IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS; TRIANA ARNOLD JAMES; ELLIOTT HENNINGTON; ROBERT RICHARDS; JENS RUECKERT; and OJUAN GLAZE,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official capacity as the Georgia Secretary of State; REBECCA N. SULLIVAN, in her official capacity as the Acting Chair of the State Election Board; SARA TINDALL GHAZAL, in her official capacity as a member of the State Election Board; MATTHEW MASHBURN, in his official capacity as a member of the State Election Board; and ANH LE, in her official capacity as a member of the State Election Board,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION FILE
NO. _____

COMPLAINT

1. Plaintiffs bring this action to challenge the Georgia General Assembly's congressional redistricting plan, the Georgia Congressional Redistricting Act of 2021 ("SB 2EX"), on the ground that it violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 52 U.S.C. § 10301.

2. In undertaking the latest round of congressional redistricting following the 2020 decennial census, the General Assembly has diluted the growing electoral strength of the state's communities of color. Faced with Georgia's changing demographics, the General Assembly has ensured that the growth of the state's Black population will not translate to increased political influence at the federal level.

3. The 2020 census data make clear that minority voters in Georgia are sufficiently numerous and geographically compact to form a majority of eligible voters—which is to say, a majority of the voting age population[1]—in multiple congressional districts throughout the state, including an additional majority-Black district in the western Atlanta metropolitan area. This additional majority-Black district can be drawn without reducing the total number of districts in the region and

[1] The phrases "majority of eligible voters" and "majority of the voting age population" have been used by courts interchangeably when discussing the threshold requirements of a vote-dilution claim under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. *Compare, e.g.*, *Bone Shirt v. Hazeltine*, 461 F.3d 1011, 1019 (8th Cir. 2006) ("[T]he first *Gingles* precondition . . . 'requires only a simple *majority of eligible voters* in a single-member district.'" (emphasis added) (quoting *Dickinson v. Ind. State Election Bd.*, 933 F.2d 497, 503 (7th Cir. 1991))), *with Bartlett v. Strickland*, 556 U.S. 1, 18 (2009) (plurality op.) ("[T]he majority-minority rule relies on an objective, numerical test: Do minorities make up *more than 50 percent of the voting-age population* in the relevant geographic area?" (emphasis added)). The phrase "majority of eligible voters" when used in this Complaint shall also refer to the "majority of the voting age population."

statewide in which Black voters have the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

4. Rather than draw this additional congressional district to allow Georgians of color the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates, the General Assembly instead chose to "pack" some Black voters in the Atlanta metropolitan area and "crack" other Black voters among rural-reaching, predominantly white districts.

5. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act prohibits this result and requires the General Assembly to draw an additional congressional district in which Black voters have the opportunity to elect their candidate of choice.

6. By failing to create this district, the General Assembly's response to Georgia's changing demographics has had the effect of diluting minority voting strength in the state.

7. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek an order (i) declaring that SB 2EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act; (ii) enjoining Defendants from conducting future elections under SB 2EX; (iii) requiring adoption of a valid plan for new congressional districts in Georgia that comports with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act; and (iv) providing any and such additional relief as is appropriate.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343(a)(3) and (4), and 1357.

9. This Court has jurisdiction to grant declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

10. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because "a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred" in this district.

PARTIES

11. Plaintiff Coakley Pendergrass is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia. The Rev. Pendergrass is a registered voter and intends to vote in future congressional elections. He is a resident of Cobb County and located in the Eleventh Congressional District under the enacted plan, where he is unable to elect candidates of his choice to the U.S. House of Representatives despite strong electoral support for those candidates from other Black voters in his community. The Rev. Pendergrass resides in a region where the Black community is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of eligible voters in a newly drawn congressional district in which Black voters would have the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates. The enacted redistricting plan dilutes the voting

power of Black voters like the Rev. Pendergrass and denies them an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice to the U.S. House of Representatives.

12. Plaintiff Triana Arnold James is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia. Ms. James is a registered voter and intends to vote in future congressional elections. She is a resident of Douglas County and located in the Third Congressional District under the enacted plan, where she is unable to elect candidates of her choice to the U.S. House of Representatives despite strong electoral support for those candidates from other Black voters in her community. Ms. James resides in a region where the Black community is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of eligible voters in a newly drawn congressional district in which Black voters would have the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates. The enacted redistricting plan dilutes the voting power of Black voters like Ms. James and denies them an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice to the U.S. House of Representatives.

13. Plaintiff Elliott Hennington is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia. Mr. Hennington is a registered voter and intends to vote in future congressional elections. He is a resident of Cobb County and located in the Fourteenth Congressional District under the enacted plan, where he is unable to elect candidates of his choice to the U.S. House of Representatives despite strong electoral

support for those candidates from other Black voters in his community. Mr. Hennington resides in a region where the Black community is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of eligible voters in a newly drawn congressional district in which Black voters would have the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates. The enacted redistricting plan dilutes the voting power of Black voters like Mr. Hennington and denies them an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice to the U.S. House of Representatives.

14. Plaintiff Robert Richards is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia. Mr. Richards is a registered voter and intends to vote in future congressional elections. He is a resident of Cobb County and located in the Fourteenth Congressional District under the enacted plan, where he is unable to elect candidates of his choice to the U.S. House of Representatives despite strong electoral support for those candidates from other Black voters in his community. Mr. Richards resides in a region where the Black community is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of eligible voters in a newly drawn congressional district in which Black voters would have the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates. The enacted redistricting plan dilutes the voting power of Black voters like Mr. Richards and denies them an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice to the U.S. House of Representatives.

