

No. 20-3139

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

JAMES CARSON, *et al.*,
PLAINTIFFS-APPELLANTS,

v.

STEVE SIMON, in his official capacity as Minnesota Secretary of State,
DEFENDANT-APPELLEE,

AND

ROBERT LAROSE, *et al.*,
INTERVENOR DEFENDANTS-APPELLEES.

ON APPEAL FROM AN ORDER OF THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

**BRIEF FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE STATES OF
CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT, ILLINOIS, MARYLAND,
MASSACHUSETTS, NEVADA, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, OREGON,
PENNSYLVANIA, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, AND WASHINGTON AS
AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES**

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INTRODUCTION AND INTEREST OF AMICI CURIAE

The District of Columbia and the States of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington (collectively, the “Amici States”) submit this brief as amici curiae in support of the appellee. In our federalist system, states play “a major role . . . in structuring and monitoring the election process.” *Cal. Democratic Party v. Jones*, 530 U.S. 567, 572 (2000); see U.S. Const. art. I, § 4, cl. 1. But states also have an ongoing obligation to “protect[] the health, safety, and welfare of [their] citizens.” *United Haulers Ass’n v. Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Mgmt. Auth.*, 550 U.S. 330, 342 (2007).

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and significant issues with the United States Postal Service (“USPS”), several states—including Minnesota, by consent decree—have extended their receipt deadline for mail-in ballots that are properly cast on or before Election Day. By extending receipt deadlines, states are protecting public health by avoiding crowded, in-person voting on Election Day, while also accounting for USPS’s delays in mail delivery—a factor over which voters have no control. And extended receipt deadlines are not a new phenomenon. More than a third of the states and the District of Columbia had such deadlines before this election, consistent with the notion that all ballots cast on or before Election Day should be counted. Prohibiting Minnesota from accepting ballots cast by Election

Day would thus be a dramatic departure from common state election practices, and it is especially unwarranted given the twin exigencies of the global pandemic and USPS's mail delays.

ARGUMENT

I. States Have Flexibility To Accommodate Voters In Light Of COVID-19 And The Uncertainties With The Postal Service.

The Supreme Court has recognized that “States retain the power to regulate their own elections.” *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 433 (1992). That role, however, comes with the attendant responsibility to administer elections in ways that both safeguard residents’ health and facilitate citizens’ voting rights. The consent decree exemplifies Minnesota’s thoughtful embrace of both responsibilities. Through the consent decree, Minnesota has reasonably adapted its approach to voting in response to the pandemic and USPS’s issues by setting a clear deadline for voters to mail their ballots; allowing a reasonable time for ballots to travel through the mail; and giving voters the benefit of the doubt when—due to USPS error—their ballots are not postmarked.

Despite the ongoing public health emergency, election experts project that voter turnout this November will be “exceptional, perhaps the highest in over a century.” Galston, *Election 2020: A Once-in-a-Century, Massive Turnout?*,

Brookings (Aug. 14, 2020) (internal quotation marks omitted).¹ Election officials thus face the unique challenge of overseeing the democratic process while preventing transmission of the novel coronavirus. Given the disruption caused by the pandemic, 49 percent of registered voters expect to face difficulties casting a ballot this fall. Pew Rsch. Ctr., *Election 2020: Voters Are Highly Engaged, but Nearly Half Expect to Have Difficulties Voting* 4 (Aug. 13, 2020).² This is likely because the traditional practice of voting in-person, on the same day, and in designated locations is hard to reconcile with public health directives to practice social distancing and limit person-to-person contact to minimize the transmission of COVID-19. See CDC, *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): How to Protect Yourself & Others* (Sept. 11, 2020).³

Given the risks associated with person-to-person contact, the number of voters interested in absentee voting has, unsurprisingly, “skyrocket[ed] around the country.” Levy et al., *Surge of Ballot Requests Already Setting Records in the US*, CNN (Sept. 25, 2020).⁴ No less so in Minnesota, where over 1.5 million registered voters have requested absentee ballots for the November election, up from 676,000

¹ Available at <https://brook.gs/3jAGF6a>.

