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16	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
17		
	COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO	
18		NoCPF-18-516265
19	SENIOR AND DISABILITY ACTION;	NoCPF-10 310C0
17	ALICE CHIU; and AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF NORTHERN	
20	CALIFORNIA,	
21		PETITION FOR A WRIT OF
21	Petitioners/Plaintiffs,	MANDATE AND COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE
22	v.	RELIEF
23		
23	ALEX PADILLA, in his official capacity as	
24	Secretary of State of the State of California,	
25	Respondent/Defendant.	
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Petitioners/Plaintiffs allege as follows:

INTRODUCTION

- 1. This case seeks to expand voter registration opportunities for persons seeking public assistance and individuals with disabilities. Voting is the primary means through which United States citizens participate in our representative government and make their viewpoints heard. Registration is the necessary prerequisite to exercising the right to vote. A well functioning democracy depends on wide voter participation. Both Congress and the State Legislature have thus sought to remove barriers to voter participation by expanding access to voter registration opportunities. To that end, the federal National Voter Registration Act ("NVRA") and the California Elections Code impose on Respondent and Defendant ("Defendant") Secretary of State ("the Secretary") a mandatory duty to ensure that agencies serving people seeking public assistance and individuals with disabilities are provided opportunities to register to vote. Defendant Secretary has failed, however, to perform his mandatory duty to designate five public offices that serve more than seven million people each year. As a result of the Secretary's inaction, the people served by these offices are being denied the opportunity to register to vote to which they are entitled under federal and state law.
- Agencies (1) "all offices in the State that provide public assistance" (hereinafter "public assistance Voter Registration Agencies") and (2) "all offices in the State that provide State-funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities" (hereinafter "disability Voter Registration Agencies"). 52 U.S.C. § 20506(a)(2). Because states have a mandatory duty to designate public assistance offices and disability offices as Voter Registration Agencies, these agencies are often referred to as "mandatory Voter Registration Agencies." *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20506(a)(2) (stating that "[e]ach State shall designate as voter registration agencies" public assistance offices and disability offices). Once so designated, these offices then have an obligation to make available voter registration services to the individuals who avail themselves of the services that the office provides. *Id.* In California, the Secretary is the chief elections official with a duty to implement the NVRA. *See* Cal. Elec. Code § 2402.

- 3. The NVRA is often referred to as the "Motor Voter" law because it requires Departments of Motor Vehicles ("DMVs") to provide individuals with access to voter registration when applying for, renewing, or updating a driver's license or state identification card. *See id.* § 20506(a)(2). The statute has been highly effective nationally in increasing voter registration among people who visit their local DMV. The Secretary and DMVs recently modernized this registration process after coming under pressure for non-compliance with the NVRA, and its new system is expected to result in millions of new voter registrations per year.
- 4. The NVRA's mandate that certain offices—in addition to DMVs—be designated as Voter Registration Agencies was intended to allow persons who may not regularly drive to likewise access voter registration services. The Secretary has not, however, complied with this aspect of the NVRA's requirements.
- 5. To ensure maximum access to voter registration opportunities, Petitioners and Plaintiffs now bring this lawsuit seeking a writ of mandate, a declaration, and an injunction to compel the Secretary in advance of the upcoming election to fulfill his mandatory duty under the NVRA and California law.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 6. This Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' request for a writ of mandate under Code of Civil Procedure section 1085. The Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' claims for declaratory and injunctive relief under Article VI section 10 of the California Constitution and Code of Civil Procedure sections 410.10, 526, 526a, and 1060.
- 7. Venue is proper in the City and County of San Francisco under Code of Civil Procedure section 401(1) because the Secretary of State is an officer of the State of California and the California Attorney General maintains an office in the City and County of San Francisco.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California, Inc. ("ACLU – NC"), founded in 1934 and based in San Francisco, California, is one of the largest ACLU affiliates, with approximately 169,000 members, many of whom pay California state income taxes, and many of whom live and pay property taxes in the City and County of San Francisco.

Plaintiff ACLU – NC has long been dedicated to protecting the rights of its members and of all Californians, including their rights to participate fully in the electoral process.