15. Plaintiff Jens Rueckert is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia. Mr. Rueckert is a registered voter and intends to vote in future congressional elections. He is a resident of Cobb County and located in the Fourteenth Congressional District under the enacted plan, where he is unable to elect candidates of his choice to the U.S. House of Representatives despite strong electoral support for those candidates from other Black voters in his community. Mr. Rueckert resides in a region where the Black community is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of eligible voters in a newly drawn congressional district in which Black voters would have the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates. The enacted redistricting plan dilutes the voting power of Black voters like Mr. Rueckert and denies them an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice to the U.S. House of Representatives.

16. Plaintiff Ojuan Glaze is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia. Mr. Glaze is a registered voter and intends to vote in future congressional elections. He is a resident of Douglas County and located in the Thirteenth Congressional District under the enacted plan. The Thirteenth Congressional District is a district in which Black voters like Mr. Glaze are packed, preventing the creation of an additional majority-Black district as required by the Voting Rights Act.

17. Defendant Brad Raffensperger is the Georgia Secretary of State and is named in his official capacity. Secretary Raffensperger is Georgia's chief election official and is responsible for administering the state's elections and implementing election laws and regulations, including Georgia's congressional plan. *See* O.C.G.A. § 21-2-50; Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 590-1-1-.01–.02 (specifying, among other things, that Secretary of State's office must provide "maps of Congressional, State Senatorial and House Districts" when requested). Secretary Raffensperger is also an ex officio non-voting member of the State Election Board, which is responsible for "formulat[ing], adopt[ing], and promulgat[ing] such rules and regulations, consistent with law, as will be conducive to the fair, legal, and orderly conduct of primaries and elections." O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-30(d), -31(2).

18. Defendant Rebecca N. Sullivan is the Acting Chair of the State Election Board and is named in her official capacity. In this role, she must "formulate, adopt, and promulgate such rules and regulations, consistent with law, as will be conducive to the fair, legal, and orderly conduct of primaries and elections." *Id.* § 21-2-31(2).

19. Defendant Sara Tindall Ghazal is a member of the State Election Board and is named in her official capacity. In this role, she must "formulate, adopt, and promulgate such rules and regulations, consistent with law, as will be conducive to the fair, legal, and orderly conduct of primaries and elections." *Id.* § 21-2-31(2).

20. Defendant Matthew Mashburn is a member of the State Election Board and is named in his official capacity. In this role, he must "formulate, adopt, and promulgate such rules and regulations, consistent with law, as will be conducive to the fair, legal, and orderly conduct of primaries and elections." *Id.* § 21-2-31(2).

21. Defendant Anh Le is a member of the State Election Board and is named in her official capacity. In this role, she must "formulate, adopt, and promulgate such rules and regulations, consistent with law, as will be conducive to the fair, legal, and orderly conduct of primaries and elections." *Id.* § 21-2-31(2).

LEGAL BACKGROUND

22. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act prohibits any "standard, practice, or procedure" that "results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color." 52 U.S.C. § 10301(a). Thus, in addition to prohibiting practices that deny the exercise of the right to vote, Section 2 prohibits vote dilution.

23. A violation of Section 2 is established if "it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination or election" in the jurisdiction "are not equally open to participation by members of a [minority group] in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice." *Id.* § 10301(b).

24. Such a violation might be achieved by "cracking" or "packing" minority voters. To illustrate, the dilution of Black voting strength "may be caused by the dispersal of blacks into districts in which they constitute an ineffective minority of voters"—cracking—"or from the concentration of blacks into districts where they constitute an excessive majority"—packing. *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 46 n.11 (1986).

25. In *Thornburg v. Gingles*, the U.S. Supreme Court identified three necessary preconditions for a claim of vote dilution under Section 2: (i) the minority group must be "sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district"; (ii) the minority group must be "politically cohesive"; and (iii) the majority must vote "sufficiently as a bloc to enable it . . . usually to defeat the minority's preferred candidate." *Id.* at 50–51.

26. Once all three preconditions are established, Section 2 directs courts to consider whether, "based on the totality of circumstances," members of a racial minority "have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice." 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b).

27. The Senate Report on the 1982 amendments to the Voting Rights Act identified several nonexclusive factors that courts should consider when determining

if, under the totality of circumstances in a jurisdiction, the operation of the challenged electoral device results in a violation of Section 2. *See Wright v. Sumter Cnty. Bd. of Elections & Registration*, 979 F.3d 1282, 1288–89 (11th Cir. 2020). These "Senate Factors" include:

a. the history of official voting-related discrimination in the state or political subdivision;

b. the extent to which voting in the elections of the state or political subdivision is racially polarized;

c. the extent to which the state or political subdivision has used voting practices or procedures that tend to enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group, such as unusually large election districts, majority-vote requirements, or prohibitions against bullet-voting;

d. the exclusion of members of the minority group from candidate-slating processes;

e. the extent to which minority group members bear the effects of discrimination in areas such as education, employment, and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process;

f. the use of overt or subtle racial appeals in political campaigns; and

g. the extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction.

28. The Senate Report itself and the cases interpreting it have made clear that "there is no requirement that any particular number of factors be proved, or that a majority of them point one way or the other." *United States v. Marengo Cnty. Comm'n*, 731 F.2d 1546, 1566 n.33 (11th Cir. 1984) (quoting S. Rep. No. 97-417, at 29 (1982)); *see also id.* at 1566 ("The statute explicitly calls for a 'totality-of-the circumstances' approach and the Senate Report indicates that no particular factor is an indispensable element of a dilution claim.").

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The 2020 Census

29. Between 2010 and 2020, Georgia's population increased by more than 1 million people. As a result of this population growth, the state will retain 14 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives.

30. The population growth during this period is entirely attributable to the increase in Georgia's minority population. The 2020 census results indicate that Georgia's Black population grew by over 15 percent and now comprises 33 percent of Georgia's total population. Meanwhile, Georgia's white population *decreased* by

4 percent over the past decade. In total, Georgia's minority population now comprises just under 50 percent of the state's total population.

