintiffs further will be entitled to vote in the upcoming elections, even if the candidates they support are not as favored in the current district configurations.

VI. The equities and the public interest counsel heavily against any injunctive relief.

Plaintiffs’ proposed injunction is not in the public interest because the granting of an injunction and the confusion that will follow would likely harm candidates who have announced for office, the voting rights of the public, result in voter frustration, and even disenfranchisement.

Litigation involving elections is unique because of the interest in the orderly administration and integrity of the election process. *Purcell*, 549 U.S. at 4. The risks of voter confusion and conflicting orders counsel against changing election rules, especially when there is little time to resolve factual disputes. *Id.* at 5-6. That is even more true when facing a “chaotic, last-minute

relief hard to obtain. Veteran litigators estimate that plaintiffs have secured preliminary injunctions in only about 5% of section 2 cases.”).

reordering of . . . districts. It is best for candidates and voters to know significantly in advance of the petition period who may run where.” *Favors*, 881 F. Supp. 2d at 371.

Since the completion of the map-drawing process on November 22, 2021, the Secretary’s office has been advising local election officials to prepare to update the voter-registration database with new district information for each voter. Barnes Dec. at ¶ 5, Ex. 2. The time-consuming process of updating the voter-registration database must be completed by February 18, giving registrars only a few weeks from now to complete the entirety of the process so that ballot combinations can be built. Barnes Dec. at ¶¶ 7-17. Absentee ballots must be created, proofed, and printed prior to April 5, 2022 so they can be sent to overseas and military voters by the deadline set by federal law. Barnes Dec. at ¶ 14. Any delay past February 18, 2022 in having final district information included for each voter places a substantial likelihood that the Secretary’s office will not be able to complete the relevant tasks in time to hold the 2022 primary elections as scheduled. Barnes Dec. at ¶¶ 15-17. Further, candidate qualifying begins on March 7, 2022, O.C.G.A. § 21-2-153(c)(1)(A), and candidates must have final districts in which to qualify for the 2022 elections.

Nominating petitions became available for distribution to voters on January 13, 2022 for candidates who wish to obtain ballot access through the

signature process. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-170(e). Changing district boundaries after that date could mean that individuals who signed a nominating petition may have been “entitled to vote in the next election for the filling of the office sought by the candidate,” O.C.G.A. § 21-2-170(c), when they signed, but may no longer be eligible if district boundaries are later changed.

Finally, if this Court were to enjoin the use of any or all of the challenged redistricting plans, new districts should have been in place by January 13. And, because of the primacy of legislatures in creating districting plans, the Supreme Court requires that, where practicable, federal courts should give a “reasonable opportunity for the legislature to meet constitutional requirements by adopting a substitute measure rather than for the federal court to devise and order into effect its own plan.” *Wise*, 437 U.S. at 540. Even using an extremely accelerated timeline, it is impossible to finish briefing a complex case, hold a hearing, rule, allow the legislature to create a remedial plan, and either consider the legislature’s remedial plan or create a court-drawn plan in time for the applicable deadlines in 2022.

Moreover, in this instance, it is not just candidates who may now be confused because of Plaintiffs’ sought injunction, but also poll workers, election officials, and supervisors who have been preparing to carry out their duties with the assumption that redistricting maps adopted by the General Assembly

would be in effect. If this Court in the eleventh hour enjoins the congressional redistricting plan, it will likely hamper the smooth administration of the upcoming election and potentially result in voter confusion or outright disenfranchisement. The public interest and the equities clearly favor denying the motion for preliminary injunction and instead allowing Plaintiffs to litigate this case on a non-emergency basis and seek relief for the 2024 elections.

VII. This Court lacks jurisdiction to grant any relief.

This Court also lacks jurisdiction for all of the reasons outlined in Defendants' motion to dismiss based on the lack of jurisdiction for a single-judge court to consider this case and on the lack of a private right of action under Section 2. [Doc. 38]. Defendants incorporate those arguments by reference as a separate basis to deny Plaintiffs' motion

CONCLUSION

The General Assembly spent almost six months creating the congressional district plan that Plaintiffs challenge here. Given the lack of evidence of success on the merits, the significant jurisdictional questions, and the timeline for elections, this Court should deny Plaintiffs' motion.