- 9. Plaintiff Senior and Disability Action ("SDA") founded in 1994 is a San Francisco based non-profit, with approximately 150 members, many of whom pay California state income taxes, and many of whom live and pay property taxes in the City and County of San Francisco. SDA protects the rights of and advocates on behalf of seniors and non-seniors with disabilities, including their rights to participate fully in the electoral process.
- 10. Plaintiff Alice Chiu is an individual with a disability who lives and works in the City and County of San Francisco. Ms. Chiu pays state income taxes. Ms. Chiu is a longtime advocate for people with disabilities. She is currently the Consumer Rights Program Director for SDA.
- Disability Action, and Alice Chiu have a beneficial interest in ensuring that all Californians, including those who avail themselves of public assistance or have a disability, are given the opportunity to register to vote. The Plaintiffs seek to vindicate an important public interest in enforcing the public duty of the Secretary of State to broadly designate Voter Registration Agencies in order to reach populations that may otherwise have difficulty registering to vote.
- 12. Defendant Alex Padilla is the Secretary of State of the State of California. He is the chief elections officer of the State. He is named in his official capacity only.

FACTUAL AND LEGAL BACKGROUND

13. The NVRA was enacted in 1993 to "establish procedures that will increase the number of eligible citizens who register to vote in elections for Federal Office." 52 U.S.C. § 20501(b)(1). Section 7 of the NVRA requires all states to designate as Voter Registration Agencies (1) "all offices in the State that provide public assistance" and (2) "all offices in the State that provide State-funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities." *Id.* § 20506(a)(2).

- Each Voter Registration Agency must make available certain voter registration services, including (1) distribution of voter registration application forms; (2) assistance to applicants in completing voter registration application forms, unless the applicants refuse such assistance; and (3) acceptance of completed voter registration application forms for transmittal to the appropriate State election official. *Id.* § 20506(a)(4)(A). Voter Registration Agencies providing services to persons with disabilities in their homes must likewise provide voter registration services at the person's home. *Id.* § 20506(a)(4)(B).
- 15. California Elections Code section 2402(a) provides that "[t]he Secretary of State is the chief state elections official responsible for coordination of the state's responsibilities under the federal National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. Sec. 20501 et seq.)." Accordingly, the Secretary is the state official responsible for ensuring that all offices that qualify as Voter Registration Agencies under either of the definitions set forth above are so designated. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20509.
- 16. Pursuant to this responsibility, the Secretary has designated some, but not all, of the Voter Registration Agencies required under the NVRA.
- 17. The Secretary has failed, however, to designate many offices that fall into one or both of the categories of mandatory Voter Registration Agencies, as is required by both state and federal law. As a result, the individuals served by these required-but-as-of-yet-undesignated offices are being denied a critical opportunity to register to vote.
- 18. In 2013, in response to advocacy and encouragement from a number of groups, former Secretary of State Debra Bowen made California the first state in the country to designate its Health Benefit Exchange ("Covered California") as a Voter Registration Agency. Covered California, however, did not immediately implement the NVRA requirements. After some additional pressure from the ACLU and other groups regarding continuing non-compliance, Covered California began implementing the NVRA in early 2014. Over the next three years more than 120,000 consumers registered to vote through Covered California.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE VOTER REGISTRATION AGENCIES

19. Plaintiffs now seek to have the following offices designated as public assistance Voter Registration Agencies as required by the NVRA:

County offices that administer General Assistance/General Relief Programs

- 20. The Secretary has a mandatory duty to designate county offices that administer General Assistance/General Relief Programs—described under California Welfare and Institution Code section 17000—as public assistance Voter Registration Agencies.
- 21. Section 17000, located in Chapter 1 of the portion of the California Welfare and Institutions Code entitled "County Aid and Relief to Indigents," states "[e]very county and every city and county shall relieve and support all incompetent, poor, indigent persons, and those incapacitated by age, disease, or accident, lawfully resident therein, when such persons are not supported and relieved by their relatives or friends, by their own means, or by state hospitals or other state or private institutions."
- 22. Administered at the county level, benefits under this program are generally available to people who have little to no income and resources, and who are not eligible for CalWORKs, Supplemental Security Income ("SSI"), or any other income maintenance program.
- 23. The Secretary's failure to designate offices that administer General Assistance/General Relief Programs as Voter Registration Agencies is unlawful and has an enormous adverse impact. General Assistance/General Relief Programs serve hundreds of thousands of indigent and homeless individuals every year. In Fiscal Year 2016-17 alone, these offices served nearly 290,000 individuals.