The 2021 Congressional Redistricting Plan

31. In enacting Georgia's new congressional map, the Republican-controlled General Assembly diluted the political power of the state's minority voters.

32. On November 22, 2021, the General Assembly passed SB 2EX, which adopted a new congressional redistricting plan that revised existing congressional district boundaries. Republican Governor Brian Kemp signed SB 2EX into law on December 30, 2021.

33. Democratic and minority legislators were largely excluded from the redistricting process and repeatedly decried the lack of transparency. Moreover, lawmakers and activists from across the political spectrum questioned the speed with which the General Assembly undertook its redistricting efforts, observing that the haste resulted in unnecessary divisions of communities and municipalities.

34. Rather than create an additional congressional district in the western Atlanta metropolitan area in which Georgia's growing Black population would have the opportunity to elect candidates of its choice, the General Assembly did just the opposite: it packed and cracked Georgia's Black voters to dilute their influence.

35. SB 2EX packs Black voters into the Atlanta metropolitan area, particularly into the new Thirteenth Congressional District, which includes significant Black populations in south Fulton, Douglas, and Cobb Counties. The remaining Black communities in Douglas and Cobb Counties are cracked among the new Third, Sixth, Eleventh, and Fourteenth Congressional Districts—predominantly white districts that stretch into the rural reaches of western and northern Georgia.

36. This combination of cracking and packing dilutes the political power of Black voters in the Atlanta metropolitan area. The General Assembly could have instead created an additional, compact congressional district in which Black voters, including Plaintiffs, comprise a majority of eligible voters and have the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates, as required by Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Significantly, this could have been done without reducing the number of other districts in which Black voters have the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

37. Unless enjoined, SB 2EX will deny Black voters an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

38. The relevant factors and considerations readily require the creation of an additional majority-Black district under Section 2.

Racial Polarization

39. This Court has recognized that "voting in Georgia is highly racially polarized." *Ga. State Conf. of NAACP v. Georgia*, 312 F. Supp. 3d 1357, 1360 (N.D. Ga. 2018) (three-judge panel).

40. "Districts with large black populations are likely to vote Democratic." *Id.* Indeed, during competitive statewide elections over the past decade—from the 2012 presidential election through the 2021 U.S. Senate runoff elections—an average of 97 percent of Black Georgians supported Democratic candidates.

41. White voters, by striking contrast, overwhelmingly vote Republican. An average of only 13 percent of white Georgians supported Democratic candidates in competitive statewide elections over the past decade.

42. Georgia's white majority usually votes as a bloc to defeat minority voters' candidates of choice, including in the areas where Plaintiffs live and the Black population could be united to create a new majority-Black district.

History of Discrimination

43. Georgia's past discrimination against its Black citizens, including its numerous attempts to deny Black voters an equal opportunity to participate in the political process, is extensive and well documented. This prejudice is not confined to history books; the legacy of discrimination manifests itself today in state and local

elections marked by racial appeals and undertones. And the consequences of the state's historic discrimination persist to this day as well, as Black Georgians continue to experience socioeconomic hardship and marginalization.

44. This history dates back to the post-Civil War era, when Black Georgians first gained the right to vote and voted in their first election in April 1868. Soon after this historic election, a *quarter* of the state's Black legislators were either jailed, threatened, beaten, or killed. In 1871, the General Assembly passed a resolution that expelled 25 Black representatives and three senators but permitted the four mixed-race members who did not "look" Black to keep their seats. The General Assembly's resolution was based on the theory that Black Georgians' right of suffrage did not give them the right to hold office, and that they were thus "ineligible" to serve under Georgia's post-Civil War state constitution.

45. After being denied the right to hold office, Black Georgians who attempted to vote also encountered intense and frequently violent opposition. The Ku Klux Klan and other white mobs engaged in a campaign of political terrorism aimed at deterring Black political participation. Their reigns of terror in Georgia included, for instance, attacking a Black political rally in Mitchell County in 1868, killing and wounding many of the participants; warning the Black residents of Wrightsville that "blood would flow" if they exercised their right to vote in an

upcoming election; and attacking and beating a Black man in his own home to prevent him from voting in an upcoming congressional election.

46. In the General Assembly, fierce resistance to Black voting rights led to more discriminatory legislation. In 1871, Georgia became the first state to enact a poll tax. At the state's 1877 constitutional convention, the General Assembly made the poll tax permanent and cumulative, requiring citizens to pay all back taxes before being permitted to vote. The poll tax reduced turnout among Black voters in Georgia by half and has been described as the single most effective disenfranchisement law ever enacted. The poll tax was not abolished until 1945—after it had been in effect for almost 75 years.

47. After the repeal of the poll tax in 1945, voter registration among Black Georgians significantly increased. However, as a result of the state's purposeful voter suppression tactics, not a *single* Black lawmaker served in the General Assembly between 1908 and 1962.

48. Georgia's history of voter discrimination is far from ancient history. As recently as 1962, 17 municipalities and 48 counties in Georgia required segregated polling places. When the U.S. Department of Justice filed suit to end this practice, a local Macon leader declared that the federal government was ruining "every vestige of the local government."

49. Other means of disenfranchising Georgia's Black citizens followed. The state adopted virtually every one of the "traditional" methods to obstruct the exercise of the franchise by Black voters, including literacy and understanding tests, strict residency requirements, onerous registration procedures, voter challenges and purges, the deliberate slowing down of voting by election officials so that Black voters would be left waiting in line when the polls closed, and the adoption of "white primaries."

50. Attempts to minimize Black political influence in Georgia have also tainted redistricting efforts. During the 1981 congressional redistricting process, in opposing a bill that would maintain a majority-Black district, Joe Mack Wilson—a Democratic state representative and chair of the House Reapportionment Committee—openly used racial epithets to describe the district: following a meeting with officials of the U.S. Department of Justice, he complained that "the Justice Department is trying to make us draw [n*****] districts and I don't want to draw [n*****] districts." Speaker of the House Tom Murphy objected to creating a district where a Black representative would certainly be elected and refused to appoint any Black lawmakers to the conference committee, fearing that they would support a plan to allow Black voters to elect a candidate of their choice. Several senators also

expressed concern about being perceived as supporting a majority-Black congressional district.

51. Indeed, federal courts have invalidated Georgia's redistricting plans for voting rights violations numerous times. In *Georgia v. United States*, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed a three-judge panel's decision that Georgia's 1972 reapportionment plan violated Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, at least in part because it diluted the Black vote in an Atlanta-based congressional district in order to ensure the election of a white candidate. *See* 411 U.S. 526, 541 (1973); *see also Busbee v. Smith*, 549 F. Supp. 494, 517 (D.D.C. 1982) (three-judge panel) (denying preclearance based on evidence that Georgia's redistricting plan was product of purposeful discrimination in violation of Voting Rights Act), *aff'd*, 459 U.S. 1166 (1983); *Larios v. Cox*, 300 F. Supp. 2d 1320 (N.D. Ga. 2004) (per curiam) (three-judge panel) (invalidating state legislative plans that reduced number of majority-minority districts).

52. Due to its lengthy history of discrimination against racial minorities, Georgia became a "covered jurisdiction" under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act upon its enactment in 1965, meaning that any changes to Georgia's election practices or procedures (including the enactment of new redistricting plans) were prohibited

until either the U.S. Department of Justice or a federal court determined that the change did not result in backsliding, or "retrogression," of minority voting rights.

53. Accordingly, between 1965 and 2013—at which time the U.S. Supreme Court effectively barred enforcement of the Section 5 preclearance requirement in *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013)—Georgia received more than 170 preclearance objection letters from the U.S. Department of Justice.

54. Georgia's history of racial discrimination in voting, here only briefly recounted, has been thoroughly documented by historians and scholars. Indeed, "[t]he history of the state['s] segregation practice and laws at all levels has been rehashed so many times that the Court can all but take judicial notice thereof." *Brooks v. State Bd. of Elections*, 848 F. Supp. 1548, 1560 (S.D. Ga. 1994); *see also, e.g.*, *Fair Fight Action, Inc. v. Raffensperger*, No. 1:18-CV-5391-SCJ, slip op. at 41 (N.D. Ga. Nov. 15, 2021), ECF No. 636 (taking judicial notice of fact that "prior to the 1990s, Georgia had a long sad history of racist policies in a number of areas including voting").

55. Ultimately, as this Court has noted, "Georgia has a history chocked full of racial discrimination at all levels. This discrimination was ratified into state constitutions, enacted into state statutes, and promulgated in state policy. Racism and race discrimination were apparent and conspicuous realities, the norm rather

than the exception." *Ga. State Conf. of NAACP v. Fayette Cnty. Bd. of Comm'rs*, 950 F. Supp. 2d 1294, 1314 (N.D. Ga. 2013) (quoting *Brooks*, 848 F. Supp. at 1560), *aff'd in part, rev'd in part on other grounds*, 775 F.3d 1336 (11th Cir. 2015).

Use of Racial Appeals in Political Campaigns

56. In addition to Georgia's history of discrimination against minorities in voting, political campaigns in the state have often relied on both overt and subtle racial appeals—both historically *and* during recent elections.

57. In 2016, Tom Worthan, former Republican Chair of the Douglas County Board of Commissioners, was caught on video making racist comments aimed at discrediting his Black opponent, Romona Jackson-Jones, and a Black candidate for sheriff, Tim Pounds. During the recorded conversation with a Douglas County voter, Worthan asked, "[D]o you know of another government that's more black that's successful? They bankrupt you." Worthan also stated, in reference to Pounds, "I'd be afraid he'd put his black brothers in positions that maybe they're not qualified to be in."

58. In the 2017 special election for Georgia's Sixth Congressional District—a majority-white district that had over the previous three decades been represented by white Republicans Newt Gingrich, Johnny Isakson, and Tom Price—the husband of the eventual Republican victor, Karen Handel, shared an image over

social media that urged voters to "[f]ree the black slaves from the Democratic plantation." The image also stated, "Criticizing black kids for obeying the law, studying in school, and being ambitious as 'acting white' is a trick the Democrats play on Black people to keep them poor, ignorant and dependent." The image was then shared widely by local and national media outlets.

59. During that same election, Jere Wood—the Republican Mayor of Roswell, Georgia's eighth-largest city—insinuated that voters in the Sixth Congressional District would not vote for Democratic candidate Jon Ossoff because he has an "ethnic-sounding" name. When describing voters in that district, Wood said, "If you just say 'Ossoff,' some folks are gonna think, 'Is he Muslim? Is he Lebanese? Is he Indian?' It's an ethnic-sounding name, even though he may be a white guy, from Scotland or wherever."[2]

60. On a separate occasion, State Senator Fran Millar alluded to the fact that the Sixth Congressional District was gerrymandered in such a way that it would not support candidate Ossoff—specifically, because he was formerly an aide to a

[2] In actuality, now-U.S. Senator Ossoff's paternal forebears were Ashkenazi Jewish immigrants who fled pogroms during the early 20th century. *See* Etan Nechin, *Jon Ossoff Tells Haaretz How His Jewish Upbringing Taught Him to Fight for Justice*, Haaretz (Dec. 20, 2020), https://www.haaretz.com/us-news/.premium-jon-ossoff-tells-haaretz-how-his-jewish-upbringing-taught-him-to-fight-for-justice-1.9386302.

Black member of Congress. State Senator Millar said, "I'll be very blunt. These lines were not drawn to get Hank Johnson's protégé to be my representative. And you didn't hear that. They were not drawn for that purpose, OK? They were not drawn for that purpose."

61. Earlier in 2017, Tommy Hunter, a member of the board of commissioners in Gwinnett County—the second-most populous county in the state—called the late Black Congressman John Lewis a "racist pig" and suggested that his reelection to the U.S. House of Representatives was "illegitimate" because he represented a majority-minority district.

62. Racist robocalls targeted the Democratic candidate for governor in 2018, referring to Stacey Abrams as "Negress Stacey Abrams" and "a poor man's Aunt Jemima." The Republican candidate, now-Governor Kemp, posted a statement on Twitter on the eve of the election alleging that the Black Panther Party supported Ms. Abrams's candidacy.

63. Governor Kemp also ran a controversial television advertisement during the primary campaign asserting that he owned "a big truck, just in case [he] need[s] to round up criminal illegals and take 'em home [him]self."

64. The 2020 campaigns for Georgia's two U.S. Senate seats were also rife with racial appeals. In one race, Republican incumbent Kelly Loeffler ran a paid

advertisement on Facebook that artificially darkened the skin of her Democratic opponent, now-Senator Raphael Warnock. In the other race, Republican incumbent David Perdue ran an advertisement against Democratic nominee Ossoff that employed a classic anti-Semitic trope by artificially enlarging now-Senator Ossoff's nose.

65. Senator Perdue later mispronounced and mocked the pronunciation of then-Senator Kamala Harris's first name during a campaign rally, even though the two had been colleagues in the Senate since 2017.

66. Racial appeals were apparent during local elections in Fulton County even within the last few weeks. City council candidates in Johns Creek and Sandy Springs pointed to Atlanta crime and protests that turned violent to try to sway voters, publicly urging residents to vote for them or risk seeing their cities become home to chaos and lawlessness. *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution* quoted Emory University political scientist Dr. Andra Gillespie, who explained that although the term "law and order" is racially neutral, the issue becomes infused with present-day cultural meaning and thoughts about crime and violence and thus carries racial undertones.

67. These are just a few—and, indeed, only among the more recent—examples of the types of racially charged political campaigns that have tainted elections in Georgia throughout the state's history.

Ongoing Effects of Georgia's History of Discrimination

68. State-sponsored segregation under Georgia's Jim Crow laws permeated all aspects of daily life and relegated Black citizens to second-class status. State lawmakers segregated everything from public schools to hospitals and graveyards. Black Georgians were also precluded from sitting on juries, which effectively denied Black litigants equal justice under the law. Moreover, Black Georgians were excluded from the most desirable manufacturing jobs, which limited their employment opportunities to primarily unskilled, low-paying labor. And in times of economic hardship, Black employees were the first to lose their jobs.

69. Decades of Jim Crow and other forms of state-sponsored discrimination—followed by continued segregation of public facilities well into the latter half of the 20th century, in defiance of federal law—resulted in persistent socioeconomic disparities between Black and white Georgians. These disparities hinder the ability of Black voters to participate effectively in the political process.

70. Black Georgians, for instance, have higher poverty rates than white Georgians. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2019 American Community

Survey ("ACS") 1-Year Estimate, 18.8 percent of Black Georgians have lived below the poverty line in the past 12 months, compared to 9 percent of white Georgians.

71. Relatedly, Black Georgians have lower per capita incomes than white Georgians. The 2019 ACS 1-Year Estimate shows that white Georgians had an average per capita income of $40,348 over the past 12 months, compared to $23,748 for Black Georgians.

72. Black Georgians also have lower homeownership rates than white Georgians. The 2019 ACS 1-Year Estimate shows that 52.6 percent of Black Georgians live in renter-occupied housing, compared to 24.9 percent of white Georgians. And Black Georgians also spend a higher percentage of their income on rent than white Georgians. The 2019 ACS 1-Year Estimate shows that in Georgia, the percent of income spent on rent is a staggering 54.9 percent for Black Georgians, compared to 40.6 percent for white Georgians.

73. Black Georgians also have lower levels of educational attainment than their white counterparts and are less likely to earn degrees. According to the 2019 ACS 1-Year Estimate, only 25 percent of Black Georgians have obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 37 percent of white Georgians.

74. These disparities impose hurdles to voter participation including working multiple jobs, working during polling place hours, lack of access to

childcare, lack of access to transportation, and higher rates of illness and disability. All of these hurdles make it more difficult for poor and low-income voters to participate effectively in the political process.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I:
SB 2EX Violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act

75. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

76. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act prohibits the enforcement of any "standard, practice, or procedure" that "results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color, or" membership in a language minority group. 52 U.S.C. § 10301(a).

77. Georgia's congressional district boundaries, as currently drawn, crack and pack minority populations with the effect of diluting their voting strength, in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

78. Black Georgians in the northwestern and western Atlanta metropolitan area are sufficiently numerous and geographically compact to constitute a majority of eligible voters in an additional congressional district, without reducing the number of minority-opportunity districts already included in the enacted map.

79. Under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, the General Assembly was required to create an additional congressional district in which Black voters in this area would have the opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

80. Black voters in Georgia, including in and around this area, are politically cohesive. Elections in this area reveal a clear pattern of racially polarized voting that allows blocs of white voters usually to defeat Black voters' preferred candidates.

