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13 14	UNITED STATES D EASTERN DISTRICT AT YA	OF WASHINGTON
15	STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.,	NO. 1:20-cv-03127-SAB
16	Plaintiffs,	PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE TO
17	V.	DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO CLARIFY THE PRELIMINARY
18	DONALD J. TRUMP, et al.,	INJUNCTION
19	Defendants.	NOTED FOR: October 2, 2020 Without Oral Argument
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I. INTRODUCTION

Defendants moved to clarify the Court's preliminary injunction, maintaining that some aspects of the Court's order could be interpreted to cause an overall degradation in service or to create obligations that cannot be fulfilled. The States of course would not support such an interpretation, and the States are therefore submitting an alternative proposed order on which the parties have now conferred. Defendants do not oppose the entry of Plaintiffs' proposed order. The States therefore propose that the Court clarify its preliminary injunction according to the terms of their proposed order, submitted herewith.

II. ARGUMENT

A. Requested Clarification Regarding Transportation Schedules

The Court ordered that Defendants DeJoy and USPS (collectively USPS) be enjoined from "continued implementation or enforcement of policy changes announced in July 2020 that have slowed mail delivery, including: (i) instructing mail carriers to leave mail behind for processing or delivery at a later date; (ii) requiring mail carriers or delivery trucks to leave at set times regardless of whether the mail is actually ready; (iii) prohibiting or unreasonably restricting return trips to distribution centers, if necessary, to complete timely mail delivery; and (iv) taking any actions to implement or enforce the operational changes outlined in the USPS's 'Mandatory Stand-Up Talk: All Employees,' dated July 10, 2020[.]" ECF No. 81 (PI Order) at 12.

In his supplemental declaration submitted in support of Defendants' Motion to Clarify, USPS Vice President for Logistics Robert Cintron asserts that "[t]he

¹ Defendants also specified that they are preserving their right to appeal the preliminary injunction.

Postal Service *has not* and will not ban the use of late or extra trips in its transportation network." ECF No. 83-2 (2d Supp. Cintron Decl.), ¶ 7 (emphasis added). Notably, however, the July 10, 2020 Mandatory Stand-Up Talk referenced in the Court's order mandated that late and extra trips were "no longer authorized or accepted," and as of early September, a banner hung in an Oregon plant banning all late trips, as cited in the States' reply brief and referenced in the Court's order. *See* ECF No. 55-2 at 2; ECF No. 79 at 9; PI Order at 10.

USPS's Motion to Clarify requested that the Court's order be modified to provide that USPS is not required to hold trucks "where waiting for a small amount of mail will cause the delay of a greater volume of mail, resulting in an overall delay in the delivery of mail." ECF No. 83 (Mtn. to Clarify) at 9. Specifically, they asked that the Court's injunction be modified to say that "the Postal Service is not required to delay a trip when the impact of the delay will be an overall degradation in service, *e.g.*, in order to prevent a small amount of mail from being delayed if doing so would cause a larger amount of mail to be delayed." *Id.* at 10. Defendants pointed to two potential scenarios wherein waiting for a small amount of mail could prevent a truck from: (1) making an air transportation connection, or (2) reaching a delivery unit by the time when letter carriers "must leave the facility in order to safely and efficiently deliver mail along their routes." *Id.* at 11; 2d Supp. Cintron Decl., ¶¶ 14-15. Notably, it is not clear how the latter scenario would square with the Court's order that USPS cannot require "mail carriers ... to leave at set times regardless of whether the mail is actually ready[.]" PI Order at 12.

In any event, the States of course do not want or intend that any aspect of the Court's order be interpreted to cause an overall degradation in service. At the same time, USPS's own materials indicate that the circumstance USPS is concerned about here will be rare and that "extra trips can often remedy at least

some of this delay," though "there are circumstances 'when extra trips are not feasible,' such as where contractors have no trucks available." Mtn. to Clarify at 10.

The States therefore ask that the Court enter the clarification contained in the States' proposed order, which Defendants do not oppose, and which provides that the Postal Service is not required to delay a trip when the impact of the delay will be an overall degradation in service, e.g., in order to prevent a small amount of mail from being delayed if doing so would cause a larger amount of mail to be delayed, but that the Postal Service shall use extra trips to minimize the effect of such delays and to meet service commitments, except when not feasible. "[E]xtra trips that are reasonably necessary to complete timely mail delivery [are] not to be unreasonably restricted or prohibited," as the Postal Service committed to in its September 21, 2020 memorandum to employees.²

B. The Requested Clarification Regarding Delivery of Election Mail by Air

The Court ordered that USPS is enjoined from "deviating from the USPS's long-standing policy of treating election mail in accordance with First Class Mail delivery standards, regardless of the paid class[.]" PI Order at 12. USPS's Motion to Clarify requested that the Court's order be modified to provide that USPS is "not required to ship Election Mail sent as Marketing Mail by air." Mtn. to Clarify at 13. USPS asserts that practical barriers prevent it from identifying Election Mail amongst other Marketing Mail for air transportation "at the scale required by the Court's order." *Id.* at 12. USPS maintains that this would only affect Election Mail entered as Marketing Mail that is "traveling long distances." *Id.* at 13.

² U.S. Postal Service, *Clarifying Operational Instructions*, Sept. 21, 2020 (submitted as Grunberg Decl., Ex. C).