This 18th day of January, 2022.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Pursuant to L.R. 7.1(D), the undersigned certifies that the foregoing Response Brief has been prepared in Century Schoolbook 13, a font and type selection approved by the Court in L.R. 5.1(B).

/s/ Bryan P. Tyson
Bryan P. Tyson

EXHIBIT A

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, *et al.*,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION

FILE NO. 1:21-CV-05339-SCJ

DECLARATION OF JOHN B. MORGAN

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, JOHN B. MORGAN, make the following declaration:

1.

My name is John B. Morgan. I am over the age of 21 years, and I am under no legal disability which would prevent me from giving this declaration. If called to testify, I would testify under oath to these facts.

2.

I hold a B.A. in History from the University of Chicago. As detailed in my CV, attached as Exhibit 1, I have extensive experience over many years in the field of redistricting. I have worked on redistricting plans in the redistricting efforts following the 1990 Census, the 2000 Census, the 2010

Census and the 2020 Census. I have testified as an expert witness in demographics and redistricting.

3.

I am being compensated at a rate of \$325 per hour for my services in this case.

4.

The redistricting geographic information system (GIS) software package used for this analysis is Maptitude for Redistricting 2021 from Caliper Corporation. The redistricting software was loaded with the Census PL94-171 data from the Census Bureau and the census geography for Georgia. I was also provided with election data files available to the Georgia General Assembly during the redistricting process. The full suite of census geography was available, including counties, places, voting districts, water bodies, and roads, as well as census blocks, which are the lowest level of geography for which the Census Bureau reports population counts. Census blocks are generally bounded by visible features, such as roads, streams, and railroads and they can range in size from a city block in urban and suburban areas to many square miles in rural areas.

5.

I have been asked to review the congressional plan considered and adopted by the Georgia General Assembly and compare it to the proposed remedial congressional plan drawn by William Cooper.

6.

In preparing this analysis, I was given the block-equivalency file of the Cooper remedial congressional plan as well as the block-equivalency files of the 2021 adopted congressional plan.

7.

I loaded the 2021 congressional plan adopted by the Georgia General Assembly into the Maptitude for Redistricting software using the block-equivalency files provided. I loaded the Cooper congressional remedial plan into the Maptitude for Redistricting software using the block-equivalency files provided. I loaded the current existing (2012) congressional plan into the Maptitude for Redistricting software using files provided with the software.

8.

Using the Maptitude for Redistricting software, I created district summary files for the 2021 adopted congressional plan and the Cooper remedial congressional plan. These summary files listed information for each district such as: the deviation from ideal district size, total population, voting-

age population, any-part Black voting age population, and non-Hispanic white voting age population as well as percentage values for the latter two categories.

9.

Using the district summary files, I tallied the number of majority-non-white districts using non-Hispanic white voting age population for each plan. The 2021 adopted congressional plan has five districts that are majority-non-white voting age population. I also looked at the any-part Black voting age population for districts in the 2021 adopted congressional plan and the Cooper remedial congressional plan. The Cooper remedial congressional plan reduces the any-part Black voting age population in District 13 to 51.4%. The Cooper remedial plan likewise makes District 6 a barely majority Black district at 50.2% any-part Black voting age population.

10.

The Cooper remedial plan is not a complete statewide plan and only contains eight congressional districts, although it appears to be designed to fit into the 2021 adopted congressional plan. The contiguous unassigned areas in Gwinnett and Fulton Counties correspond to District 007 in the 2021 adopted congressional plan; the contiguous unassigned areas in Fulton, DeKalb, and Clayton Counties correspond to District 005 in the 2021 adopted congressional plan. The contiguous unassigned areas in the southern part of the state could

be configured into the 2021 adopted congressional plan districts 001, 002, 008, and 012. As a result, the Cooper remedial congressional plan is not a complete plan and could not be used for elections in its current form.

11.

I ran core constituency reports in the Maptitude for Redistricting software to compare the 2021 adopted congressional plan to the existing 2012 congressional plan. I also compared the Cooper remedial congressional plan to both the existing 2012 congressional plan and the 2021 adopted congressional plan. The core constituency reports compare one plan to another; showing how much population in a district from the first plan is the same in a district (or districts) in the second plan. (As an example, the 2021 adopted Senate plan includes some districts that were also included in the maps drafted by the Democratic caucus. In this case, the core constituency report shows that 100% of the population in those districts from the 2021 adopted plan are the same in the proposed Democratic plan.)

