

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

**BOBBY SINGLETON, et al.,** )  
)  
**Plaintiffs,** )  
)  
**v.** )  
)  
**JOHN H. MERRILL, in his** )  
*official capacity as Alabama* )  
*Secretary of State, et al.,* )  
)  
**Defendants.** )

**Case No.: 2:21-cv-1291-AMM**  
  
**THREE-JUDGE COURT**

**EVAN MILLIGAN, et al.,** )  
)  
**Plaintiffs,** )  
)  
**v.** )  
)  
**JOHN H. MERRILL, in his** )  
*official capacity as Secretary of* )  
*State of Alabama, et al.,* )  
)  
**Defendants.** )

**Case No.: 2:21-cv-01530-AMM**  
  
**THREE-JUDGE COURT**

Before MARCUS, Circuit Judge, MANASCO and MOORER, District Judges.

BY THE COURT:

**ORDER**

This case is before the court on the *Milligan* plaintiffs’ request that the court enter an order allowing additional discovery to commence in time to be finished

before the end of the year. *See Milligan*, Doc. 142 at 3. On April 14, 2022, the court held a status conference in the three related cases to discuss the *Milligan* plaintiffs' proposed additional discovery. For the reasons stated below, we **DENY** the *Milligan* plaintiffs' request to proceed with additional discovery at this time, but without prejudice to their opportunity to renew their request at a later date. A status conference is **SET** for **10:00 a.m.** Central Standard Time on **NOVEMBER 16, 2022**. The status conference will be held by Zoom.

*First*, we deny the *Milligan* plaintiffs' request to proceed with additional discovery at this time because the Supreme Court of the United States has noted probable jurisdiction in their case and likely will hear argument on it this fall. The question presented to the Supreme Court is “[w]hether the State of Alabama’s 2021 redistricting plan for its seven seats in the United States House of Representatives violated section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10301.” Additional discovery on the Section 2 claim this early before the Supreme Court hears the case would be premature and wasteful of party and judicial resources.

*Second*, as the record in the three cases demonstrates, the Section 2 claims and constitutional claims are not entirely distinct. For example, in the Supreme Court proceedings, the State is using expert evidence that the *Milligan* plaintiffs developed to support their constitutional claims as evidence against those very plaintiffs' statutory claim. *See* Brief for Appellants at 22-23, 55, *Merrill v. Milligan* (No. 21-

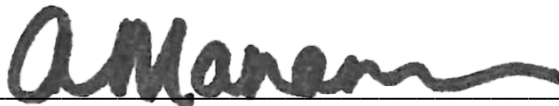
1086). Accordingly, expert discovery on the constitutional claims before the Supreme Court decides the pending appeal would be premature. This leaves only the possibility of proceeding with fact discovery on the constitutional claims at this time. At the April 14, 2022 status conference, the *Milligan* plaintiffs asserted that while the appeal is pending, the parties could engage in “some discovery” related to the constitutional claims. Doc. 147 at 11. And at the status conference, the court asked the *Milligan* plaintiffs more than once to set out “specifically” what discovery they were proposing to do, but the *Milligan* plaintiffs did not have a specific plan. *See id.* at 11-17. The *Milligan* plaintiffs responded only that they “may want to depose” the State’s cartographer (Randy Hinaman) again, and that they would “[p]otentially” seek to depose members of the Legislative Reapportionment Committee. *Id.* at 13, 15. Absent a pressing need to proceed with limited, non-specific additional fact discovery at this time, the *Milligan* plaintiffs’ request is denied.

**DONE** and **ORDERED** this 2nd day of May, 2022.



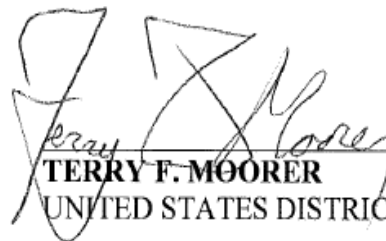
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**STANLEY MARCUS**  
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE



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**ANNA M. MANASCO**  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE



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**TERRY F. MOORER**  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE