

2020 Election Litigation History Overview – Draft 4

The Amistad Project

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Summary

Based on current research, there are nearly over 600 state and federal cases involving the 2020 Election. Generally, the parties range from individuals to organizations, but the defendants are typically state and local government officials, entities, or offices. The suits, depending on the political leaning of the parties, typically fall into several categories: enforcement of current law, discrimination or constitutional challenges, or injunctive relief against current election law.

Republican or right leaning organizations, candidates, or groups typically bring suits to enforce current election law, file for injunctive relief against certification or COVID-19 orders, or file for relief against the “unduly burdensome” election laws, made impossible to follow during COVID. Generally, conservative suits were filed by the Donald J. Trump Campaign, the Republican Party (state or national organization) some election integrity groups, or individuals (candidates or individual voters).

Democrat or left leaning organizations, candidates, or groups typically bring injunctive relief against election laws on grounds of constitutional challenges (First Amendment, Fourteenth Amendment, Twenty-Sixth Amendment), federal act challenges (Voter Rights Act, Americans with Disabilities Act), or through undue burden or policy challenges. These challenges are usually brought in light of COVID-19. Generally, liberal suits were filed by a variety of special interest organizations (League of Women Voters, ACLU, state conferences of the NAACP, or smaller state organizations), the Democratic Party (state or national organization), or by individual voters, with assistance by left organizations.

Below is a review of two-thirds of the nearly 600 election cases that were filed in 2020. Of the **over 400 cases** listed below, **almost half were brought by Democratic or Left leaning groups** (44%). Of those cases, **over 80% were denied either on the merits or for dismissed for procedural issues** (*standing, mootness, voluntary dismissal, motion to dismiss by Defendant*). If you add suits brought by independent parties, those without obvious party affiliation, and State Plaintiffs, the to the total percentage of suits brought by non-conservative, Republican, or right-affiliated parties is **over three-fourths of the sample** (approx. 288 cases).^{1 2}

¹ **Note:** there are cases where the parties are individuals or from groups that do not have obvious Democratic or Left leaning affiliations and thus are grouped under the “Independent or Other” category. State Plaintiffs are placed in the “Independent or Other” category since they are neither Democratic nor Republican groups.

² **Note:** Suits filed against the United States Postal Service and/or Postmaster General, Luis DeJoy, though were often voluntarily dismissed in 2021, were typically enjoined by the courts and ordered to suspend its revised operational policies, provide extensive sweeps of mail at post offices, and regular reports submitted to the court. One of the common courts ordering the enjoinder was the District Court for the District of Columbia.

For the “Win/Loss Chart,” the parties are affiliated with the colors (listed below) and placed in column indicating the final result of the case. The “Total Case Graph” section demonstrates the ratio of cases brought and each party’s case wins or losses based on the current sample size.

Additional information includes a list of currently **Active Cases** and **Unverifiable Cases** (cases that were listed on various 2020 election litigation list websites, but could not be found outside of that singular listing).

Party Chart Guide:

- **Republican or Right Leaning Plaintiff:** RED
- **Democratic or Left Leaning Plaintiff:** BLUE
- **Independent Plaintiff:** GREY
- **State Plaintiff:** YELLOW
- **Unknown or Individual Plaintiff:** WHITE
 - o **NOTE:** Cases needing more attention are in GREEN. Please ignore those listed below.

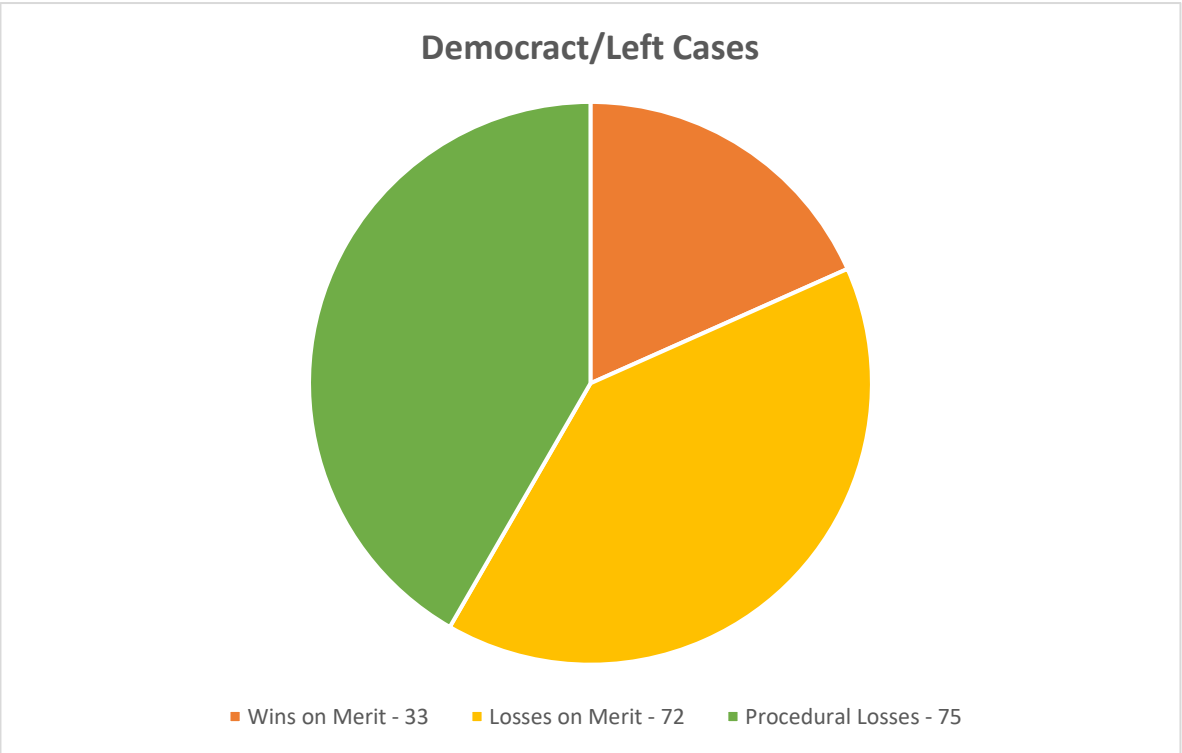
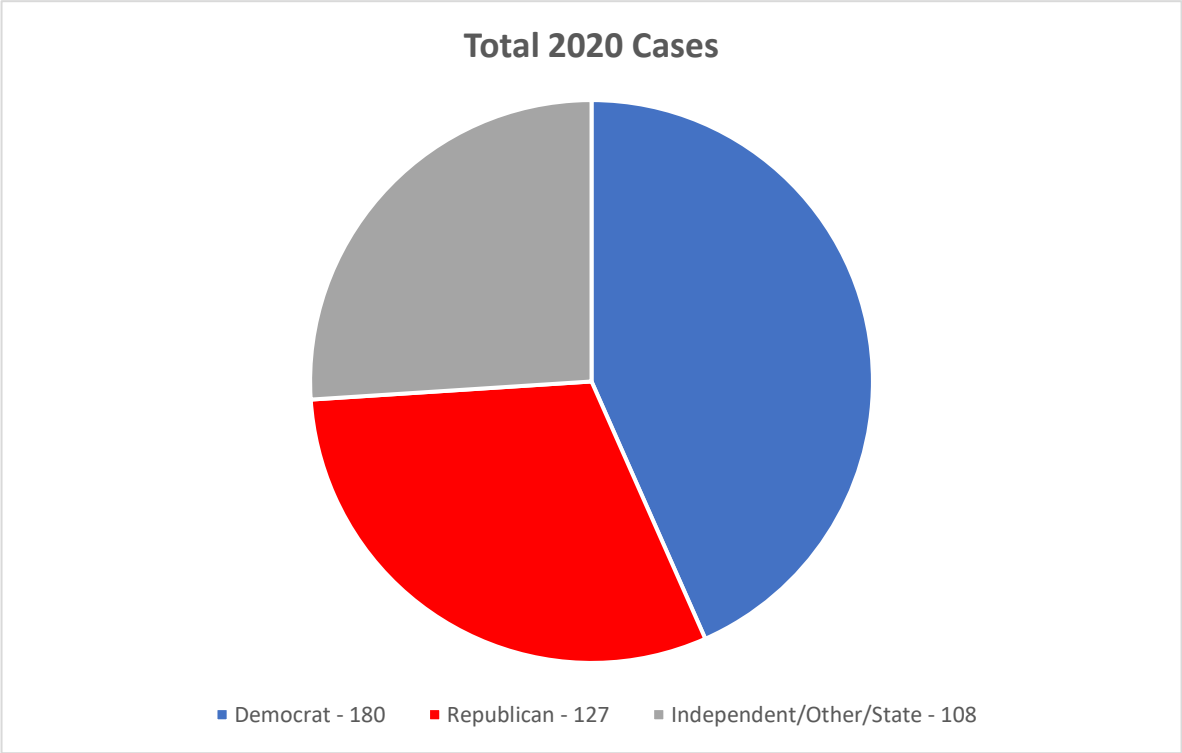
Active Cases:

- *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Griswold* (1:20-cv-02992) (D. D. Col.)
- *Favorito v. Cooney* (2020cv343938) (Ga. Super. Ct., Fulton Cnty.)
- *Daughtery v. Fulton Cnty. Registration & Election Bd.* (S22A0676) (Ga. Sup. Ct.) (Appeal dismissed and remittitur was ordered)
- *VotersGA v. State of Ga.* (2021CV353604) (Ga. Super. Ct., Fulton Cnty.)
- *Mich. Welfare Rights Org. v. Trump*, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 61836 (D.C. Dist. Ct.)
- *Arizona Republican Party v. Fontes* (CV2020-014553) (Ariz. Super. Ct., Maricopa Cnty.) (Appeals letter of transmittal filed on August 25, 2022).

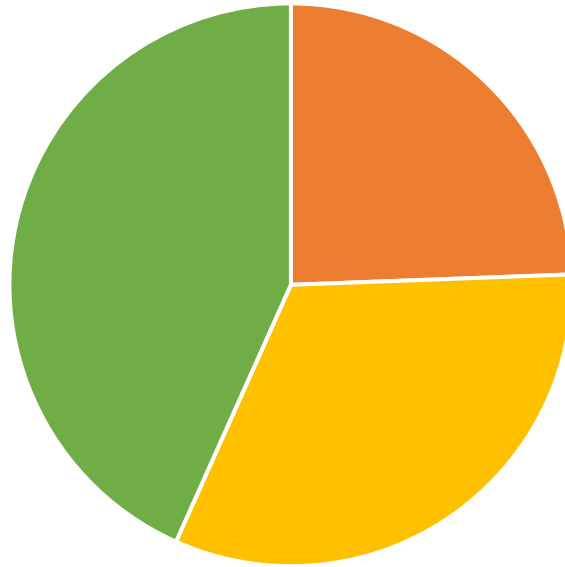
Unverifiable Cases:

- *Hahn v. Simon/Keeler* (14-cv-20-4033) (Clay County District Court) (A20-1654; Minn. Sup. Ct.).
- *Lambert v. Benson* (Mich. Ct. App.)
- *Richmond for All v. Department of Elections* (20002432-00) (Va. Cir. Ct., Roanoke City)

2020 Cases Graphs

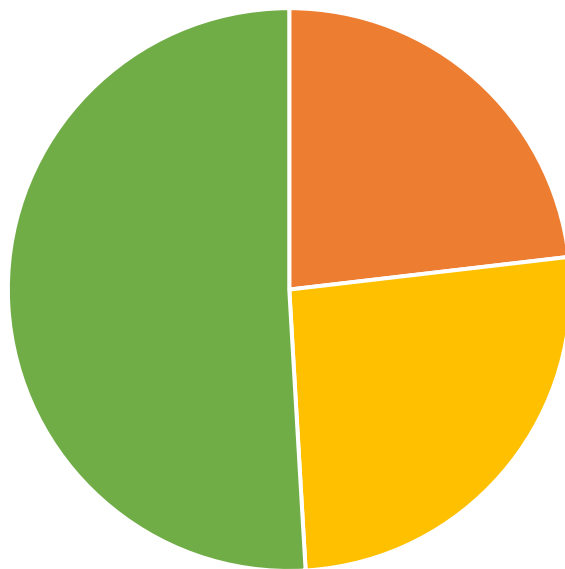


Republican/Right Cases



Wins on Merit - 31 Losses on Merit - 41 Procedural Losses - 55

Independent/Unknown/State Party Cases



Wins on Merit - 25 Losses on Merit - 28 Procedural Losses - 55

2020 Win/Loss Chart

Won on Merits	Lost on Merits	Procedural
<i>People First of Ala. v. Merrill</i>	<i>Griswold v. Warren</i>	<i>Mays v. Thurston</i>
<i>Dream Defenders v. DeSantis</i>	<i>Gottlieb v. Lamont</i> ³	<i>California Republican Party v. Newsom</i> ⁴
<i>Libertarian Party of Ill. v. Pritzker/ Libertarian Party of Ill. v. Cadigan</i> ⁵	<i>Libertarian Party of Connecticut v. Merrill</i> ⁶ / <i>Libertarian Party v. Lamont</i> ⁷	<i>Whitfield v. Thurston</i>
<i>League of Women Voters of Okla. v. Ziriak</i>	<i>Black Voters Matter v. Raffensperger/ Black Voters Matter Fund v. Sec'y of State for Ga.</i> ⁸	<i>Nielsen v. DeSantis</i>
<i>Goldstein v. Galvin</i>	<i>Coalition for Good Governance v. Raffensperger</i>	<i>Clark v. Edwards/ Power Coalition for Equity and Justice v. Edwards, et al.</i> ⁹
<i>Esshaki v. Whitmer/ Beard v. Whitmer</i> ¹⁰	<i>Andrew Goodman Foundation v. Dutchess County Board of Elections</i> ¹¹	<i>Wright v. Ziriak</i>
<i>Powell v. Benson</i>	<i>Tully v. Okeson</i> ¹²	<i>Crossey v. Boockvar</i>
<i>American Women v. Missouri</i> ¹³	<i>League of Women Voters of Ohio v. LaRose</i>	<i>Bailey v. South Carolina State Election Comm.</i>
<i>Curtis v. Oliver</i> ¹⁴	<i>Duncan v. LaRose</i>	<i>Esshaki v. Whitmer/ Beard v. Whitmer</i> ¹⁵

³ The District Court held that the Plaintiffs failed to demonstrate a likelihood to succeed on the merits as well as that the law in question created a severe burden on the Plaintiffs' rights.

⁴ After the Plaintiffs' TRO was denied, the case was voluntarily dismissed.

⁵ The District Court affirmed the parties agreed to an order which balanced "the State's legitimate interests in 'preventing voter confusion, blocking frivolous candidates from the ballot, and otherwise protecting the integrity of' the upcoming election . . . while accommodating the significant restrictions on new party and independent candidates' ability to collect signatures in light of" COVID-19. *Libertarian Party of Ill. v. Pritzker*, 455 F.Supp. 738, 746 (Citing *Navarro v. Neal*, 716 F.3d 425, 431 (7th Cir. 2013)). Reaffirmed by the 7th Cir. by *Cadigan*.