² Available at <https://pewrsr.ch/2H4HvKx>.

³ Available at <https://bit.ly/34NCJJa>.

⁴ Available at <https://cnn.it/3iMhDQf>.

in the 2016 general election. *See* Montgomery, *Minnesota Absentee Voting on Record-Setting Pace*, MPR News (Oct. 9, 2020).⁵ Given the influx of expected eligible absentee voters, ensuring that all valid ballots cast on or before Election Day will count—even if they are received after the polls close—would be prudent under any pandemic scenario. But offering voters this extra boost of confidence that their vote will count is especially critical given the recent issues affecting USPS.

Even during an ordinary election cycle, USPS service constraints are a common consideration when it comes to setting deadlines for absentee ballots. *See, e.g.,* 52 U.S.C. § 20304(b)(2) (requiring “cooperation and coordination with [USPS]”). But this year, the issues facing USPS are legion and well-documented. Dist. Ct. Dkt. No. 14, Ex. C at 5-7. USPS is in the grip of an unprecedented budget crisis, where it “cannot fund its current level of services and financial obligations.” U.S. GAO, *U.S. Postal Service’s Financial Viability - High Risk Issue*.⁶ It has faced staffing shortages, with “[m]ore than 50,000 workers [taking] time off for virus-related reasons.” Jameel & McCarthy, *Poorly Protected Postal Workers Are Catching COVID-19 by the Thousands. It’s One More Threat to Voting by Mail*, ProPublica (Sept. 18, 2020).⁷ And it continues to struggle with the fallout from

⁵ Available at <https://bit.ly/2T1ryqy>.

⁶ Available at <https://bit.ly/33PaEly> (last visited Oct. 26, 2020).

⁷ Available at <https://bit.ly/2SKDuNp>.

recent high-profile operational changes imposed—and then partially rescinded—by the Postmaster General. *See, e.g., Pflum, Despite DeJoy’s Vows to Halt Changes, Serious Problems Persist, Postal Workers Say*, NBC News (Aug. 28, 2020).⁸ At a time when more Americans than ever are relying on USPS to exercise their fundamental right to vote, these delays have a significant impact on the franchise. *See Badger et al., Our Tracker Says the Mail Is Still Slow*, N.Y. Times (Oct. 14, 2020).⁹

Numerous courts have addressed the impact of USPS delays on the election. And several other courts have enjoined USPS from making further process changes that could cause delays leading up to the election. *See, e.g., Pennsylvania v. DeJoy*, No. 20-CV-4096, 2020 WL 5763553, at *41 (E.D. Pa. Sept. 28, 2020); *New York v. Trump*, No. 20-CV-2340, 2020 WL 5763775, at *1 (D.D.C. Sept. 27, 2020); *Jones v. USPS*, No. 20-CV-6516, 2020 WL 5627002, at *9 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 21, 2020); *Washington v. Trump*, No. 1:20-CV-3127, 2020 WL 5568557, at *6 (E.D. Wash. Sept. 17, 2020). Nevertheless, widespread and legitimate concerns persist about USPS’s ability to deliver election mail within the timeframes historically dictated by state law.

⁸ Available at <https://nbcnews.to/2GF3ibw>.

⁹ Available at <https://nyti.ms/33PPnYW>.

As the record reflects, these delays pose acute risks for Minnesota voters. Dist. Ct. Dkt. No. 59, at 14. In July, USPS officials wrote to Secretary Simon, warning that “certain state-law requirements and deadlines appear to be incompatible with the Postal Service’s delivery standards.” Letter from Thomas J. Marshall, Gen. Counsel & Exec. Vice President, to Steve Simon, Minn. Sec’y of State 2 (July 29, 2020).¹⁰ Specifically, because Minnesota law provides that “a completed ballot must be received by Election Day to be counted,” but also “permits voters to request a[n absentee] ballot as late as the day before the election,” “there is a significant risk” that voters’ ballots will not arrive in time to be counted. *Id.* The consent decree appropriately addressed these concerns by extending the receipt deadline for mail-in ballots.¹¹

Voters’ experiences during the primary elections illustrate the real harms that can result from mail delays. By mid-July, more than “50,000 absentee or mail-in

¹⁰ Available at <https://wapo.st/2GUtE9z>, at 111.

¹¹ By law, USPS is required to postmark election mail, *see* 39 C.F.R. § 211.2(a); USPS, *Postal Operations Manual* § 443.3 (2020), available at <https://bit.ly/3m0Rtez>; so postmarks are typically useful evidence in determining whether a mail-in ballot was cast on or before Election Day. However, USPS’s Office of the Inspector General recently reported that—through no fault of voters’ own—not all mail-in ballots will receive a postmark. USPS, Off. of the Inspector General, *Election Readiness Report 3* (Aug. 31, 2020), available at <https://bit.ly/3j6z7a6>. By counting all ballots received by a date certain, Minnesota is ensuring that USPS’s inability to comply with its own regulations does not result in the disenfranchisement of Minnesotans. And Minnesota is not alone in this. *See, e.g.*, Nev. Rev. Stat. § 293.317(2).

ballots [were] rejected” in 2020 “because they arrived past the deadline, often through no fault of the voter.” Fessler & Moore, *Signed, Sealed, Undelivered: Thousands Of Mail-In Ballots Rejected For Tardiness*, NPR (July 13, 2020).¹² And the risks of rejection are higher now, where some states are expecting ten times the normal volume of election mail. Cox et al., *Postal Service Warns 46 States Their Voters Could be Disenfranchised by Delayed Mail-in Ballots*, Wash. Post (Aug. 14, 2020).¹³

II. The Secretary’s Plan Of Accepting Ballots Received After Election Day Is Consistent With Longstanding Practice.

Tellingly, appellants cite no case holding that federal law prohibits states from counting votes cast on or before, but received after, Election Day. That is because it is a common state and federal practice. *See* Addendum. In addition to the states that historically accepted these ballots, several others, including Minnesota, have extended their receipt deadlines for mail-in ballots in response to the pandemic and the delays plaguing USPS. But none of these states are “chang[ing] Election Day.” Mot. 7. Extended receipt deadlines, whether implemented by legislative, executive, or judicial action, are consistent with the congressional mandate that the election must be held on one day.

¹² Available at <https://n.pr/3dDBznD>.

¹³ Available at <https://wapo.st/3kdW38V>.

To begin, numerous states accept absentee or mail-in ballots received after Election Day when the ballot was shown—via postmark or otherwise—to have been cast on or before Election Day. As the district court noted, the District of Columbia’s law is illustrative. In the District, absentee ballots that are “postmarked or otherwise proven to have been sent on or before the day of the election, and received . . . no later than the 7th day after the election” shall be accepted. D.C. Code § 1-1001.05(a)(10A). Similarly, California has long deemed a mail-in ballot timely as long as it is “postmarked[,] . . . time stamped[,] or date stamped . . . on or before election day” and election officials receive it within a specified time period—which has been increased from three days to 17 for the upcoming election due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Cal. Elec. Code § 3020(b)(1), (d).

In total, at least 22 states other than Minnesota accept ballots mailed on or before, but received after, Election Day. These include Alaska, California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. *See* Addendum. Yet others accept overseas and military absentee ballots received after Election Day under their statutes effectuating the Federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (“UOCAVA”), 52 U.S.C. § 20301, *et seq.* *See* Mont. Code Ann. § 13-21-206(1); 25 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3511.