Offices that administer California Student Aid Commission Financial Aid Programs

- 24. The Secretary has a mandatory duty to designate offices that administer California Student Aid Commission financial aid programs as public assistance Voter Registration Agencies.
- 25. Pursuant to the California Education Code, the Student Aid Commission is responsible for offering and administering several financial aid programs. *See* Cal. Educ. Code §§ 69510 69515.5. Those programs include:

- 31. Each program provides funding for schools to provide subsidized meals to qualifying children. To qualify for these program, applicants must demonstrate that their household income falls below a certain level, generally set by the United States Department of Agriculture. 7 C.F.R. pt. 245.3; 5 Cal. Code Regs. §15510(b). When a Voter Registration Agency receives an application for services or assistance from an adult on behalf of a minor, the adult must be offered voter registration services.
- 32. The Secretary's failure to designate offices that administer Department of Education Nutrition Programs as Voter Registration Agencies is unlawful and has an enormous adverse impact. In the 2016-2017 fiscal year, there were more than 3.7 million students who had applied for or were otherwise certified for free or reduced-price meals.
- 33. Other publicly assisted nutrition programs are designated as Voter Registration Agencies in California and throughout the country. These programs include, but are not limited to, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and the Women, Infants, and Children Program.

DISABILITY VOTER REGISTRATION AGENCIES

34. Plaintiffs now seek to have the following offices designated as disability Voter Registration Agencies as required by the NVRA:

Local Education Agency Special Education Offices

- 35. The Secretary must designate Local Education Agency special education offices as disability Voter Registration Agencies.
 - 36. These offices receive funding from the State of California.
- 37. These special education offices serve "children with disabilities" who have impairments that "require[] instruction and services which cannot be provided with modification of the regular school program in order to ensure that the individual is provided a free appropriate public education" and includes certain individuals up to age 22. *See* Cal. Educ. Code. § 56026.
- 38. Through these offices, each qualified student is assigned to an Individual Education Plan (IEP) Team to fully evaluate their needs and maintain their access to public education.

- 39. Local Education special education offices are "offices in the State that provide State-funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities" under 52 U.S.C. section 20506(a)(2).
- 40. The Secretary's failure to designate Local Education special education offices as Voter Registration Agencies is unlawful and has an enormous adverse impact. Individuals can pre-register to vote at the age of 16. There are currently more than 140,000 students between 16 and 22 years of age that receive special education services.
- 41. Pennsylvania local special education offices are now providing voter registration to the students they serve. This was achieved as part of an NVRA settlement with the Department of Justice.

Area Agencies on Aging and other offices under contract to provide services or benefits on behalf of the California Department of Aging

- 42. The Secretary must designate Area Agencies on Aging ("AAA") and other offices under contract to provide services or benefits on behalf of the California Department of Aging as disability Voter Registration Agencies.
- 43. California is currently divided geographically into 33 planning and service areas for aging, each of which is managed by an AAA.
- 44. AAAs include any "identifiable private nonprofit or public agency designated by the Department of Aging to work for the interests of older Californians within a [planning and service area]." 22 Cal. Code Regs. § 7105. Each agency "engages in community planning, coordination and program development, and, through contractual arrangements, provides a broad array of social and nutritional services to its constituents." *Id.*
 - 45. AAAs receive funding from the State of California.
- 46. AAAs generally serve individuals who are 60 years of age or older, with a focus on particular demographics. 42 U.S.C. § 3002(40); 22 Cal. Code. Regs. § 7105.
- 47. AAAs administer several programs that serve tens of thousands of Californians. Many of those programs are available only to seniors and people with disabilities who are eligible for nursing home level care, who are homebound, or who are at risk of needing nursing home level care.

- 48. The precise programs offered by each of the 33 AAAs can vary. There are, however, some programs that are offered by each and every one of the 33 AAAs across California.
- 49. All AAAs administer Elderly Nutrition Programs, which provide meals either at congregate meal sites or at eligible individuals' homes. 22 Cal. Code Regs. §§ 7634.5, 7638.1 -.3.
- 50. Individuals receiving services through the Elderly Nutrition Program are primarily persons with disabilities. For example, individuals eligible to receive a home-delivered meal are older individuals who are frail¹ and homebound by reason of illness, disability, or isolation; a spouse of such an individual if it is in the best interest of the homebound individual; and individuals with a disability who reside at home with older individuals. 22 Cal. Code Regs. § 7638.7(c).
- 51. Area Agencies on Aging are "offices in the State that provide State-funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities" under 52 U.S.C. section 20506(a)(2).
- 52. The Secretary's failure to designate AAAs as Voter Registration Agencies is unlawful and has an enormous adverse impact. These offices served nearly 1.6 million consumers in 2015-16.
- 53. Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Washington have all designated their aging services offices as Voter Registration Agencies.