⁶ The Second Circuit affirmed the District Court's ruling that the Plaintiffs' failed to prove a likelihood of success on the merits of their claim.

⁷ Reaffirmed the Second Circuit's decision in *Merrill*, that the Conn. election laws were not unduly burdensome.

⁸ Same cases. The Eleventh Circuit affirmed the District Court's ruling that not including postage for absentee ballots does not count as a poll tax, but is a cost of service.

⁹ Failed to "allege an injury-in-fact sufficient to give rise to standing under Article II or because the demonstrated injury is not traceable to state action." *Clark v. Edwards*, 468 F.Supp. 3d 725, 750-51 (M. Dist. Ct. 2020)

¹⁰ The Circuit Court partially granted and partially denied the Defendants' motion. Though the Court affirmed that the ballot provisions were not constitutional under the present circumstances, it was up to the State to determine and provide a reasonable accommodation. 813 Fed. Appx. 170 (6th Cir. 2020).

¹¹ New York Supreme Court overruled its previous ruling that it was not an abuse of discretion to deny moving a polling place before the election. The new ruling agreed with the Petitioners that the Election Board could move the polling place so close to the election date.

¹² The 7th Circuit affirmed the District Court's denial of the Plaintiffs' injunction against the absentee ballot requirements.

¹³ The Circuit Court held that the Plaintiffs' claims fail as a matter of law.

¹⁴ Primarily won. The Court granted the motion in part but denied others in part. The Court ordered the Secretary of State to direct the New Mexico State Canvassing Board to recount the votes in the Libertarian Party primary election in Bernalillo County, but not other counties.

¹⁵ Subsequent cases brought by a new additional plaintiff, but still maintained the same case name, was dismissed on procedural grounds (*see case brief*).

<i>New Mexico ex rel. Riddle v. Toulouse Oliver</i> ¹⁶	<i>DCCC v. Ziriaux</i>	<i>Corona v. Cegavske</i> ¹⁷
<i>Yang v. Kellner/ Albro v. Kellner</i> ¹⁸	<i>Disability Rights Penn. v. Boockvar</i>	<i>Paher v. Cegavske</i> ¹⁹
<i>Western Native Voice v. Stapleton</i> ²⁰	<i>Libertarian Party of Penn. v. Wolf</i>	<i>Eisen v Cuomo</i> ²¹
<i>Driscoll v. Stapleton, sub nom. Stapleton v. 13th Judicial District Court</i> ²²	<i>Fair and Equal Michigan v. Benson</i> ²³	<i>Matter of Quinn v Cuomo/ Matter of Dao Yin v Cuomo</i> ²⁴
<i>Arizona v. Fontes</i> ²⁵	<i>Missouri State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, et al. v. Missouri</i>	<i>Voto Latino Found. v. Hobbs</i> ²⁶
<i>Cooper v. Raffensperger</i> ²⁷	<i>Matter of Hawatmeh v New York State Bd. of Elections</i> ²⁸	<i>Brockman v. LaRose/ Reardon v. LaRose</i> ²⁹
<i>New Mexico ex rel. Riddle v. Oliver</i> ³⁰	<i>Driscoll v. Stapleton, sub nom. Stapleton v. 13th Judicial District Court</i> ³¹	<i>Ohio ex rel. Ohio Democratic Party v. LaRose</i> ³²

¹⁶ Court primarily focused on policy reasons, despite its acknowledgement that there are no statutory provisions for sending out mass absentee ballots.

¹⁷ Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the case due to subsequent changes in the laws, which remedied their initial challenges.

¹⁸ Initially won by Democratic Plaintiffs, however, the New York District Court later dismissed with prejudice the case after an agreement was made between the parties. **Note:** Though the Plaintiffs in this case were Democratic candidates, they were fighting against the State of New York for removing them from the ballot: “removing Yang, Sanders, and other candidates from the Democratic primary ballot will protect the public from COVID-19 only to a limited extent. But barring Plaintiffs and Plaintiff-Intervenors from participating in an election for party delegates will sharply curtail their associational rights.” *Yang v. Kellner*, 458 F.Supp. 3d 199, 217 (S. Dist. Ct. 2020).

¹⁹ Amended complaint denied due to (1) lack of standing based on general grievances, not particularized injury, (2) based on laches, and (3) under the *Purcell* principle. 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXI S92665, 9 (NV Dist. Ct. 2020)

²⁰ The District Court granted a permanent injunction for the plaintiffs, because the law violated the plaintiff’s fundamental rights to vote under strict scrutiny.

²¹ Independent candidate’s case is moot since he was able to obtain the signatures he needed to get on the ballot.

²² The Montana Supreme Court vacated the lower court’s injunction against the deadline and reinstated the defendant’s initial deadline, but the Court affirmed the injunction against Montana’s statute prohibiting ballot collection.

²³ The Michigan Court of Claims partially granted the Plaintiffs’ request for injunctive relief and ordered tolling/suspension of Michigan’s 180-day signature requirements. All other requests for injunctive relief were denied.

²⁴ Ruled against as a matter of law and procedural issues (laches).

²⁵ The Arizona Superior Court of Maricopa County granted plaintiff’s motion for a temporary restraining order. However, the case was dismissed, because the parties reached a settlement and Fontes agreed to not mail the ballots.

²⁶ Arizona District Court dismissed the case, because the parties entered into a final settlement agreement and plaintiffs dismissed their claims with prejudice.

²⁷ The Court grants plaintiff’s motion for injunctive relief and enjoined the Secretary of State from enforcing the current signature requirement and reduce the signature requirement by 30% for the 2020 general election, in light of the COVID pandemic.

²⁸ **Distinguishable Case:** The Conservative Petitioner submitted her records for candidacy late and the Court held her in strict non-compliance with the letter of the law, despite the “unprecedented circumstances” of COVID.

²⁹ The Ohio Court of Common Pleas denied the plaintiff’s request for a temporary restraining order. Later, case was dismissed for being moot, because the Ohio primary election was eventually delayed by the General Assembly.

³⁰ New Mexico Supreme Court order Secretary of State to mail absentee ballot applications to all voters and ordered in-person voting to proceed but denied all other relief.

³¹ The Montana Supreme Court vacated the lower court’s injunction against the deadline and reinstated the defendant’s initial deadline, but the Court affirmed the injunction against Montana’s statute prohibiting ballot collection.

³² The Court dismissed the Democratic Party’s case at their request, due to the General Assembly voiding the SOS directive. The court dismissed the Libertarian Party’s case as moot.

<i>Puliafito v. Board of Elections in the City of New York</i> ³³	<i>Matter of Seawright v. Board of Elections in the City of New York</i> ³⁴	<i>Walker v. Barnett</i> ³⁵
<i>Wisconsin Legislature v. Evers</i> ³⁶	<i>Matter of Quinn v Cuomo/ Matter of Dao Yin v Cuomo</i> ³⁷	<i>di Genova-Chang v. Ducey</i> ³⁸
<i>Goldstein v. Secretary</i> ³⁹	<i>North Carolina NAACP v. North Carolina State Board of Elections</i> ⁴⁰	<i>New Approach Montana v. Montana</i> ⁴¹
<i>Bertrand v. Woodbury County</i> ⁴²	<i>Gwinnett Cty. NAACP v. Gwinnett Cty. Bd. of Registration & Elections</i> ⁴³	<i>Morgan v. White</i> ⁴⁴
<i>Self-Advocacy Solutions North Dakota v. Jaeger</i> ⁴⁵	<i>Election Integrity Project Cal. v. Lunn</i> ⁴⁶	<i>Georgia Association of Latino Elected Officials v. Gwinnett Cnty Bd of Registration and Elections</i> ⁴⁷
<i>Lean on McLean v. Showalter</i> ⁴⁸	<i>Ohio ex rel. Speweik v. Wood County Board of Elections</i> ⁴⁹	<i>Minnesota Voters Alliance v. Minnesota</i> ⁵⁰
<i>Majority Forward v. Ben Hill Cty. Bd. of Elections</i> ⁵¹	<i>New Mexico ex rel. Riddle v. Oliver</i> ⁵²	<i>Eilenberg v. City of Colton</i> ⁵³
<i>Przybylak v. Erie Cty. Bd. of Elections</i> ⁵⁴	<i>Ohioans for Raising the Wage v. Larose</i> ⁵⁵	<i>SawariMedia LLC v. Whitmer</i> ⁵⁶

³³ State of New York Court of Appeals granted plaintiff's motion to invalidate defendant's petitions for candidacy, because it had a fatal defect.