81. The totality of the circumstances establishes that the enacted congressional map has the effect of denying Black voters an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and elect candidates of their choice, in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

82. By engaging in the acts and omissions alleged herein, Defendants have acted and continue to act to deny Plaintiffs' rights guaranteed by Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Defendants will continue to violate those rights absent relief granted by this Court.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that this Court:

A. Declare that SB 2EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act;

B. Enjoin Defendants, as well as their agents and successors in office, from enforcing or giving any effect to the boundaries of the congressional districts as drawn in SB 2EX, including an injunction barring Defendants from conducting any further congressional elections under the enacted map;

C. Hold hearings, consider briefing and evidence, and otherwise take actions necessary to order the adoption of a valid congressional redistricting plan that includes an additional congressional district in the western Atlanta metropolitan area in which Black voters have the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates, as required by Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, without reducing the number of minority-opportunity districts currently drawn in SB 2EX;

D. Grant such other or further relief the Court deems appropriate, including but not limited to an award of Plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and reasonable costs.

Dated: December 30, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

By: **Adam M. Sparks**
Joyce Gist Lewis
Georgia Bar No. 296261
Adam M. Sparks
Georgia Bar No. 341578
KREVOLIN & HORST, LLC
One Atlantic Center
1201 West Peachtree Street, NW,
Suite 3250
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
Telephone: (404) 888-9700
Facsimile: (404) 888-9577
Email: jlewis@khlawfirm.com
Email: sparks@khlawfirm.com

Kevin J. Hamilton*
PERKINS COIE LLP
1201 Third Avenue, Suite 4900
Seattle, Washington 98101
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Facsimile: (206) 359-9000
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Abha Khanna*
Jonathan P. Hawley*
ELIAS LAW GROUP LLP
1700 Seventh Avenue, Suite 2100
Seattle, Washington 98101
Phone: (206) 656-0177
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Daniel C. Osher*
Christina A. Ford*
Graham W. White*
Michael B. Jones
Georgia Bar No. 721264
ELIAS LAW GROUP LLP
10 G Street NE, Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20002
Phone: (202) 968-4490
Facsimile: (202) 968-4498
Email: DOsher@elias.law
Email: CFord@elias.law
Email: GWhite@elias.law
Email: MJones@elias.law

Counsel for Plaintiffs

**Pro hac vice* application forthcoming

JS44 (Rev. 10/2020 NDGA)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS44 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 is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket record. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ATTACHED)

I. (a) PLAINTIFF(S)

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS; TRIANA ARNOLD JAMES; ELLIOTT HENNINGTON; ROBERT RICHARDS; and JENS RUECKERT

DEFENDANT(S)

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER; REBECCA N. SULLIVAN; SARA TINDALL GHAZAL; MATTHEW MASHBURN; ANH LE

(b) COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED PLAINTIFF Cobb
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

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

(c) ATTORNEYS (FIRM NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER, AND E-MAIL ADDRESS)

Adam M. Sparks & Joyce Gist Lewis
Krevolin & Horst, LLC
1201 W. Peachtree St., NW, Suite 3250
Atlanta, Ga 30309
Tel: (404) 888-9700
Email: sparks@khlawfirm.com
Email: jlewis@khlawfirm.com

ATTORNEYS (IF KNOWN)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION

(PLACE AN "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY)

- ☐ 1 U.S. GOVERNMENT PLAINTIFF
- ☑ 3 FEDERAL QUESTION (U.S. GOVERNMENT NOT A PARTY)
- ☐ 2 U.S. GOVERNMENT DEFENDANT
- ☐ 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)
(FOR DIVERSITY CASES ONLY)

PLF	DEF		PLF	DEF	
☐ 1	☐ 1	CITIZEN OF THIS STATE	☐ 4	☐ 4	INCORPORATED OR PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN THIS STATE
☐ 2	☐ 2	CITIZEN OF ANOTHER STATE	☐ 5	☐ 5	INCORPORATED AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN ANOTHER STATE
☐ 3	☐ 3	CITIZEN OR SUBJECT OF A FOREIGN COUNTRY	☐ 6	☐ 6	FOREIGN NATION

IV. 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 (Specify District)
- ☐ 6 MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION - TRANSFER
- ☐ 7 APPEAL TO DISTRICT JUDGE FROM MAGISTRATE JUDGE JUDGMENT
- ☐ 8 MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION - DIRECT FILE

V. CAUSE OF ACTION (CITE THE U.S. CIVIL STATUTE UNDER WHICH YOU ARE FILING AND WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE - DO NOT CITE JURISDICTIONAL STATUTES UNLESS DIVERSITY)

Violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 52 U.S.C. § 10301

(IF COMPLEX, CHECK REASON BELOW)

- ☐ 1. Unusually large number of parties.
- ☐ 2. Unusually large number of claims or defenses.
- ☐ 3. Factual issues are exceptionally complex
- ☐ 4. Greater than normal volume of evidence.
- ☐ 5. Extended discovery period is needed.
- ☐ 6. Problems locating or preserving evidence
- ☐ 7. Pending parallel investigations or actions by government.
- ☑ 8. Multiple use of experts.
- ☐ 9. Need for discovery outside United States boundaries.
- ☐ 10. Existence of highly technical issues and proof.

CONTINUED ON REVERSE

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT $_____ APPLYING IFP _____ MAG. JUDGE (IFP) _____

JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____ (Referral) NATURE OF SUIT _____ CAUSE OF ACTION _____

VI. NATURE OF SUIT (PLACE AN "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY)

CONTRACT - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 150 RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENT & ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENT
- ☐ 152 RECOVERY OF DEFAULTED STUDENT LOANS (Excl. Veterans)
- ☐ 153 RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENT OF VETERAN'S BENEFITS

CONTRACT - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 110 INSURANCE
- ☐ 120 MARINE
- ☐ 130 MILLER ACT
- ☐ 140 NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT
- ☐ 151 MEDICARE ACT
- ☐ 160 STOCKHOLDERS' SUITS
- ☐ 190 OTHER CONTRACT
- ☐ 195 CONTRACT PRODUCT LIABILITY
- ☐ 196 FRANCHISE