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The States' priority for Election Mail has always been timely delivery, not mandating a specific transportation mechanism. Given the limited time available to respond to USPS's motion and the lack of additional discovery, the States are unable to assess the credibility of Defendants' claims that "technical reasons" prevent the Postal Service from transporting Election Mail entered as Marketing Mail by air, and that "it is not possible to implement [contemplated] solutions this close to an election." Id. at 12-13. The Postal Service's original proposed clarification did not specifically address the possibility of using Priority Mail Express ground transportation for Election Mail that has to be transported long distances, as contemplated by the agreed order entered by the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York on September 25, 2020, which provided that "USPS will employ special individualized measures to expedite handling of individual voter ballots mailed close to Election Day, regardless of paid class, which may include manually separating them and moving them by air or according to Priority Mail Express delivery speed standards, consistent with practices used in past elections." This is consistent with the Postal Service's own September 25, 2020 memorandum regarding Election Mail, which committed to using "extraordinary measures beyond our normal course of operations" and "consistent with our practices in past election cycles" to "accelerate the delivery of ballots," including but not limited to "Priority Mail Express, Sunday deliveries, special deliveries, running collected ballots to Boards of Elections on Election Day, etc."4

³ See Jones et al. v. U.S. Postal Service et al., No. 20 Civ. 6516 (VM) (Sept. 25, 2020 Order), ECF No. 57 (Grunberg Decl., Ex. A).

⁴ U.S. Postal Service, *Additional Resources for Election Mail Beginning October 1*, Sept. 25, 2020 (Grunberg Decl., Ex. B).

The States propose that the Court could address the concerns of both parties

by entering the clarification contained in the States' proposed order, which Defendants do not oppose, and which provides that the Postal Service is required to ensure that Election Mail "is generally delivered in line with First-Class Mail delivery standards," as the Postal Service committed to in its September 25, 2020 memorandum to employees⁵, but the Court need not specify that Election Mail entered as Marketing Mail be shipped by any particular means (such as by air). To facilitate this goal, the Postal Service will, as it has promised, take "extraordinary measures" "between October 26 and November 24, to accelerate the delivery of ballots, when the Postal Service is able to identify the mailpiece as a ballot. These extraordinary measures include, but are not limited to, expedited handling, extra deliveries, and special pickups as used in past elections, to connect blank ballots entered by election officials to voters or completed ballots returned by voters entered close to or on Election Day to their intended destination (e.g., Priority Mail Express, Sunday deliveries, special deliveries, running collected ballots to Boards of Elections on Election Day, etc.)." ^{6,7}

⁶ See id.

⁵ See id.

⁷ The States have no objection to Defendants' expressed understanding of the term Election Mail to mean "any item mailed to or from authorized election officials that enables citizens to participate in the voting process, including ballots, voter registration forms, ballot applications, polling place notifications, and similar materials." Mtn. to Clarify at 11.

C. Requested Clarification Regarding "Dismantled" Machines

The Court ordered that "[i]f any post office, distribution center, or other postal facility will be unable to process election mail for the November 2020 election in accordance with First Class delivery standards because of the Postal Service's recent removal and decommissioning of equipment, such equipment will be replaced, reassembled, or reconnected to ensure that the Postal Service can comply with its prior policy of delivering election mail in accordance with First Class delivery standards[.]" PI Order at 12-13. USPS's Motion to Clarify asked the Court to clarify that under this provision, it is required only to return "available processing equipment to service," defined as "machines that were disconnected, but not dismantled." Mtn. to Clarify at 14-15.

At the moment, this appears to be a theoretical concern, given USPS's representation that it has "more than sufficient capacity to process current and anticipated mail volumes with the existing machine fleet,' and therefore does not expect the availability of machines to be an issue." *Id.* at 15. If it becomes apparent, at a later point, that USPS cannot comply with the injunction's terms concerning the treatment of Election Mail without replacing or reassembling equipment that has been dismantled, USPS can return to the Court to request appropriate relief, and the Court can assess that request on its merits.

The States therefore propose, and Defendants do not oppose, that the Court deny Defendants' proposed clarification to Paragraph 3 of the Preliminary Injunction, without prejudice to the same arguments being raised again in the future.

The States also note that Paragraph 3 of the Court's order additionally requires USPS to present to the Court any request from a local facility to reconnect or replace a decommissioned or removed machine within three days of the request,

if USPS has not already approved the request. PI Order at 13. Given the likelihood that a local facility manager is best placed to understand the practicalities of reconnecting a particular machine prior to making such a request, the States submit that this provision should continue to apply regardless of whether USPS considers the subject of the request for approval to be a machine that has been "disconnected" or "dismantled." III. **CONCLUSION** For the foregoing reasons, the Plaintiff States respectfully request that, should the Court grant in part Defendants' Motion to Clarify, it do so in accordance with the clarifications set forth in the States' proposed order submitted herewith, which Defendants do not oppose. DATED this 1st day of October, 2020. ROBERT W. FERGUSON Attorney General <u>/s/ Noah Guzzo Purcell</u> Solicitor General

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DECLARATION OF SERVICE I hereby declare that on this day I caused the foregoing document to be electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court using the Court's CM/ECF System which will serve a copy of this document upon all counsel of record. DATED this 1st day of October, 2020, at Tumwater, Washington. /s/ Jennifer D. Williams JENNIFER D. WILLIAMS Paralegal