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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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MONDAIRE JONES, et al., :  
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 Plaintiffs, :  
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 - against - :  
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 UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE, et al., :  
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 Defendants. :  
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20 Civ. 6516 (VM)

**DECISION AND ORDER**

**VICTOR MARRERO, United States District Judge.**

Plaintiffs Mondaire Jones, Alessandra Biaggi, Chris Burdick, Stephanie Keegan, Seth Rosen, Shannon Spencer, Kathy Rothschild, Diana M. Woody, Perry Sainati, Robert Golub, Mary Winton Green, Marsie Wallach, Matthew Wallach, Mac Wallach, Carol Sussman, and Rebecca Rieckhoff ("Plaintiffs") filed this action against defendants United States Postal Service ("USPS" or "Postal Service"); Louis DeJoy, as Postmaster General ("DeJoy"), and Donald J. Trump, as President of the United States ("President," and together with the Postal Service and DeJoy, "Defendants" or the "Government"). (See "Amended Complaint," Dkt. No. 36.) Plaintiffs sought declaratory relief and a preliminary injunction mandating that the Postal Service take certain actions to ensure the timely delivery of their absentee ballots in the upcoming national elections being held November 3, 2020. (See "Motion," Dkt. No. 19-1; "Notice of Motion," Dkt. No. 19.)

On September 2, 2020, Plaintiffs moved the Court for a preliminary injunction. On September 21, 2020, the Court issued a Decision and Order granting in part Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction and directing the parties to settle an order consistent with the Court's decision. See Jones v. U.S. Postal Serv., No. 20 Civ. 6516, 2020 WL 5627002 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 21, 2020). Consistent with the Court's directive, the parties submitted a joint proposed order on September 25, 2020.

The Court entered an order adopting the parties' proposed terms on September 25, 2020. (See "Preliminary Injunction," Dkt. No. 57, ¶ 7.) This Preliminary Injunction, among other things, directed the Government to submit a proposed guidance memorandum addressing specified topics. On September 29, 2020, the Court issued an order clarifying certain terms of the Preliminary Injunction. (See "Clarification Order," Dkt. No. 66.)

On October 2, 2020, the Government submitted a proposed guidance memorandum. (See Dkt. No. 69.) The Government submitted a correction to that filing the following day. (See Dkt. No. 70). Consistent with the terms of the Preliminary Injunction, Plaintiffs proposed edits to the guidance memorandum on October 4, 2020. (See Dkt. No. 71.) Upon receipt of Plaintiffs' filing, the Court directed the parties to meet

and confer to reach an agreement resolving their differences no later than October 7, 2020. (See Dkt. No. 72.) Plaintiffs submitted an update on the status of the parties' discussions on October 7, 2020. (See Dkt. No. 76.) As of October 7, counsel for the Government was awaiting authorization to provide further edits to the proposed guidance memorandum. On October 8, 2020, the Government submitted a revised proposed guidance memorandum. (See Dkt. No. 77.) Thereafter, the parties each submitted redlines comparing the Government's most recent proposal to Plaintiffs' most recent proposal. (See Dkt. Nos. 79 & 80.)

Although the parties made progress toward resolving their initial differences, a number of disputes remain. In deciding how to resolve the parties' remaining disputes concerning the guidance memorandum, the Court is mindful of several important considerations. First, USPS is currently subject to preliminary nationwide injunctions issued by multiple federal district courts that bear upon USPS's handling of Election Mail. See, e.g., Pennsylvania v. DeJoy, No. 20 Civ. 4096, 2020 WL 5763553 (E.D. Pa. Sept. 28, 2020), ECF No. 63; New York v. Trump, No. 20 Civ. 2340, 2020 WL 5763775 (D.D.C. Sept. 27, 2020), ECF No. 51; Vote Forward v. DeJoy, No. 20 Civ. 2405 (D.D.C. Sept. 28, 2020), ECF No. 31; Washington v. Trump, No. 20 Civ. 3127 (E.D. Wash. Sept. 17,

2020), ECF No. 81. Requiring USPS to issue guidance potentially inconsistent with an order of another court would undermine the goal of eliminating the managerial and operational confusion within USPS to facilitate the uniform treatment and timely delivery of Election Mail. Second, the national elections are imminent. Indeed, USPS is already handling substantial volumes of Election Mail. (See Dkt. No. 68, at 3 (explaining that 11,637,830 pieces of Election Mail were advanced between September 19, 2020 and September 25, 2020).) To ensure that such mail is handled in a manner consistent with constitutional obligations, a guidance memorandum must be finalized and distributed to USPS personnel as soon as practicable.

