

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA; VIRGINIA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS; and SUSAN
BEALS, in her official capacity as Commissioner
of Elections,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.

COMPLAINT

The United States of America alleges:

1. Only U.S. citizens are eligible to vote in U.S. federal elections. That fact is not in dispute, and there is no evidence of widespread noncitizen voting in the United States. But that is not what this case is about.

2. This case is about Section 8(c)(2) of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), also known as the Quiet Period Provision, which requires states to complete systematic programs intended to remove the names of ineligible voters from registration lists based on failure to meet initial eligibility requirements by no later than 90 days before federal elections. 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2).

3. The Quiet Period Provision helps to mitigate the risk that errors in systematic list maintenance will disenfranchise, confuse, or deter eligible voters by ensuring that they have adequate time to address errors and understand their rights.

4. On August 7, 2024—90 days before the November 5, 2024, federal General Election—the Commonwealth of Virginia announced the formalization of a systematic process to remove “individuals who are unable to verify that they are citizens to the [Virginia] Department of Motor Vehicles from the statewide voter registration list” (the “Program”).

5. In this action, the United States alleges that the implementation of the Program violates the Quiet Period Provision.

6. The Quiet Period Provision embodies Congress’s clear and considered judgment to restrict states from engaging in systematic processes aimed at removing the names of ineligible voters from the rolls in the final days before an election. And for good reason: systematic removal programs are more error-prone than other forms of list maintenance, and eligible voters placed on the path to removal days or weeks before Election Day may be deterred from voting or unable to participate in the election on the same terms that they would have but for the Commonwealth’s error.

7. The Commonwealth’s unlawful actions here have likely confused, deterred, and removed U.S. citizens who are fully eligible to vote—the very scenario that Congress tried to prevent when it enacted the Quiet Period Provision.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 52 U.S.C. § 20510(a) and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1345.

9. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 127(a) and 1391(b).

PARTIES

10. The United States brings this civil action for declaratory or injunctive relief necessary to carry out the NVRA. 52 U.S.C. § 20510(a).

11. The Commonwealth of Virginia is a state of the United States and is obligated to comply with Section 8 of the NVRA. 52 U.S.C. §§ 20503(a)(1), 20504.

12. The Virginia State Board of Elections, through the Department of Elections (ELECT), “supervise[s] and coordinate[s] the work of the county and city electoral boards and of the registrars to obtain uniformity in their practices and proceedings and legality and purity in all elections.” Va. Code § 24.2-103(A).

13. Defendant Susan Beals is the Commissioner of Elections, the chief election officer of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Va. Code § 24.2-102(B). As Virginia’s chief election official, Commissioner Beals is responsible for coordinating Virginia’s responsibilities under the NVRA. 52 U.S.C. § 20509; Va. Code § 24.2-102(B). Commissioner Beals is required, under Executive Order 35, to certify to the governor that ELECT removes individuals identified by the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) as “unable to verify that they are citizens” from the statewide voter registration list. *See* Commonwealth of Virginia, Office of the Governor, Executive Order Number Thirty-Five: Comprehensive Election Security Protecting Legal Voters and Accurate Counting (Aug. 7, 2024), <https://perma.cc/CK4L-PQ3K>. Commissioner Beals is sued in her official capacity.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Section 8(c)(2) of the National Voter Registration Act

14. Section 8 of the NVRA establishes requirements for the administration of voter registration for elections for federal office. 52 U.S.C. § 20507.

15. Section 8(c)(2) of the NVRA, the Quiet Period Provision, specifically directs that a “State shall complete, not later than 90 days prior to the date of a primary or general election

for federal office, any program the purpose of which is to systematically remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists of eligible voters.” 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2)(A).

16. The Quiet Period Provision does not preclude the removal of names from official lists of voters at the request of the registrant, by reason of criminal conviction or mental incapacity (as provided by State law), or by reason of the death of the registrant. 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2)(B)(i); *see also* 52 U.S.C. § 20507(a)(3)(A)-(B), (4)(A).

17. The Quiet Period Provision also does not preclude correction of an individual voter’s registration records pursuant to the NVRA. 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2)(B)(ii).

18. The Quiet Period Provision applies to systematic programs intended to remove the names of ineligible voters based on failure to meet initial eligibility requirements—including citizenship—at the time of registration. *See Arcia v. Fla. Sec’y of State*, 772 F.3d 1335, 1343-48 (11th Cir. 2014).

19. The Quiet Period Provision thus strikes a careful balance: it permits systematic removal programs at any time *except* for the 90 days before a federal election because that is when the risk of disfranchising eligible voters is the greatest.

Virginia’s Process to Remove Alleged Noncitizens

20. On August 7, 2024, 90 days before the November 5, 2024, federal General Election, the Virginia Governor issued Executive Order 35. *See* Commonwealth of Virginia, Office of the Governor, Executive Order Number Thirty-Five: Comprehensive Election Security Protecting Legal Voters and Accurate Counting (Aug. 7, 2024), <https://perma.cc/CK4L-PQ3K>.

21. The Executive Order formalized the Program and announced that 6,303 individuals had been removed from the rolls pursuant to the same process between January 2022 and July 2024.

22. Executive Order 35 required, among other things, the Commissioner to “certify” to the Governor that procedures were in place to provide “Daily Updates to the Voter List.”

23. The “Daily Updates” include “[r]emov[ing] individuals who are unable to verify that they are citizens to the Department of Motor Vehicles from the statewide voter registration list.”

24. The “Daily Update” also included “compar[ing] the list of individuals who have been identified as non-citizens to the list of existing registered voters and then [requiring] registrars notify any matches of their pending cancellation unless they affirm their citizenship within 14 days.”

25. Voters are identified as possible noncitizens under the Program if they chose “No” in response to questions about their United States citizenship status on certain forms submitted to the DMV.

26. Voters who chose “No” are identified as possible noncitizens even if they have previously submitted voter registration forms where they have affirmed that they are U.S. citizens.

27. When an individual has chosen “No” on a form submitted to the DMV, the Program does not require the DMV to verify the accuracy of that response.

28. The Virginia DMV sends the Department of Elections (ELECT) a list of purported noncitizens that is generated by the process explained above.

29. ELECT then attempts to match individuals on the list provided by the DMV to individuals on the voting rolls.

30. ELECT sends each local registrar a list of purported noncitizens who ELECT identifies as registered to vote in the registrar’s jurisdiction.

31. Once ELECT sends each list compiled pursuant to the Program to a registrar, the registrar is required to review each entry on the list and confirm that it matches a voter on their jurisdiction's voter rolls.

32. The Program does not require the DMV, ELECT, or local registrars to take any steps to confirm an individual's purported noncitizen status prior to mailing the individual a "Notice of Intent to Cancel." Neither ELECT nor local registrars take any steps to confirm an individual's purported noncitizen status other than mailing the individual a "Notice of Intent to Cancel."

33. In fact, local registrars do not have any discretion under the Program to decline to send a Notice of Intent to Cancel, even when the registrar has reason to believe that the voter is a United States citizen.

34. The local registrar sends a Notice of Intent to Cancel to all voters who appear on their jurisdiction's voter rolls. *See* Exhibit 1. That Notice reads: "[w]e have received information that you indicated on a recent DMV application that you are not a citizen of the United States. If the information provided was correct, you are not eligible to vote. If the information is incorrect and you are a citizen of the United States, please complete the Affirmation of Citizenship form and return it using the enclosed envelope. If you do not respond within 14 days, you will be removed from the list of registered voters. If you believe this notice has been issued in error or have questions about this notification, please call the Office of General Registrar."

35. If a voter fails to respond within 14 days, the voter's registration is automatically removed from the voter rolls and the voter is sent a Voter Registration Cancellation Notice. *See* Exhibit 2. That notice informs the voter that the local registrar "has stricken [the voter's] name

from the Voter Registration List” “on the basis of official notification from the Virginia Department of Elections that [the voter] failed to timely respond to a request to affirm [their] United States Citizenship with the 14 days allowed by the Code of Virginia (§24.2-427).”

36. The Voter Registration Cancellation Notice notes that the voter has been “Declared Non-citizen.”

37. The Voter Registration Cancellation Notice says only to contact “this office” if you believe the removal is incorrect. It does not provide information on re-registering to vote.

38. Local registrars have no discretion to prevent cancellation under the Program if the voter does not return an Affirmation of Citizenship, even if the local registrar has reason to believe that the voter is a United States citizen.

39. The Program is an automated program that constitutes systematic voter list maintenance.

Voters Have Been Removed From the Rolls Within the 90-Day Quiet Period as a Result of the Program

40. The Virginia Governor issued Executive Order 35 exactly 90 days before the general election.

41. All efforts to carry out the Program mandated by Executive Order 35 would therefore occur during the Quiet Period before the November 5, 2024, federal General Election.

42. Any voter registration cancellations carried out after August 7, 2024, therefore have occurred in the Quiet Period before the November 5, 2024, federal General Election.

43. Executive Order 35 directed continued action by requiring ELECT to certify that it continues to remove noncitizens from the voter rolls through the Program.

44. ELECT has sent, and continues to send, lists of noncitizens as identified by the Program to local registrars during the Quiet Period.

45. The most recent list was sent by ELECT to local registrars at least as recently as the week of October 7, 2024.

46. Local registrars continue to send Voter Registration Cancellation Notice letters to voters on those lists.

47. The voter registrations of those individuals who fail to respond to the Voter Registration Cancellation Notice continue to be automatically cancelled.

48. Commissioner Beals confirmed that removals pursuant to the Program are ongoing when she testified before the Virginia House Privileges and Elections Committee on September 4, 2024. *See* Virginia House of Delegates, Recording of House Privileges and Elections Committee Meeting, at 3:09:10pm (Sept. 4, 2024), <https://viriniageneralassembly.gov/house/chamber/chamberstream.php>.

49. On September 19, 2024, Commissioner Beals again confirmed that removals pursuant to the Program are ongoing when she sent a letter to the Virginia Governor confirming that daily updates to the voter lists include “[r]emoving individuals who declare or provide documentation indicating no-citizenship status and who do not respond to an affirmation of citizenship notice. To that end, DMV now shares non-citizen data daily with [the Department of Elections].” *See* Exhibit 3.

50. Local registrars have also confirmed that removals pursuant to the Program are ongoing. The Fairfax County General Registrar’s Report, dated September 12, 2024, reported that 28 voters identified by ELECT as purported noncitizens were removed from the county’s voter rolls between August 1, 2024, and August 31, 2024. *See* Fairfax County Office of Elections, General Registrar’s Report at 1 (Sept. 12, 2024), <https://perma.cc/FD5V-38RF>.

51. At the September 2024 Loudoun County Election board meeting, the Loudoun County Registrar noted that she receives daily information regarding noncitizens and the registrar's staff is sending notices of intent to cancel to those individuals. *See* Loudoun County Electoral Board, Meeting recording for September 12, 2024, <https://lfportal.loudoun.gov/LFPortalInternet/Browse.aspx?startid=308878&row=1&dbid=0&cr=1>.

52. Loudoun County removed 90 individuals identified as possible noncitizens in September 2024. *See* Loudoun County Electoral Board, Meeting Agenda for October 10, 2024 at 6, <https://lfportal.loudoun.gov/LFPortalinternet/0/edoc/847739/10-10-2024%20LCEB%20Agenda%20Packet.pdf>.

53. From January through August 2024, Loudoun County had removed a total of only 62 individuals identified as alleged noncitizens.

54. Virginia has therefore conducted, and is continuing to conduct, a systematic process aimed at identifying and removing voters suspected of not meeting Virginia's voter qualification requirements as to citizenship.

55. That systematic process is being conducted within 90 days of the November 5, 2024, federal General Election.

Impact of the Program

56. The individuals identified as "noncitizens" by the Program include U.S. citizens.

57. In Prince William County, at least 43 of the 162 individuals identified and subsequently removed before July 31, 2024, using the methodology formalized by the Program for failure to respond to the Notice of Intent to Cancel were likely U.S. citizens. *See* Prince

William County Electoral Board, Meeting Recording for September 30, 2024 at 28:00-33:00, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zr0LSt3xwCk>.

58. At least some voters removed from the rolls have re-registered. Registration to vote in Virginia requires that a voter attest that they are a U.S. citizen.

59. The Program identifies U.S. citizens as noncitizens based on the above-described methodology. At least some of those U.S. citizen voters are removed from the rolls because they do not respond to the Notice of Intent to Cancel within 14 days. That Voter Registration Cancellation Notice does not provide information on re-registering to vote.

CAUSE OF ACTION

60. The United States re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth above.

61. Defendants' continuation of a systematic process to remove purported noncitizens registered to vote in Virginia within 90 days of the November 5, 2024, federal General Election violated and continues to violate Section 8(c)(2) of the NVRA, 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2).

62. Unless and until ordered to do so by this Court, Defendants will not resolve and remedy this violation of Section 8(c)(2) of the NVRA.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the United States prays that the Court enter an ORDER:

- (1) Declaring that Defendants have violated Section 8(c)(2) of the NVRA;
- (2) Enjoining Defendants, their agents and successors in office, and all persons acting in concert with them from future non-compliance with Section 8(c)(2) of the NVRA;
- (3) Requiring Defendants, their agents and successors in office, and all persons acting in concert with them to halt use of the Program until after the November 5, 2024, federal

General Election;

- (4) Requiring Defendants, their agents and successors in office, and all persons acting in concert with them, to restore to the voter rolls those U.S. citizens whose registration was cancelled pursuant to the Program during the Quiet Period;
- (5) Requiring Defendants, their agents and successors in office, and all persons acting in concert with them, to provide a remedial mailing to voters who received Notices of Intent to Cancel as part of the Program during the Quiet Period or whose registration was cancelled as part of the Program during the Quiet Period
 - a. Informing those affected U.S. citizens that they have been restored to the voter rolls;
 - b. Explaining that these voters may cast a regular ballot on Election Day in the same manner as other eligible voters;
 - c. Advising individuals who are U.S. citizens, including naturalized citizens, that their identification by the Program does not establish that they are ineligible to vote or subject them to criminal prosecution for registering to vote or for voting; and
 - d. Advising individuals who are not U.S. citizens that they remain ineligible to cast a ballot in elections in Virginia;
- (6) Requiring Defendants, their agents and successors in office, and all persons acting in concert with them to provide prompt and clear information to the general public concerning the halting and reversal of the Program within the Quiet Period and the ability of impacted eligible voters to vote unimpeded on Election Day;
- (7) Requiring Defendants, their agents and successors in office, and all persons acting in concert with them to take all reasonable and practicable efforts to educate local officials, officers of election, and all other election workers concerning the cessation of the

Program, the restoration of impacted voters to active status, and the ability of impacted voters to cast a regular ballot without submitting supplemental paperwork or documentation; and

(8) Ordering any such additional relief as the interests of justice may require.

Date: October 11, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

KRISTEN CLARKE
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

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United States Attorney
Eastern District of Virginia

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Exhibit 1

VIRGINIA BEACH CITY

Office of Voter Registration

PO Box 6247

Virginia Beach, VA 23456-0247

E-mail: voter@vbgov.com

Website: <https://voter.virginiabeach.gov/>

Phone: 757-385-8683

Fax: 757-385-5632

TO:

DATE: 8/26/2024

NOTICE OF INTENT TO CANCEL

We have received information that you indicated on a recent DMV application that you are not a citizen of the United States. If the information provided was correct, you are not eligible to register to vote. If the information is incorrect and you are a citizen of the United States, please complete the Affirmation of Citizenship form and return it using the enclosed envelope. If you do not respond within 14 days, you will be removed from the list of registered voters.

If you believe this notice has been issued in error or have any questions about this notification, please call the Office of General Registrar.



CHRISTINE LEWIS
General Registrar
City of Virginia Beach

Exhibit 2

Voter Registration Cancellation Notice

This office has cancelled the voter registration of [REDACTED] (date of birth [REDACTED]). That action was taken on the basis of official notification from the Virginia Department of Elections that you failed to timely respond to a request to affirm your United States Citizenship within the 14 days allowed by the Code of Virginia (§24.2-427). Therefore, this office has stricken your name from the Voter Registration List of ARLINGTON COUNTY.

If you believe the removal of [REDACTED] from the Voter Registration List is incorrect, please contact this office at 703-228-3456.

Declared Non-citizen

Exhibit 3



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ELECTIONS

Susan J. Beals
Commissioner

September 19, 2024

The Honorable Glenn Youngkin
Governor of Virginia
P.O. Box 1475
Richmond, Virginia 23218

Dear Governor Youngkin,

Pursuant to Executive Order 35 (2024), I hereby certify that the following election security procedures and measures are in place, and requisite related training of registrars has been conducted, prior to the start of early voting in the 2024 General Election.

Certification of Election Security Procedures

Ballot security

- Ballots are being tracked through every step of the process via the established chain of custody documentation procedures. Ballot chain of custody documents have been reviewed and specialized training was conducted at the annual Virginia Election Workshop for General Registrars and their staff members.
- Local election officials are required and prepared to reconcile the number of ballots cast against the number of voters checked into polling places and the number of ballots distributed to voters every day. Registrars and officers of election have been provided training and guidance to ensure that such reconciliation takes place and, in the event of a precinct being “out of balance,” to document an explanation for the discrepancy (e.g., a situation where a ballot is spoiled and a new ballot is issued to a voter).
- Before being mailed, every absentee ballot must first be requested by a registered voter. The guidance provided to registrars and the processes established for issuing ballots in VERIS require a completed absentee application for a ballot to be issued. The voter record of every Virginian who requests an absentee ballot will be marked when the absentee ballot request is made, when the ballot is sent, and when the ballot is received back by the voter.
- Returned absentee ballots are not counted until the last four digits of the voter’s Social Security Number and year of birth provided on the ballot envelope are matched to the voter’s record in VERIS. Since this is a relatively recent requirement stemming from a legislative change, it has been given emphasis in guidance, training, and advisories.

- Voters using the Same Day Registration process must complete a provisional ballot. The voter registration application to be completed by a voter using Same Day Registration is built into the provisional ballot envelope. Further, the training and guidance provided to electoral board members, general registrars, and officers of election make clear that voting via Same Day Registration is a provisional process.
- All ballots cast by voters in Virginia are on paper and retained by clerks of court for 24 months following the election. Registrars have been provided training and guidance related to ballot-issuing procedures, the post-election handling of election materials, and relevant document retention schedules.

Counting Machine Testing and Certification

Localities have certified to the Department of Elections their completion of Logic and Accuracy testing all equipment including ballot scanners and electronic pollbooks to be used for early voting, starting on September 20.

Triple Check of Election Result Accuracy

Specialized training on entering of election results was conducted at the annual Virginia Elections Workshop as well as the Annual Conference of the Voter Registrars Association of Virginia. Additionally, existing guidance documents from the Department of Elections (“ELECT”) confirm and reinforce these multi-layered checks.

Certification of Accuracy of Voter Lists

Daily Updates to the Voter List

ELECT and registrars update the voter list daily based upon inputs received from various sources, including the DMV, the Virginia Department of Health, the Social Security Administration, data sharing agreements with other states, circuit courts, the Virginia State Police, the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (“NAPHSIS”), and National Change of Address (“NCOA”) confirmation mailings. These updates include:

- Adding new eligible voters.
- Removing voters who have moved in accordance with federal and state law.
- Removing deceased voters.
- Removing voters convicted of a felony or adjudicated mentally incapacitated.
- Removing individuals who declare or provide documentation indicating non-citizenship status and who do not respond to an affirmation of citizenship notice.

To that end, DMV now shares non-citizen data daily with ELECT.

The annual List Maintenance Report details these efforts during the September-August timeframe each year and is due to the General Assembly on October 1.

DMV Confirmation with Federal Sources

The DMV is consistently confirming with the Social Security Administration the validity of Social Security Numbers of applicants for DMV credentials, such as driver’s licenses. Further, DMV is conducting verification, using the Department of Homeland Security’s Systematic Alien Verification for

Entitlements (SAVE) program, of applicants who present documents indicating legal presence (i.e., non-citizenship).

Awareness Campaign for Election Security

Consistent with Executive Order 35, ELECT has provided information regarding election-related offenses to all general registrars and state agencies that register individuals to vote. ELECT created posters available to download and print listing election-related offenses and their punishments. General registrars and state agencies were directed to post the information in a conspicuous place or provide it to applicants directly.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Susan J. Beals". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Susan J. Beals
Commissioner
Virginia Department of Elections

Cc: The Honorable Lyn McDermid, Secretary of Administration

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

United States of America

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) See attachment

DEFENDANTS

STATE OF VIRGINIA; VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF FICTIONS: and SUSAN BFAI S. in her official capacity

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known) see attachment

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, PTF DEF, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes various legal categories like Personal Injury, Real Property, Labor, etc.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District, 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2) Quiet Period Provision of the National Voter Registration Act. Brief description of cause: the United States alleges that the Commonwealth of Virginia is violating the Quiet Period Provision of the National Voter Registration Act by removin

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE Patricia Tolliver Giles DOCKET NUMBER 1:24cv1778

DATE 10/11/2024 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Sejal Jhaveri

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related cases, if any. If there are related cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

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