12.

Georgia retained 14 congressional seats after the new congressional apportionment required by the 2020 Census. While the number of congressional districts remained the same, the existing (2012) congressional districts were not equal in population with the new population numbers from

the 2020 census and would need to be re-drawn. The 2021 adopted congressional plan largely maintains existing district cores from the 2012 existing congressional plan. In sharp contrast, the Cooper remedial congressional plan makes drastic changes to many districts when compared to the existing 2012 districts. The Cooper remedial plan moves District 6 from its 2012 and 2021 core in northern metro Atlanta to become a district consisting of western suburbs of Atlanta. The chart on the next page uses data from the core constituency reports for the eight congressional districts changed in the Cooper remedial congressional plan and those same eight districts in the 2021 adopted congressional plan. The core constituency report shows how much population in a district from the existing 2012 congressional plan remains in the same district in the plan compared. The chart on the next page expresses this as a percentage of the total population of the new district.

Chart 1. Core Constituency retention of existing (2012) districts

District	2021 Adopted Plan core retention	Cooper Remedial Plan core retention
Congress 003	88.52%	64.91%
Congress 004	70.58%	67.59%
Congress 006	52.86%	4.55%
Congress 009	67.36%	38.86%
Congress 010	70.19%	55.01%
Congress 011	88.73%	47.14%
Congress 013	86.04%	39.75%
Congress 014	89.82%	62.66%

13.

I also compared the Cooper remedial congressional plan to the 2021 adopted congressional plan. None of the population in the 2021 adopted congressional plan District 6 overlaps with the population in District 6 on the Cooper remedial congressional plan. This is a wholesale change of population from the 2021 adopted congressional plan. Furthermore, several of the districts on the Cooper remedial plan have substantial discontinuity with the 2021 adopted congressional plan. Indeed, three of the districts in the Cooper remedial congressional plan have less than 55% of the population from their corresponding districts in the 2021 adopted congressional plan (Districts 9, 11, 13).

14.

I ran the split geography reports in the Maptitude for Redistricting software for the 2021 adopted congressional plan and the Cooper congressional remedial plan. The split geography report shows how many political subdivisions - counties and census voting districts (often referred to as voting precincts) are split.

15.

The Cooper remedial plan splits more political subdivisions (counties and precincts / voting districts) than the 2021 adopted congressional plan. In order to compare the plans, I made a copy of the 2021 adopted congressional plan and unassigned the same geographic area which was unassigned in the Cooper remedial congressional plan. Comparing the same eight districts, the 2021 adopted congressional plan splits 12 counties and 44 voting precincts while the Cooper remedial congressional plan split 13 counties and 49 precincts.

16.

In order to compare the plans, I made a copy of the 2021 adopted congressional plan and unassigned the same geographic area which was unassigned in the Cooper remedial congressional plan. I then ran compactness reports in the Maptitude for Redistricting software for the 2021 adopted

congressional plan with the same unassigned areas and the Cooper remedial congressional plan. The Polsby-Popper and Reock compactness measures were shown in the reports for each district. The Polsby-Popper and Reock compactness measures are standard measurements comparing the district to the area of a circle.¹

17.

The Cooper remedial congressional plan is less compact overall than the 2021 adopted congressional plan (with the same unassigned areas in the Cooper remedial congressional plan). The average Polsby-Popper score (.23) and the average Reock score (.40) for the Cooper remedial congressional plan is lower than average Polsby-Popper score (.25) and the average Reock score (.43) for the 2021 adopted congressional plan (with the same unassigned areas

¹ The Maptitude for Redistricting Users Guide describes the Polsby-Popper test in this way: “The Polsby-Popper test computes the ratio of the district area to the area of a circle with the same perimeter: $4\pi \text{Area}/(\text{Perimeter}^2)$. The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact. The Polsby-Popper test computes one number for each district and the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation for the plan.” And the same guide describes the Reock test in this way: “The Reock test is an area-based measure that compares each district to a circle, which is considered to be the most compact shape possible. For each district, the Reock test computes the ratio of the area of the district to the area of the minimum enclosing circle for the district. The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact. The Reock test computes one number for each district and the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation for the plan.”

in the Cooper remedial plan). Of the eight districts changed in the Cooper remedial congressional plan, five districts are less compact on the Reock measurement and six districts are less compact on the Polsby-Popper measurement. The chart below shows the compactness scores of the eight congressional districts in the Cooper remedial congressional plan and the compactness scores of the corresponding district number in the 2021 adopted congressional plan.