³⁴ Consolidated and combined with *Hawatmeh*. Petitioner failed to file by the required date and thus committed a "fatal defect."

³⁵ The Court granted the defendant's motion to dismiss for failure of the plaintiffs to properly serve defendants and failing to establish standing on their claim

³⁶ The Court granted the plaintiff's injunction, because the governor did not have authority to enact the executive order.

³⁷ The Court ruled against as a matter of law and procedural issues (laches).

³⁸ The Court dismissed the plaintiff's complaint because the plaintiff failed to sign the complaint in time.

³⁹ Plaintiffs are both Democrat and Republican candidates. The Court granted equitable relief, a reduction of the signatures required, extended deadlines, and permission for electronic signatures.

⁴⁰ The Court ruled against the Plaintiffs since the injury was speculative (not likely to succeed on the merits), and procedural (laches).

⁴¹ The Court denied plaintiff's request for injunction, because the Court doesn't want to invade the role of executive or legislative branches.

⁴² The Court approved a consent order that increased the polling locations to 5 total. The court granted the plaintiff's injunction in part.

⁴³ Not likely to succeed on the merits and no specific injury.

⁴⁴ The 7th Circuit Court of Appeals denied plaintiff's request for preliminary injunction, because the plaintiff cannot request emergency relief when the plaintiff failed to act during the majority of the signature gathering time period.

⁴⁵ The Court granted the plaintiff's permanent injunction and outlined detailed procedures for election officials to follow.

⁴⁶ California Superior Court, county of Ventura, denied the plaintiffs motion for preliminary injunction, because the plaintiffs were unlikely to prevail and there was not a risk of suffering irreparable harm.

⁴⁷ The Court dismissed the plaintiff's lawsuit, because the plaintiffs lacked standing for failing to state claims upon which relief could be granted.

⁴⁸ The Court granted the plaintiffs motion for preliminary injunction, ordering that the signature requirement be reduced and extending the petition deadline.

⁴⁹ The plaintiff's request for writ of mandamus is denied.

⁵⁰ The Court dismissed for lack of standing.

⁵¹ The Georgia Middle District Court granted in part the plaintiff's request for preliminary injunction. The plaintiff's request to stay their temporary restraining order is dismissed as moot.

⁵² New Mexico Supreme Court order Secretary of State to mail absentee ballot applications to all voters and ordered in-person voting to proceed but denied all other relief.

⁵³ The Court denied the plaintiff's motion for injunctive relief for lack of standing. The Court dismissed with prejudice the plaintiff's claims against the state of California, due to 11th amendment Sovereign immunity

⁵⁴ The Erie County Supreme Court held that plaintiff's motion to invalidate Miller's placement on the ballot is granted, due to the candidate not meeting the minimum signature requirement.

⁵⁵ The Court denied the plaintiff's motions for preliminary injunction and the case was later voluntarily dismissed.

⁵⁶ The lower Court dismissed the plaintiff's appeal of their injunction because no party responded to the order to show cause. The 6th Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed the plaintiff's appeal

<i>Jefferson v. Dane Cty</i> ⁵⁷	<i>Arizonans for Second Chances Rehabilitation & Safety et al. v. Hobbs</i> ⁵⁸	<i>Hotze v. Hollins</i> ⁵⁹
<i>League of Women Voters of Virginia v. Virginia St. Bd. Of Elections</i> ⁶⁰	<i>Bray v. Griswold</i> ⁶¹	<i>Williams v. Desantis</i> ⁶²
<i>Garbett v. Herbert</i> ⁶³	<i>Miller v. Thurston</i> ⁶⁴	<i>Feehan v. Wis. Elections Comm'n</i> ⁶⁵
<i>Constitution Party of Virginia v. Virginia State Board of Elections</i> ⁶⁶	<i>Mejia v. Bd. of Elections in the City of NY</i> ⁶⁷	<i>Donald J. Trump for President v. Boockvar</i> ⁶⁸ <i>Bognet v. Boockvar/ Bognet v. Sec'y of Penn./ Bognet v. Degraffenried</i> ⁶⁹ <i>Bognet v. Sec'y Pa.</i>
<i>Omari Faulkner v. Virginia Department of Elections</i> ⁷⁰	<i>Mujumder v. Board of Elections in the City of New York</i> ⁷¹	<i>Kistner v. Simon</i> ⁷²
<i>Seventh Congressional District Republican Committee v. Virginia Department of Elections</i> ⁷³	<i>Garcia v. Griswold</i> ⁷⁴	<i>Wood v. Raffensperger</i> ⁷⁵

⁵⁷ The Wisconsin Supreme Court concluded that the defendant's interpretation of election law was erroneous and that the executive order by the Governor did not render all voters as indefinitely confined.

⁵⁸ The Court denied the plaintiffs' motion for relief, determining that the signature requirements did not impose an unconstitutional burden.

⁵⁹ The Texas Southern District Court ruled that the plaintiffs did not have standing in this case and dismissed the plaintiff's request for injunction against drive-thru voting.

⁶⁰ The Court approved of the settlement agreement between the parties to relax the witness signature requirement for absentee ballots due to the law placing an "undue burden" on certain classes of voters who are at risk for contracting COVID-19.

⁶¹ The Court denied the plaintiff's motion for relief, because the court did not have jurisdiction over the case and statutes specifically forbid permitting online signature collection.

⁶² The Florida Northern District Court denied the plaintiff's request for a temporary restraining order, but it is not a ruling on the merits of the case. The voting was taking place as the court was considering the case, so placing a temporary restraining order at this time would be bad for the public interest.

⁶³ The Court partially granted the motion and reduced numerical signature requirement for Garbett by 32%, and allowed her to resubmitted the amount of signatures she originally had. Garbett submitted her signatures but did not meet the required number of valid signatures. Appeal was voluntarily dismissed. Case dismissed as moot.

⁶⁴ The 8th Circuit reversed and denied the plaintiff's grant for permanent injunctive relief, because the requirement was reasonable and nondiscriminatory.

⁶⁵ The Wisconsin Eastern District Court dismissed the plaintiff's case because of a lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

⁶⁶ The Court rules for Plaintiffs, and reduces signature requirement but only for the named Plaintiffs for the 2020 election).

⁶⁷ There was a departmental split with cases surrounding the same issue and the Court determined that a candidate's belated filing of an application with a fatal defect.

⁶⁸ After the lower courts determined the Plaintiffs did not have standing, due to the fact their injuries were too speculative, the case went to the Supreme Court. Sup. Ct. ordered the case be remanded and dismissed as moot. The Third Circuit dismissed the plaintiff's appeal as moot.

⁶⁹ The District Court denied plaintiffs' motion for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction, and plaintiffs appealed. The Plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court, which granted the petition, but in the same order vacated the Third Circuit's judgment with instructions to dismiss the case as moot.

⁷⁰ The Court granted the Plaintiffs' preliminary injunction and reduces signature requirement.