REAL PROPERTY - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 210 LAND CONDEMNATION
- ☐ 220 FORECLOSURE
- ☐ 230 RENT LEASE & EJECTMENT
- ☐ 240 TORTS TO LAND
- ☐ 245 TORT PRODUCT LIABILITY
- ☐ 290 ALL OTHER REAL PROPERTY

TORTS - PERSONAL INJURY - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 310 AIRPLANE
- ☐ 315 AIRPLANE PRODUCT LIABILITY
- ☐ 320 ASSAULT, LIBEL & SLANDER
- ☐ 330 FEDERAL EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY
- ☐ 340 MARINE
- ☐ 345 MARINE PRODUCT LIABILITY
- ☐ 350 MOTOR VEHICLE
- ☐ 355 MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCT LIABILITY
- ☐ 360 OTHER PERSONAL INJURY
- ☐ 362 PERSONAL INJURY - MEDICAL MALPRACTICE
- ☐ 365 PERSONAL INJURY - PRODUCT LIABILITY
- ☐ 367 PERSONAL INJURY - HEALTH CARE/ PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT LIABILITY
- ☐ 368 ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY PRODUCT LIABILITY

TORTS - PERSONAL PROPERTY - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 370 OTHER FRAUD
- ☐ 371 TRUTH IN LENDING
- ☐ 380 OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY DAMAGE
- ☐ 385 PROPERTY DAMAGE PRODUCT LIABILITY

BANKRUPTCY - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 422 APPEAL 28 USC 158
- ☐ 423 WITHDRAWAL 28 USC 157

CIVIL RIGHTS - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 440 OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS
- ☑ 441 VOTING
- ☐ 442 EMPLOYMENT
- ☐ 443 HOUSING/ ACCOMMODATIONS
- ☐ 445 AMERICANS with DISABILITIES - Employment
- ☐ 446 AMERICANS with DISABILITIES - Other
- ☐ 448 EDUCATION

IMMIGRATION - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 462 NATURALIZATION APPLICATION
- ☐ 465 OTHER IMMIGRATION ACTIONS

PRISONER PETITIONS - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 463 HABEAS CORPUS- Alien Detainee
- ☐ 510 MOTIONS TO VACATE SENTENCE
- ☐ 530 HABEAS CORPUS
- ☐ 535 HABEAS CORPUS DEATH PENALTY
- ☐ 540 MANDAMUS & OTHER
- ☐ 550 CIVIL RIGHTS - Filed Pro se
- ☐ 555 PRISON CONDITION(S) - Filed Pro se
- ☐ 560 CIVIL DETAINEE: CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT

PRISONER PETITIONS - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 550 CIVIL RIGHTS - Filed by Counsel
- ☐ 555 PRISON CONDITION(S) - Filed by Counsel

FORFEITURE/PENALTY - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 625 DRUG RELATED SEIZURE OF PROPERTY 21 USC 881
- ☐ 690 OTHER

LABOR - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 710 FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT
- ☐ 720 LABOR/MGMT. RELATIONS
- ☐ 740 RAILWAY LABOR ACT
- ☐ 751 FAMILY and MEDICAL LEAVE ACT
- ☐ 790 OTHER LABOR LITIGATION
- ☐ 791 EMPL. RET. INC. SECURITY ACT

PROPERTY RIGHTS - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 820 COPYRIGHTS
- ☐ 840 TRADEMARK
- ☐ 880 DEFEND TRADE SECRETS ACT OF 2016 (DTSA)

PROPERTY RIGHTS - "8" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 830 PATENT
- ☐ 835 PATENT-ABBREVIATED NEW DRUG APPLICATIONS (ANDA) - a/k/a Hatch-Waxman cases

SOCIAL SECURITY - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 861 HIA (1395ff)
- ☐ 862 BLACK LUNG (923)
- ☐ 863 DIWC (405(g))
- ☐ 863 DIWW (405(g))
- ☐ 864 SSID TITLE XVI
- ☐ 865 RSI (405(g))

FEDERAL TAX SUITS - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 870 TAXES (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)
- ☐ 871 IRS - THIRD PARTY 26 USC 7609

OTHER STATUTES - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 375 FALSE CLAIMS ACT
- ☐ 376 Qui Tam 31 USC 3729(a)
- ☐ 400 STATE REAPPORTIONMENT
- ☐ 430 BANKS AND BANKING
- ☐ 450 COMMERCE/ICC RATES/ETC.
- ☐ 460 DEPORTATION
- ☐ 470 RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS
- ☐ 480 CONSUMER CREDIT
- ☐ 485 TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
- ☐ 490 CABLE/SATELLITE TV
- ☐ 890 OTHER STATUTORY ACTIONS
- ☐ 891 AGRICULTURAL ACTS
- ☐ 893 ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS
- ☐ 895 FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 899
- ☐ 899 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT / REVIEW OR APPEAL OF AGENCY DECISION
- ☐ 950 CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATE STATUTES

OTHER STATUTES - "8" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 410 ANTITRUST
- ☐ 850 SECURITIES / COMMODITIES / EXCHANGE

OTHER STATUTES - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK
- ☐ 896 ARBITRATION (Confirm / Vacate / Order / Modify)

*** PLEASE NOTE DISCOVERY TRACK FOR EACH CASE TYPE. SEE LOCAL RULE 26.3**

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.Civ.P. 23 DEMAND $_____

JURY DEMAND ☐ YES ☑ NO (CHECK YES ONLY IF DEMANDED IN COMPLAINT)