These considerations counsel in favor of limiting the scope of the guidance memorandum in accordance with the specific directives contained within the Preliminary Injunction, which are themselves the product of negotiations between the parties. The Court is persuaded that the appropriate course is to adopt, in substantial part, the Government's latest proposal. The Government's proposal is largely consistent with the terms and spirit of the Preliminary Injunction.<sup>1</sup> However, the Court identifies two

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<sup>1</sup>Consistent with the aim of avoiding any conflict with orders entered by any other court, this Court expressly declines to hold whether the September 21, 2020 guidance memorandum sent to managerial staff titled

areas with respect to which further discussion between the parties is likely to be productive and, ultimately, advance the goal of providing clear, uniform directions to USPS employees in a manner consistent with the terms of the Preliminary Injunction.

First, with respect to "extra delivery and collection trips," Plaintiffs propose a bullet explaining that such trips are to be used "to ensure that completed ballots entered *within eight days prior to Election Day (i.e., October 26, 2020) and through the state-appropriate number of days after Election Day* reach the appropriate election official *by the state's designated deadline.*" (Dkt. No. 71-1, at 2 (emphasis added).) The Government does not accept this language, instead proposing a bullet explaining that extra trips are to be used "to ensure that completed ballots entered *on Election Day* reach the appropriate election official by the state's designated deadline *on Election Day.*" (Dkt. No. 77-2, at 2 (emphasis added).)

The Preliminary Injunction requires that the guidance memorandum explain that extra trips are "authorize[d] and

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"Clarifying Operational Instructions" (Dkt. No. 62-1); and the September 25, 2020 guidance memorandum sent to managerial staff titled "Additional Resources for Election Mail Beginning October 1" (Dkt No. 62-3) are fully consistent with the requirements of the Preliminary Injunction or, more broadly, the September 21, 2020 Decision and Order.

encourage[d]" to "facilitate the timely delivery of Election Mail," without any temporal limitation. (Dkt. No. 54-1 ¶ 7(d).) In light of the considerations discussed above, the Court is not inclined to approve the addition of any temporal mandates or restrictions not contained within the Preliminary Injunction. The language the Government proposes is potentially both confusing and inconsistent with the Preliminary Injunction. First, it could be read to suggest that extra trips will only be used for Election Mail "entered on," but not before, Election Day. Second, the reference to state "deadline[s] on Election Day" is confusing. Many states count ballots received days, and in some cases weeks, after Election Day.<sup>2</sup> Thus, the "timely delivery" of Election Mail may require extra trips both before and after Election Day. The Court will direct the parties to agree on guidance that remedies these issues.

Relatedly, a separate paragraph of the Government's proposed guidance memorandum states:

Authorizing late and extra trips through November 6, 2020, will not result in disciplinary action. To the contrary, late and extra trips that would

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<sup>2</sup> As of the date of this Order, Alaska, California, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia all accept ballots received after Election Day as long as they are postmarked by or before Election Day -- and the list is growing. See Receipt and Postmark Deadlines for Absentee Ballots, Nat'l Conference of State Legislatures (Sept. 29, 2020), <https://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/vopp-table-11-receipt-and-postmark-deadlines-for-absentee-ballots.aspx>.

facilitate the on-time delivery of Election Mail are authorized and encouraged -- we are committed to using such trips to deliver Election Mail on time.

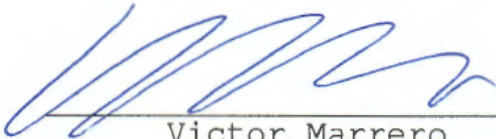
(Dkt. No. 77-1, at 3.) Presumably to avoid misinterpretation of this language as indicating that extra trips intended to facilitate the delivery of Election Mail are authorized only through November 6, 2020, Plaintiffs suggested the following language: "*Through November 30 in particular*, late and extra trips that would facilitate the on-time delivery of Election Mail are authorized and encouraged -- we are committed to using such trips to deliver Election Mail on time." (Dkt. No. 71-1, at 4 (emphasis added).) As noted above, the Preliminary Injunction contains no temporal limitation with respect to the use of late and extra trips taken to further the timely delivery of Election Mail. The Court is not inclined to impose new temporal requirements, including Plaintiffs' proposed November 30, 2020 requirement. Nonetheless, the Court agrees that the Government's proposed language may create confusion among USPS employees as to whether the use of late and extra trips to facilitate the timely delivery of Election Mail is forbidden after November 6, 2020.

Accordingly, it is hereby

**ORDERED** that the parties meet and confer and propose agreed-upon language resolving the issues identified above no later than 3:00 p.m. on October 9, 2020.

**SO ORDERED.**

Dated: New York, New York  
8 October 2020



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Victor Marrero  
U.S.D.J.