⁷¹ The Court of Appeals reversed the lower court's decision and denied plaintiff's petition to validate their application, due to the errors constituting a fatal defect.

⁷² The Dakota County District Court dismissed the plaintiffs' lawsuit due to lack of subject matter jurisdiction and, as relating to defendants Klein, Bigham, Clausen, Reyer, Hansen, Richardson, Hanson, Bierman, and Huot, for failure to state a claim.

⁷³ Court grants Plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction and extends deadline to enter races until July 28, 2020.

⁷⁴ The Court denied the plaintiff's motions for a temporary restraining order and injunction, because of the equitable defense of laches and the plaintiffs had not proven the balance of harms and public interest elements for preliminary injunction. The Court granted the joint stipulation of dismissal by the parties, with prejudice.

⁷⁵ The 11th Circuit affirms the denial of plaintiff's motion for emergency relief for lack of standing.

<i>Republican National Committee v. Democratic National Committee</i> ⁷⁶	<i>Bambenek v. White</i> ⁷⁷	<i>Anderson v. Raffensperger</i> ⁷⁸
<i>Murray v. Cuomo</i> ⁷⁹	<i>Thompson v. DeWine</i> ⁸⁰	<i>Moore v. Circosta/ Wise v. Circosta/ Moore v. Democracy N.C.</i> ^{81,82}
<i>North Carolina Alliance for Retired Americans v. North Carolina</i> ⁸³	<i>Law v. Whitmer</i> ⁸⁴	<i>Election Integrity Project of Nevada v. Nevada</i> ⁸⁵
<i>Republican National Committee v. Weipert</i> ⁸⁶	<i>In Re Authority to Postpone the Town of Hanson's Deadline for Nominations prior to Annual Election</i> ⁸⁷	<i>Trump v. Boockvar</i> ⁸⁸
<i>Republican National Committee v. Miller</i> ⁸⁹	<i>Taylor v. Milwaukee Election Comm'n</i> ⁹⁰	<i>Texas Organizing Project v. Callanen</i> ⁹¹
<i>Republican National Committee v. Gill</i> ⁹²	<i>Jasikoff v. Commissioners of the Westchester County Board of Elections</i> ⁹³	<i>Thomas v. Andino</i> ⁹⁴
<i>Common Cause Rhode Island v. Gorbea</i> ⁹⁵	<i>In re Special Election for the 18th Pa. House Dist.</i> ⁹⁶	<i>Memphis A. Phillip Randolph Institute v. Hargett</i> ⁹⁷

⁷⁶ The Supreme Court removes the postmark date change created by the District Court and creates its own standard for the Plaintiffs.

⁷⁷ The Court denied plaintiffs motion for preliminary injunction, because it involves non-binding ballot initiatives, and the plaintiff's ability to continue collecting signatures after the expiration of the stay-at-home order. Afterwards, plaintiffs voluntarily dismiss their case with prejudice due to mootness

⁷⁸ The District Court for the Northern District of Georgia held that the plaintiffs lacked standing, as they could not show that individual voters would suffer future injuries in the November Election, and that even if the plaintiffs did have standing, the relief they sought was inappropriate and too vague

⁷⁹ The District Court denied the Plaintiff's TRO on grounds that she did not have a fundamental right to be on the ballot.

⁸⁰ The 6th Circuit Court reversed the District Court and denied the plaintiff's injunction. The Court applied immediate scrutiny and found that the State had an outweighing interest than the burdens placed on the plaintiffs.

⁸¹ The District Court declined to enjoin the consent judgment, as did the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Case was later voluntarily dismissed.

⁸² **Note:** North Carolina Middle District Court "believes the unequal treatment of voters and the resulting Equal Protection violations as found herein should be enjoined. Nevertheless, under Purcell and recent Supreme Court orders relating to Purcell, this court is of the opinion that it is required to find that injunctive relief should be denied at this late date, even in the face of what appear to be clear violations."

⁸³ The Superior Court found that the Consent Judgement made between the parties was fair, thus it was enforceable.

⁸⁴ On December 8, the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the District Court's dismissal of plaintiffs' lawsuit because plaintiffs did not reach the standard of proof necessary to contest the Electors nominations.

⁸⁵ The Nevada Supreme Court held that the district court below had properly decided that the plaintiffs had not made the requisite prima facie showing that they were entitled to a preliminary injunction to prevent the Nevada Secretary of State from implementing the mail-in ballot legislation.

⁸⁶ The District Court granted the Plaintiff's Motion for Temporary Injunction.

⁸⁷ No defendants. Plymouth County Superior Court granted the plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction to delay certain nomination filing deadlines.

⁸⁸ Came after *In re November 3 Gen. Elections*. Court denied expedition writ of cert.

⁸⁹ The District Court granted the Plaintiff's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction. Case went to Iowa Sup. Ct., but sent back for judgement, but only "Order/Ruling" listed.

⁹⁰ A federal district court does not have the authority to alter the rules on the eve of an election and the plaintiffs have not sufficiently proven that they, particularly, are going to be disenfranchised by the current date of the election.

⁹¹ The District Court granted plaintiffs' motion to remand, finding that it lacked federal question jurisdiction.

⁹² The Iowa Supreme Court denied the Defendant's appeal and upheld the trial court's injunction against Woodbury County in its distribution of pre-populated ballots.

⁹³ New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, reversed the lower court's ruling and denied plaintiff's petition for primary nomination and dismissed the case due to fatal defect.

⁹⁴ The Court granted the Plaintiff's preliminary injunction, but case is stayed due to similarities to *Middleton v. Andino*.

⁹⁵ The 1st Circuit denied Defendants' Motion for Stay.

⁹⁶ The Court denied the plaintiffs motion to postpone the election did not have the authority under the Constitution or the Election Code to postpone the special election, and that the plaintiffs could safely administer the election.

⁹⁷ The Sixth Circuit vacates the preliminary injunction on first time voting restrictions because there is no longer standing.

<i>Republican Party of Pennsylvania v. Boockvar/ Republican Party of Pennsylvania v. Degraffenreid/ Scarnetti v. Boockvar</i> ⁹⁸	<i>Acosta v. Wolf</i> ⁹⁹	<i>Gloria v. Hughs</i> ¹⁰⁰
<i>Pennsylvania Democratic Party v. Boockvar</i> ¹⁰¹	<i>Somer v. Bloom Twp. Democratic Org</i> ¹⁰²	<i>Lewis v. Hughs/ Lewis v. Scott</i> ¹⁰³
<i>Richardson v. Trump</i> ¹⁰⁴	<i>Trump v. Wis. Elections Comm'n</i> ¹⁰⁵	<i>Garbett v. Herbert</i> ¹⁰⁶
<i>In re Hotze</i> ¹⁰⁷	<i>Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Boockvar [II] / Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Sec'y Pa.</i> ¹⁰⁸	<i>City of Green Bay v. Bostelmann</i> ¹⁰⁹
<i>Texas v. Hollins</i> ¹¹⁰	<i>In re Canvassing Observation</i> ¹¹¹	<i>Lewis v. Knudson</i> ¹¹²
<i>Arctic Village Council v. Meyer</i> ¹¹³	<i>Donald Trump for President, Inc. v. Bucks Cnty. Bd. of Elections/</i>	<i>DNC v. Bostelmann/ Gear v. Bostelmann/ Swenson v. Bostelmann/ Edwards v. Vos</i> ¹¹⁵

⁹⁸ The Supreme Court denied Petitioners' Motion for Stay and request for Cert, thus affirming the lower court's rulings for the Plaintiff. The Court ordered that absentee ballots received after 8:00 p.m. on November 3 be segregated and tallied separately. Various motions were denied.

⁹⁹ The Pennsylvania Eastern District Court dismissed the plaintiff's complaint regarding the signature requirement as frivolous and with prejudice.