This practice has only expanded during the COVID-19 pandemic, during which many states have extended their receipt deadlines to reduce the public health risks of voting in-person and accommodate the issues facing USPS. As examples, Massachusetts and Mississippi have enacted legislation to accept ballots mailed on or before Election Day, but received later. *See, e.g.*, 2020 Mass. Acts Ch. 115, § 6(h)(3); Miss. Code. Ann. § 23-15-637(1)(a) (effective July 8, 2020). And states that previously had generous receipt deadlines have further extended them in light of this year’s exigencies. *See, e.g.*, D.C. Code § 1-1001.05(a)(10A) (extending seven-day receipt deadline to ten days); Cal. Elec. Code § 3020(d) (effective June 18, 2020) (extending three-day receipt deadline 17 days); N.J. Stat. § 19:63-22 (effective Aug. 28, 2020) (extending 48-hour receipt deadline to 144 hours).

Next, Minnesota is not alone in extending its receipt deadline through non-legislative means. To “ensure that Kentuckians c[ould] exercise their right to vote while protecting themselves and their families from COVID-19,” Governor Andy Beshear issued an executive order permitting the acceptance of ballots mailed by November 3 and received by November 6. Ky. Exec. Order No. 2020-688 at 7 (Aug. 14, 2020).¹⁴ Similarly, Pennsylvania’s Secretary of State sought, and its Supreme Court granted, an order permitting ballots mailed by Election Day but

¹⁴ Available at <https://bit.ly/35b4BXK>.

received by November 6 to be counted. *Pa. Democratic Party v. Boockvar*, No. 133-MM-2020, 2020 WL 5554644, at *18 (Pa. Sept. 17, 2020), *stay pending appeal denied*, Order List, Nos. 20A53, 20A54 (U.S. Oct. 19, 2020). The Secretary expressly acknowledged that, while she had previously opposed such extensions, she had reassessed her stance in light of information from USPS. *Id.* at *13. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court held that, “in light of the[] unprecedented numbers [of mail-in ballots] and the near-certain delays,” it “c[ould] and should act to extend the received-by deadline . . . to prevent the disenfranchisement of voters.” *Id.* at *18. Other courts have done the same in past elections. *See, e.g., United States v. Cunningham*, No. 3:08-CV-709, 2009 WL 3350028, at *10 n.3 (E.D. Va. Oct. 15, 2009) (listing examples from federal courts in New York, Michigan, Idaho, Oklahoma, New Jersey, and Colorado); *Doe v. Walker*, 746 F. Supp. 2d 667, 682 (D. Md. 2010); *Curtis v. Bindeman*, 261 A.2d 515, 519 (D.C. 1970).

Indeed—and quite tellingly—the United States Supreme Court issued an order earlier this year directing that Wisconsin ballots mailed by Election Day and received within six days must be counted, *Republican Nat’l Comm. v. Democratic Nat’l Comm.*, 140 S. Ct. 1205, 1208 (2020), and it declined to stay Pennsylvania’s extended receipt deadline, *Boockvar, supra*. The Minnesota Secretary’s actions are thus consistent with both longstanding practice and recent efforts to ensure that

voters' mail-in ballots are counted despite the influx of election mail caused by the pandemic and the problems affecting USPS.

Finally, Congress has afforded states significant flexibility in administering elections—states select polling locations, set polling hours, and determine the methods by which votes are cast. *See, e.g., Storer v. Brown*, 415 U.S. 724, 729-30 (1974). Consistent with this, Congress also granted states the ability to determine that a ballot cast on or before Election Day is timely even if it is later received. States that accept ballots mailed by, but arriving after, Election Day thus do so consistently with the congressional mandate that the election take place on a “single day throughout the Union.” *Foster v. Love*, 522 U.S. 67, 69-70 (1997).