VOTER REGISTRATION AGENCY CONTRACTORS

54. Several of the offices and agencies named above, and those that have already been designated as Voter Registration Agencies, work or contract with private offices to help

¹ As defined in 22 CAL. CODE REGS. § 7119, "Frail" means that an older individual is determined to be functionally impaired because the individual either:

a) Is unable to perform at least two activities of daily living, including bathing, toileting, dressing, feeding, breathing, transferring and mobility and associated tasks, without substantial human assistance, including verbal reminding, physical cueing or supervision.

b) Due to a cognitive or other mental impairment, requires substantial supervision because the older individual behaves in a manner that poses a serious health or safety hazard to the individual or to others.

disseminate and administer their services. These private offices qualify as both public assistance Voter Registration Agencies and disability Voter Registration Agencies under the language of the NVRA and the California Elections Code.

55. Accordingly, to fully comply with NVRA's requirements, the Secretary must include among the designations in his NVRA declaration all "private entit[ies] under contract with designated voter registration agenc[ies] to provide services or assistance on behalf of the designated voter registration agency." *See* Cal. Elec. Code § 2401(b)(2).

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION: WRIT OF MANDATE (CAL. CODE CIV. PROC § 1085) FOR VIOLATION OF NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION ACT, 52 U.S.C. § 20506(a)(2)

(All Plaintiffs Against Defendant Secretary)

- 56. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each of the preceding paragraphs as though set forth fully herein.
- 57. Under the NVRA, the Secretary as the state's chief elections official has a mandatory duty to designate (1) "all offices in the State that provide public assistance" and (2) "all offices in the State that provide State-funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities" as Voter Registration Agencies.
- 58. In failing to designate the offices and programs named above, the Secretary has failed to comply with that mandatory and ministerial duty.
- 59. Plaintiffs seek a writ of mandate pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1085 from this Court directing the Secretary to designate the following offices as Voter Registration Agencies, as described more fully in the preceding paragraphs: County offices that administer General Assistance/General Relief Programs; Offices that administer California Student Aid Commission Financial Aid Programs; Offices that administer California Department of Education Nutrition Programs; Local Education Agency Special Education Offices; Area Agencies on Aging and other offices under contract to provide services or benefits on behalf of the California Department of Aging; and all private entities under contract to provide services or benefits on behalf of a Voter Registration Agency.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION: WRIT OF MANDATE (CAL. CODE CIV. PROC § 1085) FOR VIOLATION OF CAL. ELEC. CODE § 2402

(All Plaintiffs Against Defendant Secretary)

- 60. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each of the preceding paragraphs as though set forth fully herein.
- 61. Elections Code section 2402(a) makes the Secretary of State responsible for "the state's responsibilities under the federal National Voter Registration Act of 1993" and the NVRA imposes a mandatory duty to designate public assistance offices and disability offices as Voter Registration Agencies. Elections Code section 2402, therefore, imposes on the Secretary a mandatory duty to designate all Voter Registration Agencies required by the NVRA.
- 62. In failing to designate the offices and programs named above, the Secretary has failed to comply with that mandatory and ministerial duty.
- 63. Plaintiffs seek a writ of mandate pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1085 from this Court directing the Secretary to designate the following offices as Voter Registration Agencies, as described more fully in the preceding paragraphs: County offices that administer General Assistance/General Relief Programs; Offices that administer California Student Aid Commission Financial Aid Programs; Offices that administer California Department of Education Nutrition Programs; Local Education Agency Special Education Offices; Area Agencies on Aging and other offices under contract to provide services or benefits on behalf of the California Department of Aging; and all private entities under contract to provide services or benefits on behalf of a Voter Registration Agency.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION: TAXPAYER ACTION (CAL. CIV. PROC. CODE § 526a)

(All Plaintiffs Against Defendant Secretary)

- 64. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each of the preceding paragraphs as though set forth fully herein.
- 65. Defendant is illegally expending public funds by performing his duties in violation of the NVRA and California Elections Code section 2402(a), in violation of Code of Civil Procedure § 526a.