Chart 2. Compactness score summary

Proposed Remedial Districts /Adopted Districts	Adopted Plan Reock	Cooper Remedial Plan Reock	Adopted Plan Polsby-Popper	Cooper Remedial Polsby-Popper
Congress 003	0.46	0.40	0.28	0.25
Congress 004	0.31	0.29	0.25	0.21
Congress 006	0.42	0.38	0.20	0.16
Congress 009	0.38	0.40	0.25	0.32
Congress 010	0.56	0.40	0.28	0.18
Congress 011	0.48	0.40	0.21	0.16
Congress 013	0.38	0.42	0.16	0.25
Congress 014	0.43	0.48	0.37	0.34

18.

In summary, the Cooper remedial congressional plan differs in meaningful ways from the 2021 plan adopted by the General Assembly. The Cooper remedial congressional plan splits more counties and precincts than

the 2021 adopted congressional plan. The Cooper remedial congressional plan retains less of the core constituencies of the existing (2012) congressional plan than does the 2021 adopted congressional plan. The Cooper remedial congressional plan also makes significant changes to the boundaries of districts from the 2021 adopted congressional plan. While some geography in the Cooper remedial congressional plan aligns with the 2021 adopted congressional plan, the Cooper remedial congressional plan changes eight districts to create one new majority-Black congressional district. In conclusion, this is my preliminary analysis of these plans. I reserve the right to continue adding to this analysis as the case proceeds.

[Signature on next page]

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

Executed this 18th day of January, 2022.

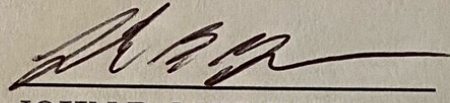

JOHN B. MORGAN

EXHIBIT 1

JOHN B. MORGAN
Curriculum Vitae

Redistricting Background and Experience

- Performed redistricting work in 20 states, in the areas of map drawing, problem-solving and redistricting software operation.
- Performed demographic and election analysis work in 40 states, for both statewide and legislative candidates

2021-2022 Redistricting Cycle

- Mapping expert for Michigan Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission
- Mapping expert for Virginia Redistricting Commission
- Mapping expert for New Jersey Congressional Redistricting Commission
- Mapping expert for New Jersey Legislative Redistricting Commission
- Staff analyst for New Mexico Senate Republican caucus – Dec. 2021 special session
- Mapping consultant to Indiana State Senate Republican caucus
- Mapping consultant to redistricting commissioners in Atlantic County, New Jersey
- Drafted county commission districts for Sampson County, North Carolina

2011-2012 Redistricting Cycle

- Served as a consultant for:
 - Connecticut Redistricting Commission
 - Ohio Reapportionment Board
 - New Jersey Legislative Redistricting Commission
 - New Jersey Congressional Redistricting Commission
 - Pennsylvania Legislative Reapportionment Commission
- Drafted Wake County, North Carolina school board districts
- Drafted county commission districts in Sampson and Craven counties in North Carolina and Atlantic County in New Jersey
- Worked with redistricting commissions in Atlantic and Essex counties, New Jersey.
- Worked on statewide congressional, legislative, and local plans in the following states: Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia
- Plans drafted by Morgan adopted in whole or part by the following states: Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia.

2001-2002 Redistricting Cycle

- Worked on statewide congressional and legislative redistricting plans in the following states: Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia.
- Dealt with redistricting issues as a member of the Majority Leader's legislative staff in Virginia House of Delegates. Drafted alternate plans for use by the minority parties in Rhode Island. Drafted alternate plans for use by legislative leadership in considering plans drawn by redistricting commission staff in Iowa.

1991-1992 Redistricting Cycle

- Worked on statewide congressional and legislative redistricting plans in the following states: Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.
- Focused primarily on Voting Rights Act issues with Black, Hispanic and Asian communities.
- Federal court incorporated portion of legislative plan drafted in part by Morgan for Wisconsin into final decree, finding the configuration superior to other plans in its treatment of minority voters.

Expert Experience and Trial Testimony

- Recognized as an expert in demographics and redistricting in *Egolf v. Duran*, New Mexico First Judicial District Court, Case No. D-101-CV-2011-02942, which dealt with New Mexico's legislative plans.
- In *Egolf v. Duran*, the Court adopted a House redistricting plan principally drafted by Morgan.
- Filed expert reports in *Georgia State Conference of NAACP v. Fayette County Board of Commissioners*.
- Filed expert reports and expert testimony in *Page v. Board of Elections*, Eastern District of Virginia; provided expert testimony at trial.
- Testified at trial in *Bethune Hill v. Virginia Board of Elections* and *Vesilind v. Virginia Board of Elections*.
- Filed expert report in *Georgia NAACP v. Gwinnett County*.

Education

- Bachelor of Arts degree in History from the University of Chicago
- Graduated with honors.
- Bachelor's Honors thesis on "The Net Effects of Gerrymandering 1896-1932."
- Demographic study on LaSalle, Illinois was published in *The History of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, Volume Five*.

Employment

- President of Applied Research Coordinates, a consulting firm specializing in political and demographic analysis and its application to elections and redistricting, 2007 to present
- Redistricting consultant for many legislatures and commissions: 1991, 2001, 2011, 2021
- Executive Director, GOPAC (Hon. J.C. Watts, Chairman), 2004-2007
- Vice-President of Applied Research Coordinates, 1999-2004
- National Field Director, GOPAC (Rep. John Shadegg, Chairman) 1995-1999
- Research Analyst, Applied Research Coordinates 1991-1995
- Research Analyst, Republican National Committee 1988-1989, summers

EXHIBIT B

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
INC., *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION

FILE NO. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, *et al.*,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION

FILE NO. 1:21-CV-05339-SCJ

ANNIE LOIS GRANT, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, *et al.*,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION

FILE NO. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ

DECLARATION OF MICHAEL BARNES

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, MICHAEL BARNES, make the following declaration:

1.

My name is Michael Barnes. I am over the age of 21 years, and I am under no legal disability which would prevent me from giving this declaration. If called to testify, I would testify under oath to these facts.

2.

I currently am the Director of the Center for Election Systems, Office of Secretary of State—Brad Raffensperger (“CES”). I was formerly Director of the Center for Election Systems at Kennesaw State University (“KSU”), which was an outside contractor with the Office of the Secretary of State, from 2002 until December 31, 2017. Beginning on January 1, 2018, all elections functions that were previously performed at KSU were moved to an internal department in the Office of the Secretary of State. I first began working at CES KSU in 2005. Prior to that time, I was the Assistant Director of Elections for the Georgia Secretary of State, and I held that position during the State of Georgia’s transfer to a uniform system of voting in 2002. I held my current position during the most recent transition to a new statewide voting system, i.e., the Dominion Democracy Suite ballot-marking devices (BMDs).

3.

I train county election officials on the use of the Dominion system, including the election management system and the BMDs. I also oversee the employees responsible for creating ballot combinations and Election Project Packages, which are the primary databases on which the Dominion system runs elections for both absentee-by-mail and in-person voting.

4.

In my role, I have great familiarity with the timelines for elections because my office is responsible for many of the technology components of the election process in Georgia. I also regularly communicate with county election officials and am very familiar with the processes they use for administering elections.

5.

A copy of the 2022 election calendar for the state as generated by the Secretary of State's office is attached as Ex. 1 to this declaration. My office uses this summary because it contains the relevant deadlines for the 2022 election cycle.

6.

Leading up to the March 7, 2022 start of qualifying, county registrars are updating street segments in the voter-registration database, which is known as eNet.

7.

This process requires registrars to update voter districts and to conduct error checks to be sure voters are allocated to the right districts.

8.

Only after registrars have completed updating voter districts, can my office and staff begin the process of creating “ballot combinations.”

9.

Within one county, there can be a number of different combinations of Congressional, state Senate, state House, and local election districts. Each of these combinations must be built into the election management database before qualifying so candidate names can be added and ballots can be generated for voters. Currently, there are more than 2,000 ballot combinations that exist using the prior districts.

10.

This election cycle is the first time the Secretary's office has constructed election projects using the Dominion system following redistricting (where almost all ballot combinations have to be adjusted).

11.

Prior to my team constructing elections projects (which are necessary to produce ballots), ballot combinations in each precinct must be defined within the state voter registration system. My team then places those ballot combinations into a county's elections project to generate an accurate ballot proof for county election officials to sign off on prior to ordering and receiving ballots.

12.

When qualifying is completed on March 11, our office adds each candidate name to the relevant contests in each district so they appear on the correct ballot combinations.

13.

Our office then generates proofs of every ballot combination for each county and sends those proofs to county election officials for review and editing.

14.

County officials must complete their review and all edits must be made in time for absentee ballots to go out by the overseas and military voters deadline of April 5, 2022.

15.

In order to ensure that all of these deadlines are met, the Secretary's office instructed county election officials late last year that they must complete the reallocation process for voters no later than February 18, 2022. That letter is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 2.

16.

County registrars generally need several weeks to complete the reallocation process for voters in their particular counties.

17.

Any delay in the process of allocating voter risks the ability of our office to create ballot combinations and impedes having ballots ready for the May 24th primary election.

[Signature on next page]

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

Executed this 18th day of January, 2022.


MICHAEL BARNES

EXHIBIT 1

2022 State Elections & Voter Registration Calendar

Elections	Voter Registration Deadline	Election Date
Special Election Date	February 14, 2022	March 15, 2022
Special Election Runoff Date	February 14, 2022	April 12, 2022
General Primary Election, Nonpartisan General Election and Special Election Date	April 25, 2022	May 24, 2022
General Primary Election, Nonpartisan General Election and Special Election Runoff Date	April 25, 2022	June 21, 2022
General Primary Election Runoff Date for Federal Races	May 23, 2022	June 21, 2022
General Election/Special Election Date	October 11, 2022*	November 8, 2022
General Election/Special Election Runoff Date	October 11, 2022*	December 6, 2022
General Election Runoff Date for Federal Races	November 7, 2022	December 6, 2022

Key Dates

January 1, 2022	Earliest day to file and publish a notice of intention to be a write-in candidate in the General Election. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-133(a)
January 13, 2022	Earliest day to circulate nomination petition for General Election for Independent/Political Body Candidates O.C.G.A. § 21-2-170(e)
February 1, 2022	Last day to fix and publish qualifying fees for offices to be filled during the 2022 Election Cycle. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-131(a)(1)(A)
February 14, 2022	Last day for a person to register and be eligible to vote in the March Special Election and Runoff Election. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-224
February 21, 2022	Earliest day for a registrar to mail an absentee ballot for the March Special Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-384(a)(2)
February 21, 2022	Advanced (Absentee In-Person) Voting begins for the March Special Election. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)(1)(A)
February 26, 2022	Mandatory Saturday Voting for the March Special Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)
February 27, 2022	Optional Sunday Voting for the March Special Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)
March 4, 2022	Last day to submit absentee ballot application for the March Special Election O.C.G.A. 21-2-381(a)(1)(A)
March 5, 2022	Mandatory Saturday Voting for the March Special Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)
March 6, 2022	Optional Sunday Voting for the March Special Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)