¹⁰⁰ The District Court stayed the case pending a decision on the merits by the Fifth Circuit and the Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the case.

¹⁰¹ The Pennsylvania Sup. Ct. ruled in favor of the Plaintiffs, though denied them other relief. Most notable rulings included that the Election Code permitted drop-boxes and the extension of the absentee/mail-in ballot deadline. Various Trump cases were abstained until this case was ruled on.

¹⁰² The 1st District Court of Appeals affirmed the Circuit Court's denial of plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction. However, the Appeals Court instructs the lower court to impose certain safety restrictions on the Township caucus, to ensure that no one's rights are abridged by the implementation of a caucus.

¹⁰³ The 5th Circuit remanded the case to the District Court with the instructions to dismiss the Plaintiffs claims, as the Secretary of State was not the correct Defendant.

¹⁰⁴ The D.C. District Court granted the Plaintiffs' Motions for Injunction against USPS policies. The Complaint claimed that "DeJoy, doing Trump's public bidding, has ensured even greater chaos in the Fall elections, putting his thumb on the electoral scales to help ensure Trump's reelection and/or provide grounds for an election contest – not to mention helping Trump sow doubt in the minds of Americans about the integrity of the electoral process and the outcome itself, a loathsome tactic once associated only with tin-horn dictators and banana republics."

¹⁰⁵ The 7th Circuit Court of Appeals affirms the judgement of the District Court to enter judgement for the defendants.

¹⁰⁶ The Court partially granted the motion and reduced numerical signature requirement for Garbett by 32%, and allowed her to resubmitted the amount of signatures she originally had. Garbett submitted her signatures but did not meet the required number of valid signatures. Appeal was voluntarily dismissed. Case dismissed as moot.

¹⁰⁷ The Court partially granted the Plaintiffs' Motion for Temporary Relief, enjoining the Harris County Clerk from sending absentee ballots to anyone over sixty-five who did not request them, until *Texas v. Hollins* was decided. The court denied the Plaintiffs' petition for a writ of mandamus.

¹⁰⁸ The Third Circuit affirmed the District Court's denial of leave to amend, and also deny appeal for injunction.

¹⁰⁹ The Court dismissed the case for lack of jurisdiction.

¹¹⁰ The Texas Supreme Court reversed the lower courts' denial of the Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction and ordered the "remand the case to the trial court for entry of a temporary injunction prohibiting the Harris County Clerk from mass-mailing unsolicited ballot applications to voters." 620 S.W.3d 400 (2020). However, the lower courts later denied the Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction against Harris for drive-thru voting.

¹¹¹ The Pennsylvania Supreme Court vacated the Commonwealth Court's order and reinstated the trial court's order, denying the plaintiff's challenge.

¹¹² Voluntarily dismissed on the basis of mootness.

¹¹³ Alaska Supreme Court affirmed the injunction granted by the District Court to suspend the witness requirement for absentee ballots.

¹¹⁵ Cases were consolidated and voluntary dismissed.

	<i>In re Canvass of Absentee & Mail-In Ballots of November 3, 2020 Gen. Election/ In re 2,349 Ballots in 2020 Gen. Election/ Zicarelli v. Alleghany Cnty. Bd. of Elections [I]</i> ¹¹⁴	
<i>Arizona Public Integrity Alliance Inc. v. Adrian Fontes, et al and Maricopa County</i> ¹¹⁶	<i>Trump v. Biden</i> ¹¹⁷	<i>Wilson v. Justice</i> ¹¹⁸ Review on Pacer
<i>Memphis A. Philip Randolph Inst. v. Hargett [Hargett I]</i> ¹¹⁹	<i>Arizonans for Fair Elections v. Hobbs</i> ¹²⁰	<i>Donald J. Trump for President v. Cegavske</i> ¹²¹
Republican National Committee v. Miller ¹²² → Call IA Sup Ct for Final Ruling	<i>Grossman v. Galvin</i> ¹²³	<i>Jobs for Downriver v. Whitmer</i> ¹²⁴
<i>Fontes v. Arizona</i> ¹²⁵	<i>Philip Randolph Inst. of Ohio v. LaRose</i> ¹²⁶	<i>Luciani v. Virginia State Bd. of Elections</i> ¹²⁷
<i>State [Louisiana] v. Ctr. for Tech & Civic Life</i> ¹²⁸	<i>In re Hotze II</i> ¹²⁹	<i>League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania v. Boockvar</i> ¹³⁰

¹¹⁴ The Pennsylvania Supreme Court stayed the Commonwealth Court’s order to exclude challenged ballots and consolidated the cases listed.

¹¹⁶ The Arizona Supreme Court ruled that the Maricopa County Clerk did not have authority to instruct voters on how to correct their ballots.

¹¹⁷ The Wisconsin Supreme Court affirmed the circuit court’s judgement and ruled that the plaintiffs are not entitled to relief.

¹¹⁸ The District Court denied the Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Injunction and the Plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the case.

¹¹⁹ Tenn. Middle Dist. “Court thereafter denied Defendants’ subsequent motion for reconsideration of the ruling and for a stay of the injunction, and Defendants’ motion in the Sixth Circuit requesting a stay of the preliminary injunction pending appeal likewise was denied.”

¹²⁰ The Court denied the Plaintiffs’ motion because the request relief may not have been adequate to provide redress the injury alleged.

¹²¹ The 9th Circuit dismissed the Plaintiff’s complaint for lack of standing.

¹²² The Iowa District Court in Linn County granted the Plaintiff’s Motion for Injunctive Relief. **Still trying to find what the Sup Ct ruled.**

¹²³ In a one-line opinion, the Massachusetts Supreme Court held that the September 1st deadline for accepting absentee ballots for the primary was not unconstitutional and ruled against the Plaintiff.

¹²⁴ Plaintiffs stipulated under FRCP 41(a)(1)(A)(ii) that the action be dismissed with prejudice as to all claims and actions.

¹²⁵ Superior Court of Maricopa County denied the Attorney General’s Motions for Declaratory and Injunctive relief, thus inferring a ruling for the Plaintiff.

¹²⁶ The Sixth Circuit stayed the District Court’s ruling pending appeal, citing Supreme Court and Sixth Circuit Precedent to support its conclusion that the stay was in the public interest and that federal courts should generally not alter state election rules during an election.

¹²⁷ The District Court dismissed the case due to the Plaintiff failing to meet the response deadline.

¹²⁸ The Court of Appeals reversed and remanded the trial court’s decision that the Plaintiff did not have a cause of action. This was a win on the merits of the Plaintiff’s claim, though it was not the final judgment (still pending).

¹²⁹ The Texas Supreme Court denied the Plaintiff’s petition for a writ of mandamus without hearing oral argument or issuing an opinion.

¹³⁰ Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the case after the Secretary of the Commonwealth provided [new guidance on absentee ballot signatures](#).

<i>Rivero v. Galvin</i> ¹³¹	<i>Brnovich v. Democratic Nat'l Comm.</i> ¹³² <i>Feldman v. Arizona Secretary of State/ DNC v. Hobbs/ Arizona Republican Party v. DNC</i>	<i>Reed-Pratt v. Winfrey</i> ¹³³
<i>Texas Organizing Project v. Callanen</i> ¹³⁴	<i>Kraus v. Cegavske</i> ¹³⁵	<i>NAACP Minn. v. Simon/ LaRose v. Simon/ NAACP Minnesota-Dakotas Area State Conference v. Simon</i> ^{136 137}
<i>New VA Majority Edu. Fund v. VA</i> ¹³⁸	<i>Texas Democratic Party v. Abbott/ Texas Democratic Party v. DeBeauvoir</i> ¹³⁹	<i>Washington v. Trump</i> ¹⁴⁰
<i>Harding v. Edwards</i> [in part] ¹⁴¹	<i>Middleton v. Andino</i> ¹⁴²	<i>National Urban League v. DeJoy</i> ¹⁴³
<i>League of Women Voters of South Carolina v. Andino</i> ¹⁴⁴	<i>DNC v. Bostelmann/ DNC v. Wisc. State Legislature/ RNC v. DNC/</i>	<i>Donald J. Trump for President v. Murphy/ Monmouth Cnty. Rep. Comm. v. Way</i> ^{146 147}

¹³¹ The District Court ordered the Defendants to permit mail-in options for blind voters ahead of the November 2020 election, which was agreed upon by both parties.