Congress could certainly regulate the procedure for determining whether a ballot was validly cast by Election Day. Indeed, in the UOCAVA, it carefully set out how military families and others living abroad may vote. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20301 *et seq.* But even there, Congress allowed states to set the date by which ballots cast before Election Day would be counted. 52 U.S.C. § 20303(b).¹⁵ This is only further confirmation of the basic principle that the Constitution leaves to the states “the

¹⁵ To the extent that appellants are arguing that a unitary Election Day means that all voting *and* counting must occur on one single day, Mot. 7, that argument is belied by both UOCAVA and the well-settled practice of states setting their own deadlines to certify their election results. *Election Results Certification Dates, 2020*, Ballotpedia, <https://bit.ly/3k7Lp3t> (last visited Oct. 26, 2020).

initial task” of prescribing the time, place, and manner of elections. *Storer*, 415 U.S. at 729-30. And given this once-in-century pandemic, coupled with USPS issues that are unprecedented in the modern era, states are in the best position to decide how to administer the upcoming general election.

CONCLUSION

This Court should affirm.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on October 26, 2020, this brief was filed with this Court and served on all parties via the Court's CM/ECF filing system.

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I further certify that this brief complies with the type-volume limitations in Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure 29(a)(5) and 32(a)(7)(B) because the brief contains 2574 words, excluding exempted parts. This brief complies with the typeface and type style requirements of Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32(a)(5) and (6) because it has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using Microsoft Word 2010 in Times New Roman 14 point. Additionally, this brief and addendum comply with Eighth Circuit Rule 28A(h)(2) because the document was scanned for viruses using the most recent version of McAfee Endpoint Security and is free of viruses.

/s/ Loren L. AliKhan
LOREN L. ALIKHAN

Addendum

Addendum: States That Count Mail-In Ballots Received After Election Day

Total Number: 23

State	Details	Changes related to COVID-19	Source
Alaska	"An absentee ballot must be marked on or before the date of the election.... [A] voter who returns the absentee ballot by mail, ... shall use a mail service at least equal to first class and mail the ballot not later than the day of the election Except as provided [elsewhere], the ballot may not be counted unless it is received by the close of business on the 10th day after the election. If the ballot is postmarked, it must be postmarked on or before election day. After the day of the election, ballots may not be accepted unless received by mail."	—	Alaska Stat. § 15.20.081(e)
California	"[F]or the statewide general election to be held on November 3, 2020, any vote by mail ballot ... shall be timely cast if it is received by the voter's elections official via the United States Postal Service or a bona fide private mail delivery company by the 17th day after election day and either ... (1) The ballot is postmarked on or before election day, is time stamped or date stamped by a bona fide private mail delivery company on or before election day, or it is otherwise indicated by the United States Postal Service or a bona fide private mail delivery company that the ballot was mailed on or before election day [or] (2) [i]f the ballot has no postmark, a postmark with no date, or an illegible postmark, and no other information is available from the United States Postal Service or the bona fide private mail delivery company to indicate the date on which the ballot was mailed, the vote by mail ballot identification envelope is date stamped by the elections official upon receipt of the vote by mail ballot ..., and is signed and dated ... on or before election day."	Yes	Cal. Elec. Code § 3020(d) (effective June 18, 2020)
District of Columbia	"[F]or elections held in calendar year 2020, the Board shall accept absentee ballots postmarked or otherwise proven to have been sent on or before the day of the election, and received by the Board no later than the 10th day after the election."	Yes	D.C. Code § 1-1001.05(a)(10A) (effective Aug. 13, 2020)
Illinois	"Each vote by mail voter's ballot that is mailed to an election authority and postmarked no later than election day, but that is received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, ... shall be counted ... during the period for counting provisional ballots."	—	10 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/1-3(25), 19-8(c)
Iowa	"In order for the ballot to be counted, the return envelope must be received ... before the polls close on election day or be clearly postmarked by an officially authorized postal service or bear a postal service barcode traceable to a date of entry into the federal mail system not later than the day before the election, ... and received ... not later than noon on the Monday following the election."	—	Iowa Code § 53.17(2)
Kansas	"[A]ll advance voting ballots received by mail by the office of the county election officer after the closing of the polls ... and which are postmarked or are otherwise indicated by the United States postal service to have been mailed on or before the close of the polls on the date of the election, shall be ... canvass[ed] in a manner consistent, as nearly as may be, with other advance voting ballots. The deadline for the receipt by mail of the advance voting ballots ... shall be the last delivery of mail by the United States postal service on the third day following the date of the election, unless additional time is permitted by the secretary."	—	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 25-1132(b)
Kentucky	"[A]ny absentee ballot postmarked on or before November 3, 2020 shall be accepted upon receipt ... until 6:00 p.m., local time, November 6, 2020. A ballot delivered by 6:00 p.m., local time, on November 3, 2020 shall not be required to bear a postmark."	Yes	31 Ky. Admin. Regs. 4:193E § 13
Maryland	"An absentee ballot is considered to have been timely received [] if ... [t]he ballot[] (a) Is received by the local board office from the United States Postal Service or a private mail carrier on or before 10 a.m. on the second Friday after an election; and (b) Was mailed on or before election day, as verified[] (i) By a postmark ...; or (ii) By the voter's affidavit that the ballot was completed and mailed on or before election day, if the return envelope does not contain a postmark or the postmark is illegible."	Yes	Md. Code Regs. 33.11.03.08(B)(3) (effective June 1, 2020)
Massachusetts	"[A]n early voting ballot cast for the general election that is received not later than 5 P.M. on November 6, 2020 and mailed on or before November 3, 2020 shall be [counted].... A postmark, if legible, shall be evidence of the time of mailing."	Yes	H.B. 4820, 2020 Act Ch. 115 § 6(h)(3) (Mass. 2020)