March 7, 2022	Earliest day to apply for an absentee ballot for the May General Primary Election O.C.G.A. 21-2-381(a)(1)(A)
March 7, 2022 9:00 A.M.	Earliest day to qualify for Primary/Nonpartisan and Independent/Political Body Candidates for November General Election. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-153(c)(1)(A)
March 11, 2022 12:00 Noon	Last day to qualify for Primary/Nonpartisan and Independent/Political Body Candidates for November General Election. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-153(c)(1)(A)
March 18, 2022	Last day to file and publish a notice of intention to be a Non-Partisan Write-In Candidate. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-133(a)
March 23, 2022	Last day to file affidavit stating the notice of intention to be a Non-Partisan Write-In Candidate has been published in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 21-2-133(b)
April 1, 2022	Last day to submit absentee ballot application for the April Special Election Runoff O.C.G.A. 21-2-381(a)(1)(A)
April 5, 2022	Earliest day for a registrar to mail an absentee ballot for the General Primary/Non-Partisan/Special Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-384(a)(2)
April 25, 2022	Last day for a person to register and be eligible to vote in the General Primary/Non-Partisan/Special Election and Runoff Election. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-224
May 2, 2022	Advanced (Absentee In-Person) Voting begins for the General Primary/Non-Partisan/Special Election. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)(1)(A)
May 7, 2022	Mandatory Saturday Voting for the General Primary/Non-Partisan/Special Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)
May 8, 2022	Optional Sunday Voting for the General Primary/Non-Partisan/Special Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)
May 13, 2022	Last day to submit absentee ballot application for the May General Primary Election O.C.G.A. 21-2-381(a)(1)(A)
May 14, 2022	Mandatory Saturday Voting for the General Primary/Non-Partisan/Special Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)
May 15, 2022	Optional Sunday Voting for the General Primary/Non-Partisan/Special Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)
May 23, 2022	Last day for a person to register and be eligible to vote in the General Primary Runoff for Federal Races.
June 10, 2022	Last day to submit absentee ballot application for the June General Primary Runoff O.C.G.A. 21-2-381(a)(1)(A)
June 13, 2022	Advanced (Absentee In-Person) Voting for the General Primary/Non-Partisan/Special Runoff Election must begin no later than this date. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)(1)(B)
June 27, 2022 9:00 AM	Earliest day for an Independent or a Political Body Candidate to file their Nomination Petition to have his/her name placed on the General Election Ballot. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-132(e)
July 12, 2022 12:00 Noon	Last day for an Independent or a Political Body Candidate to file their Nomination Petition to have his/her name placed on the General Election Ballot. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-132(e)
August 22, 2022	Earliest day to apply for an absentee ballot for November General Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-381(a)(1)(A)
September 6, 2022	Last day to file the notice of intention to be a write-in candidate and have notice published in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 21-2-133(a)
September 11, 2022	Last day to file affidavit stating the notice of intention to be a Write-In Candidate has been published in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 21-2-133(b)
September 20, 2022	Earliest day for a registrar to mail an absentee ballot for the November General/Special Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-384(a)(2)
October 11, 2022	Last day for a person to register and be eligible to vote in the November General Election and Runoff Election. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-224(a) **October 10th is a State Holiday**

October 17, 2022	Advanced (Absentee In-Person) Voting begins for the November General Election. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)(1)
October 22, 2022	Mandatory Saturday Voting for the November General Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)(1)
October 23, 2022	Optional Sunday Voting for the November General Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)(1)
October 28, 2022	Last day to submit absentee ballot application for the November General Election O.C.G.A. 21-2-381(a)(1)(A)
October 29, 2022	Mandatory Saturday Voting for the November General Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)(1)
October 30, 2022	Optional Sunday Voting for the November General Election O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385(d)(1)
November 7, 2022	Last day for a person to register and be eligible to vote in the General Election Runoff for Federal Races.
As soon as possible	Absentee ballots shall be mailed out as soon as possible prior to the General Election Runoff for Local and State Offices. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-384 (a) - Advanced (In-Person) Voting begins for the General Election Runoff for Local and State Offices. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-385 (d)(1)

**O.C.G.A. § 21-2-14. When the last day for the exercise of any privilege or discharge of any duty prescribed or required by this chapter shall fall on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the next succeeding business day shall be the last day for the exercise of such privilege or the discharge of such duty.*

EXHIBIT 2



The Office of Secretary of State

Brad Raffensperger
SECRETARY OF STATE

December 29, 2021

Blake Evans
Elections Director

Dear County Election Directors and Registrars,

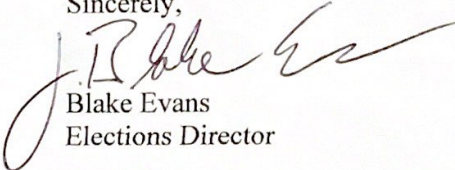
This letter is to inform you that all redistricting changes should be made in the voter registration system (ElectionNet) no later than February 18, 2022. This includes updating voter records in ElectionNet to reflect new redistricted maps and ensuring all voters are in correct districts. All changes need to be made by this deadline for qualifying to occur the week of March 7, 2022.

To ensure you can meet the February 18th deadline, we recommend that you do the following if you have not already:

- Coordinate with your local county commissioners, school board members, and other appropriate local board members to encourage those entities to have any proposed district changes to the General Assembly by January 10, 2022, which is the first day of session.
 - If you have trouble gathering county district information from your county boards, then please contact the Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Office at 404-656-5063.
- Coordinate with your attorney about any local laws or charters that could affect your redistricting timeline.
- Coordinate with our Elections Division if you have questions about how to use the Redistricting Module in the voter registration system.

Again, it is very important that you have all changes made in the voter registration system no later than February 18, 2022. Failure to do so will cause difficulty with qualifying and other election preparation for the May 24, 2022 Primary.

Sincerely,


Blake Evans
Elections Director