¹³² Multiple cases from 2016-2020 consolidated to *Brnovich v. Democratic Nat'l Comm.* before the Supreme Court. The Court held that neither Arizona's precinct law and ballot collection laws violated § 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

¹³³ The District Court terminated the Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction as moot and the case was dismissed with prejudice by stipulation by all parties.

¹³⁴ The District Court of Bexar County Texas ruled in favor of the Plaintiff, holding that it was in the public interest to open more polling locations, that to do so would violate the Election Code, harm minority voters, and infringe on the Plaintiffs' GOTV efforts.

¹³⁵ The Nevada Supreme Court agreed with the District Court that the Plaintiffs had failed to present sufficient evidence that enjoining the use of artificial intelligence to process ballots was necessary to ensure that the defendants complied with election laws.

¹³⁶ Cases were consolidated together on appeal to the Minnesota Supreme Court. Plaintiffs settled after reaching two settlements and a partial consent decree satisfying their demands for the election. Both parties agreed to dismiss their appeals.

¹³⁷ **Note:** This case was technically not decided on the merits of the original parties' case, but the Court consistently noted that the Plaintiffs were likely to win on the merits. The discussion primarily focused on the Republican Party's motion to intervene, which was denied.

¹³⁸ The District Court granted the TRO to extend the online registration deadline by one day.

¹³⁹ The Circuit then vacated the injunction and remanded it back to District Court. Appeal to SCOTUS was denied.

¹⁴⁰ The District Court granted the Plaintiffs' preliminary injunction against President Trump for changes made to the USPS system and for purporting that the mailing system was not a safe method to vote. However, the Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the case after the election (February 16, 2021).

¹⁴¹ The Plaintiffs Motions to extend the early voting period and expand the statutory Excuse Requirement are granted; other motions are denied. Subsequent to *Clark v. Edwards*.

¹⁴² The District Court granted preliminary injunction to stay witness requirement, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

¹⁴³ The Plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the case after the District Court denied the Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction on grounds that the Plaintiff failed to establish that they would suffer irreparable harm and that the order would come too late to be effective.

¹⁴⁴ The District Court granted the Plaintiffs injunction. **HOWEVER**, a subsequent order was given, which remedied the issue in the case; case was later remanded to be reviewed by the lower courts on the issue of mootness. No further updates available.

¹⁴⁶ The District Court held that the Plaintiffs lacked standing and that the injuries were too speculative. The Court also found it unlikely that the Plaintiffs would succeed on their claim and denied their Preliminary Injunction.

¹⁴⁷ Case consolidated with *Trump v. Way*; other sources say the case was dismissed with prejudice on October 23, 2020.

<i>Parnell v. Alleghany Cnty. Bd. of Elections</i> ¹⁴⁸	<i>Lewis v. Knudson/ Gear v. Knudson</i> ¹⁴⁵	<i>Johnakin v. United States Postal Service</i> ¹⁴⁹
<i>Jones v. United States Postal Service</i> ¹⁵⁰	<i>Michigan Alliance for Retired Americans v. Benson</i> ¹⁵¹	<i>Eason v. Whitmer</i> ¹⁵²
<i>Carson et al v. Simon/ Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Simon</i> ¹⁵³	<i>Minnesota Voters Alliance v. Walz</i> ¹⁵⁴ (also standing)	<i>Pennsylvania, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, and North Carolina v. Louis DeJoy and the United States Postal Service</i> ^{155 156}
<i>In re November 3, 2020 Gen. Election</i> ¹⁵⁷	<i>Richardson v. Texas Secretary of State</i> ¹⁵⁸	<i>Alliance Party v. District of Columbia Board of Elections</i> ¹⁵⁹
<i>In re Alleghany Cty. Provisional Ballots in 2020 Gen. Election</i> ¹⁶⁰	<i>Cook County Republican Party v. Pritzker</i> ¹⁶¹	<i>Election Integrity Fund v. Whitmer</i> ¹⁶²
<i>Zicarelli v. Alleghany Cty. Bd. of Elections [II]</i> ¹⁶³	<i>American Federation of Teachers v. Gardner</i> ¹⁶⁴	<i>Election Integrity Fund v. Benson – Waiting on order information</i>

¹⁴⁸ The District Court ordered a consent decree in which the Defendant agreed to separate the ballots based on whether they were original or corrected. Plaintiffs then agreed to dismiss the case.

¹⁴⁵ Seventh Circuit stayed the injunction granted by the District Court on the basis that courts cannot change election law. Supreme Court discussed merits of the consolidated and related cases and, despite not issuing a majority opinion, the concurring opinions criticized the Federal Court’s intervention in state election procedures and partially dismissed one of the cases (*DNC v. Legisl.*) as moot.

¹⁴⁹ Case voluntarily dismissed by Plaintiff after settlement agreement was reached between the parties.

¹⁵⁰ The District Court granted the Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary Injunction in part, requiring the USPS to treat all election mail as priority mail and to come up with a delivery plan.

¹⁵¹ Michigan Court of Appeals granted the Defendants’ motion for summary disposition on the merits.

¹⁵² Case voluntarily dismissed by Plaintiff after the District Court dismissed due to laches defense.

¹⁵³ The Eighth Circuit ruled in favor of the Plaintiffs, ordering the District Court to order the Secretary of State to segregate all ballots received after the deadline. After the election, all parties moved to dismiss the case without prejudice after the election.

¹⁵⁴ The District Court held that the Plaintiffs lacked standing, and they were unlikely to succeed on the merits.

¹⁵⁵ The District Court held “Plaintiffs’ procedural claims under Count I must be dismissed as moot because the Court can no longer provide meaningful relief. [**67] 40 With respect to Count II, the Court has jurisdiction over the majority of Plaintiffs’ claims, with the exception of their claims under section 403(a) that Defendants failed to ‘develop, promote, and provide adequate and efficient services.’ 39 U.S.C. § 403(a). Next, claims arising out of the Do-It-Now Initiatives, with the exception of those relating directly to the late and extra trips policy and overtime reductions, will be dismissed for lack of standing. As to those remaining claims, preliminary issues of jurisdictional fact preclude awarding summary judgment to either side.”

¹⁵⁶ **Note:** The District Court originally enjoined USPS from its original policies in 2020. The case continued in 2021 when many of the challenges had been addressed.

¹⁵⁷ Secretary of the Commonwealth requested application for the King’s Bench, which was granted. The Court determined that the Election Code did not authorize or require the county election boards to reject absentee ballots based on signature analysis and directed boards not to reject a ballot based on signature analysis.

¹⁵⁸ The 5th Circuit held that Texas’s interest in election integrity outweighs the burden of the election statutes.

¹⁵⁹ The District Court granted the Defendants’ motion to dismiss since the Plaintiffs never responded. Case dismissed without prejudice.

¹⁶⁰ The Commonwealth Court ruled that the 270 challenged votes shall not be counted and remanded the case with an order for the trial court to exclude the ballots. Motion to appeal to the Penn. Supreme Court was denied.