State	Details	Changes related to COVID-19	Source
Minnesota	<p>"Defendant shall issue guidance instructing all relevant local election officials to count all mail-in ballots in the November General Election that are otherwise validly cast and postmarked on or before Election Day but received by 8 p.m. within 5 business days of Election Day (i.e., seven calendar days, or one week)."</p> <p>"Where a ballot does not bear a postmark date, the election official reviewing the ballot should presume that it was mailed on or before Election Day unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates it was mailed after Election Day."</p>	Yes	Consent Decree at 11 LaRose v. Simon, No. 62-CV-20-3149 (Minn. Cir. Ct. July 17, 2020); Minnesota Absentee Off. of the Minn. Sec'y of State, Voting Administration Guide § 9.1.1 (2020), https://bit.ly/2HrBLuo
Mississippi	"Absentee ballots and applications received by mail ... must be postmarked on or before the date of the election and received by the registrar no more than five (5) business days after the election."	Yes	Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-637(1)(a) (effective July 8, 2020)
Nevada	<p>Mail-in ballots must be either "[d]elivered by hand to the county clerk before the time set for closing of the polls" or "[m]ailed ... and [p]ostmarked on or before the day of election[]" and [r]eceived ... not later than 5 p.m. on the seventh day following the election."</p> <p>When "an absent ballot is received by mail not later than 5 p.m. on the third day following the election and the date of the postmark cannot be determined, the absent ballot shall be deemed to have been postmarked on or before the day of the election."</p>	Yes	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 293.317 (effective Aug. 3, 2020)
New Jersey	"Every mail-in ballot that bears a postmark date before or of the day of the election and that is received by the county board within 144 hours after the time of the closing of the polls for the election that the ballot was prepared shall be considered valid and shall be canvassed. Every mail-in ballot that does not bear a postmark date but that is received by the county board by delivery of the United States Postal Service before, or within 48 hours after, the time of the closing of the polls for the election for which the ballot was prepared shall be considered valid and shall be canvassed ."	Yes	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 19:63-22 (effective Aug. 28, 2020)
New York	"The board of elections shall cause all absentee ballots received by it before the close of the polls on election day and all ballots contained in envelopes showing a cancellation mark of the United States postal service or a foreign country's postal service, or showing a dated endorsement of receipt by another agency of the United States government, with a date which is ascertained to be not later than the day of the election and received ... not later than seven days following the day of election to be cast and counted. For purposes of this section, any absentee ballot received by the board of elections by mail that does not bear or display a dated postmark shall be presumed to have been timely mailed or delivered if such ballot bears a time stamp of the receiving board of elections indicating receipt by such board on the day after the election."	Yes	N.Y. Elec. Law § 8-412(1) (effective Aug. 20, 2020)
North Carolina	"An absentee ballot shall be counted as timely if it is either (1) received by the county board by 5:00 p.m. on Election Day; or (2) the ballot is postmarked on or before Election Day and received by nine days after the election, which is Thursday, November 12, 2020 at 5:00 p.m."	Yes	N.C. State Bd. of Elections, Numbered Memorandum 20-22 at 1 (Sept. 22, 2020), https://bit.ly/2TjQvxN
North Dakota	Mail in ballots may be counted if they arrive in "an envelope postmarked or otherwise officially marked by the United States postal service or other mail delivery system before the date of election."	—	N.D. Cent. Code § 16.1-07-09
Ohio	"[A]ny return envelope that is postmarked prior to the day of the election shall be delivered to the director prior to the eleventh day after the election. Ballots delivered in envelopes postmarked prior to the day of the election that are received after the close of the polls on election day through the tenth day thereafter shall be counted.... Any such ballots that are received by the director later than the tenth day following the election shall not be counted."	—	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3509.05(B)(1)
Pennsylvania	The Pennsylvania Supreme Court granted a "three-day extension of the absentee and mail-in ballot received-by deadline ... such that ballots ... postmarked by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, November 3, 2020, shall be counted if they are otherwise valid and received by the county boards of election on or before 5:00 p.m. on November 6, 2020; ballots received within this period that lack a postmark ... or for which the postmark ... is illegible, will be presumed to have been mailed by Election Day."	Yes	Pa. Democratic Party v. Boockvar, No. 133-MM-2020, 2020 WL 5554644, at *31 (Pa. Sept. 17, 2020)
Texas	Unless the Texas provisions of the UOCAVA apply, a marked ballot must arrive "before the time the polls are required to close on election day; or not later than 5 p.m. on the day after election day, if the carrier envelope was placed for delivery by mail or common or contract carrier before election day and bears a cancellation mark of a common or contract carrier or a courier indicating a time not later than 7 p.m. at the location of the election on election day."	—	Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 86.007

State	Details	Changes related to COVID-19	Source
Utah	A mailed ballot must be "clearly postmarked before election day, or otherwise clearly marked by the post office as received by the post office before election day; and received in the office of the election officer before noon on the day of the official canvass following the election."	—	Utah Code Ann. § 20A-3a-204
Virginia	"[A]ny absentee ballot (i) returned to the general registrar after the closing of the polls on election day but before noon on the third day after the election and (ii) postmarked on or before the date of the election shall be counted pursuant to the procedures set forth in this chapter if the voter is found entitled to vote."	Yes	Va. Code Ann. § 24.2-709(B) (effective July 1, 2020)
Washington	<p>"The voter must be instructed to either return the ballot to the county auditor no later than 8:00 p.m. the day of the election or primary, or mail the ballot to the county auditor with a postmark no later than the day of the election or primary."</p> <p>"A postmark is any official mark, imprint, or application that verifies when a ballot entered the U.S. postal system. The mailing date of a ballot sent through a commercial mailing service, such as FedEx or UPS, may be considered a postmark. The postmark on the envelope is the official date of mailing. If there are two postmarks, the earlier postmark is the date of mailing. A hand cancellation by an agent of the U.S. Postal Service is a postmark. If the postmark is illegible or missing, the date of the voter's signature is the date of mailing If the postmark is illegible or missing and the voter did not include a date with their signature, county auditors may use available U.S. Postal Service tools to verify the date of mailing."</p>	—	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 29A.40.091(4); Wash. Admin. Code § 434-250-120(1)(d)(i)
West Virginia	An absentee ballot is to be accepted if the ballot "bears a postmark of the United States Postal Service dated no later than election day and the ballot is received by the official designated to supervise and conduct absentee voting no later than the hour at which the board of canvassers convenes to begin the canvass."	—	W. Va. Code § 3-3-5(g)(2)