VIII. RELATED/REFILED CASE(S) IF ANY

JUDGE_____ DOCKET NO._____

CIVIL CASES ARE DEEMED RELATED IF THE PENDING CASE INVOLVES: (CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX)
- ☐ 1. PROPERTY INCLUDED IN AN EARLIER NUMBERED PENDING SUIT.
- ☐ 2. SAME ISSUE OF FACT OR ARISES OUT OF THE SAME EVENT OR TRANSACTION INCLUDED IN AN EARLIER NUMBERED PENDING SUIT.
- ☐ 3. VALIDITY OR INFRINGEMENT OF THE SAME PATENT, COPYRIGHT OR TRADEMARK INCLUDED IN AN EARLIER NUMBERED PENDING SUIT.
- ☐ 4. APPEALS ARISING OUT OF THE SAME BANKRUPTCY CASE AND ANY CASE RELATED THERETO WHICH HAVE BEEN DECIDED BY THE SAME BANKRUPTCY JUDGE.
- ☐ 5. REPETITIVE CASES FILED BY PRO SE LITIGANTS.
- ☐ 6. COMPANION OR RELATED CASE TO CASE(S) BEING SIMULTANEOUSLY FILED (INCLUDE ABBREVIATED STYLE OF OTHER CASE(S)):

☐ 7. EITHER SAME OR ALL OF THE PARTIES AND ISSUES IN THIS CASE WERE PREVIOUSLY INVOLVED IN CASE NO. _____, WHICH WAS DISMISSED. This case ☐ IS ☐ IS NOT (check one box) SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME CASE.

12/30/21

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD DATE

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Northern District of Georgia

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS; TRIANA ARNOLD JAMES; ELLIOTT HENNINGTON; ROBERT RICHARDS; and JENS RUECKERT	)	
Plaintiff(s)	)	
v.	)	Civil Action No.
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official capacity as the Secretary of State of Georgia; REBECCA N. SULLIVAN, in her official capacity as the Acting Chair of the State Election Board; et al.	)	
Defendant(s)	)	

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)* BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,
in your official capacity as the Georgia Secretary of State
Office of the Georgia Secretary of State
214 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Adam M. Sparks, Joyce Gist Lewis
Krevolin & Horst, LLC
1201 West Peachtree St., NW., Suite 3250
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

_____
Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No.

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____ was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

❒ I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

❒ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____ , a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there, on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

❒ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

❒ I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

❒ Other *(specify):*

My fees are $ _____ for travel and $ _____ for services, for a total of $ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

_____
Server's signature

_____
Printed name and title

_____
Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

Print

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Northern District of Georgia

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS; TRIANA ARNOLD JAMES; ELLIOTT HENNINGTON; ROBERT RICHARDS; and JENS RUECKERT

Plaintiff(s)

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official capacity as the Secretary of State of Georgia; REBECCA N. SULLIVAN, in her official capacity as the Acting Chair of the State Election Board; et al.

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No.

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)* REBECCA N. SULLIVAN,
in your official capacity as Acting Chair of the State Election Board
Georgia Department of Administrative Services
200 Piedmont Avenue, S.E.
Suite 1804, West Tower
Atlanta, Georgia 30334-9010

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Adam M. Sparks, Joyce Gist Lewis
Krevolin & Horst, LLC
1201 West Peachtree St., NW., Suite 3250
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

_____
Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No.

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

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❒ I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

❒ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____ , a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there, on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

❒ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

❒ I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

❒ Other *(specify):*

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I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

_____
Server's signature

_____
Printed name and title

_____
Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

Print

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Northern District of Georgia

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS; TRIANA ARNOLD JAMES; ELLIOTT HENNINGTON; ROBERT RICHARDS; and JENS RUECKERT

Plaintiff(s)

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official capacity as the Secretary of State of Georgia; REBECCA N. SULLIVAN, in her official capacity as the Acting Chair of the State Election Board; et al.

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No.

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)* SARA TINDALL GHAZAL,
in your official capacity as a member of the Georgia State Election Board
1344 Waterford Green Close, NE
Marietta, GA 30068

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Adam M. Sparks, Joyce Gist Lewis
Krevolin & Horst, LLC
1201 West Peachtree St., NW., Suite 3250
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

_____
Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No.

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____ was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

❒ I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

❒ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____ , a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there, on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

❒ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

❒ I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

❒ Other *(specify):*

My fees are $ _____ for travel and $ _____ for services, for a total of $ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

_____
Server's signature

_____
Printed name and title

_____
Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

Print

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Northern District of Georgia

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS; TRIANA ARNOLD JAMES; ELLIOTT HENNINGTON; ROBERT RICHARDS; and JENS RUECKERT	)	
Plaintiff(s)	)	
v.	)	Civil Action No.
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official capacity as the Secretary of State of Georgia; REBECCA N. SULLIVAN, in her official capacity as the Acting Chair of the State Election Board; et al.	)	
Defendant(s)	)	

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)* MATTHEW MASHBURN,
in your official capacity as a member of the Georgia State Election Board
Aldridge Pite, LLP
3575 Piedmont Road, N.E.
Suite 500
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Adam M. Sparks, Joyce Gist Lewis
Krevolin & Horst, LLC
1201 West Peachtree St., NW., Suite 3250
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

_____
Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No.

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

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I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

_____
Server's signature

_____
Printed name and title

_____
Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

Print

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Northern District of Georgia

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS; TRIANA ARNOLD JAMES; ELLIOTT HENNINGTON; ROBERT RICHARDS; and JENS RUECKERT	)	
Plaintiff(s)	)	
v.	)	Civil Action No.
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official capacity as the Secretary of State of Georgia; REBECCA N. SULLIVAN, in her official capacity as the Acting Chair of the State Election Board; et al.	)	
Defendant(s)	)	

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)* ANH LE
in your official capacity as member of the State Election Board
513 Sycamore Drive
Decatur, GA 30030-2748

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Adam M. Sparks, Joyce Gist Lewis
Krevolin & Horst, LLC
1201 West Peachtree St., NW., Suite 3250
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

_____
Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No.

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❒ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

❒ I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

❒ Other *(specify):*

My fees are $ _____ for travel and $ _____ for services, for a total of $ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

_____
Server's signature

_____
Printed name and title

_____
Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

Print