¹⁶¹ The District Court ruled that Plaintiff could not demonstrate that it would likely to suffer irreparable harm or that it has some chance of success on the merits and thus the Plaintiff’s injunction was denied.

¹⁶² The District Court dismissed the case as moot due to the Michigan Supreme Court ruling that the Governor’s EO lack the force of law.

¹⁶³ The Penn. Commonwealth Ct. held that the plain language of the statute requires both signatures, thus the 270 ballots will not be counts and reversed the lower court’s decision.

¹⁶⁴ The New Hampshire Superior Court granted one of the Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary Injunction, but the rest of the motions are denied. The Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss is granted in part and denied in part.

<i>Nevada Republican Central Comm. v. Clark Cty.</i> ¹⁶⁵	<i>Oppenheim v. Watson</i> ¹⁶⁶	<i>League of Women Voters v. Republican National Committee</i> ¹⁶⁷
<i>Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Kathy Boockvar</i> ¹⁶⁸	<i>Texas Alliance of Retired Americans v. Hughs</i> ¹⁶⁹	<i>A. Philip Randolph Inst. of Ohio v. LaRose</i> ¹⁷⁰
<i>Ritchie v. Polis</i> ¹⁷¹	<i>Black v. Benson/ Cooper-Keel v. Benson/ Davis v. Benson</i> ¹⁷²	<i>Yazzie v. Hobbs</i> ¹⁷³
<i>Reed v. VA Dept. of Elections</i> ¹⁷⁴	<i>Davis v. Benson</i> ¹⁷⁵	<i>Debraska v. Oneida Business Comm.</i> ¹⁷⁶
<i>Zicarelli v. Westmoreland Cnty. Bd. of Elections</i> ¹⁷⁷	<i>The Republican State Committee of Delaware v. The State of Delaware Department of Elections</i> ¹⁷⁸	<i>Parham v. Watson</i> ¹⁷⁹
<i>Genetski v. Benson</i> ¹⁸⁰	<i>Arlene Ocasio v. Comisión Estatal de Elecciones</i> ¹⁸¹	<i>Lichtenstein v. Hargett</i> ¹⁸²
<i>Craig v. Simon</i> ¹⁸³	<i>NAACP v. United States Postal Service</i> ¹⁸⁴	<i>New Ga. Project v. Raffensperger</i> ¹⁸⁵

¹⁶⁵ The Court granted in part the Petitioners’ request for public documents. Denial in part for Writ of Mandamus.

¹⁶⁶ The Mississippi Supreme Court ruled that the Chancery Court erred in its interpretation of “disability” under the absentee ballot statute.

¹⁶⁷ The 4th Circuit granted the Plaintiffs’ motion for voluntary dismissal.

¹⁶⁸ The Penn. Commonwealth Court held that the Secretary of State did not have authority to extend proof of ID period and the injunction against counting ballots following that guideline was granted.

¹⁶⁹ The 5th Circuit stayed the District Court’s injunction against enforcement of prohibiting straight ticket voting and ruled that the lower court erred in granting the injunction, as the Defendants would have likely succeeded on the merits.

¹⁷⁰ The 6th Circuit ordered the case dismissed after the parties stipulated to dismissal with prejudice. The dismissal automatically dissolved the previously entered injunction

¹⁷¹ The Colorado Supreme Court reversed the judgement of the lower court and found that the Governor does not have the authority to suspend ballot initiative petition requirements.

¹⁷² The Court of Appeals affirmed the lower court’s grant of Summary Judgement for the Defendants, the ruling that the Secretary of State had authority to send absentee ballots out to voters, and the dismissal of the case.

¹⁷³ The District Court dismissed as moot.

¹⁷⁴ The Circuit Court for Frederick County entered into a consent decree that prevents ballots with missing postmarks to be accepted and counting absentee ballots received up to three days after Election Day.

¹⁷⁵ Separate case from the consolidated *Davis v. Benson* cases. The District Court denied the Plaintiff’s motion for Preliminary Injunction under the Equal Protection Clause claims. The parties then stipulated to dismiss the complaint.

¹⁷⁶ The District Court granted the Defendants’ motion to dismiss since the Plaintiffs’ failed to respond.

¹⁷⁷ The Penn. Ct. of Common Pleas held that 204 ballots that had not been clarified shall be invalidated and that ballots without secrecy sleeves not be counted.

¹⁷⁸ The Delaware Chancery Court ruled that the Delaware Constitution gave the General Assembly power to act “extra-Constitutionally” during a health emergency and that its new no-excuse absentee ballot measure was rationally related to its authority, thus making it a valid law.

¹⁷⁹ The District Court dismissed the case without prejudice pursuant to an agreement between the parties.

¹⁸⁰ The Michigan Court of Claims partially granted the Plaintiffs’ motion for summary disposition, as the Secretary of State’s guidance on signature guidelines violated the APA. The Court also granted the Defendants’ motion for summary disposition on equal protection claims, as the Plaintiffs’ issues were moot. The Court dismissed Plaintiffs’ Count IV, as it stated a claim upon which no relief could be granted.

¹⁸¹ The District Court for Puerto Rico ruled that the previous preliminary injunction is converted to a permanent injunction.

¹⁸² After the District Court denied the Plaintiffs’ preliminary injunction to enjoin Tenn. Code prohibiting anyone but an election official to provide absentee ballot applications, the Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the case.

¹⁸³ The 8th Cir. affirmed the District Court’s ruling that the Federal Election date preempts Minn.’s law permitting delay in holding an election when a candidate dies.

¹⁸⁴ The District Court enjoined the USPS’s implementation of policy changes and required it provide daily reports on delivery-rates. Case still pending after amended complaints were filed.

¹⁸⁵ The 11th Circuit granted the Defendants’ Motion to Stay the District Court’s injunction. After the Plaintiffs’ appeal was denied, they voluntarily dismissed the case without prejudice.

<i>Ark. United v. Thurston</i> ¹⁸⁶	<i>Detroit Unity Fund v. Whitmer</i> ¹⁸⁷	<i>Martel v. Condos</i> ¹⁸⁸
<i>CAIR v. Atlas Aegis</i> ¹⁸⁹	<i>Indiana Vote by Mail, Inc., et al v. Paul Okeson, et al.</i> ¹⁹⁰	<i>Disability Law Center of Alaska v. Meyer</i> ¹⁹¹
<i>Brady v. State Ballot Law Comm./ Campbell v. Galvin</i> ¹⁹²	<i>New York v. Trump</i> ¹⁹³	<i>Harrington v. DeJoy</i> ¹⁹⁴
<i>Fair Maps Nevada v. Cegavske</i> ¹⁹⁵	<i>Vote Forward et al v. DeJoy et al.</i> ¹⁹⁶	<i>Protect Our Girls v. Cegavske</i> ¹⁹⁷
<i>Manning v. Rogers</i> ¹⁹⁸	<i>Dem. Senatorial Campaign Comm. v. Pate I</i> ¹⁹⁹	<i>Memphis A. Philip Randolph Inst. v. Hargett [Hargett II]</i> ²⁰⁰
<i>In re State of Texas</i> ²⁰¹	<i>Dem. Senatorial Campaign Comm. v. Pate II</i> ²⁰²	<i>Colorado v. DeJoy</i> ²⁰³
<i>Demster v. Hargett/ Lay v. Goins</i> ²⁰⁴	<i>Election Integrity Project of Nevada v. Nevada</i> ²⁰⁵	<i>Mi Familia Vota v. Abbott</i> ²⁰⁶
<i>Maryland Green Party v. Hogan</i> ²⁰⁷	<i>Donald J. Trump for President et al v. Bullock et al./</i>	<i>Org. for Black Struggle v. Ashcroft</i> ²⁰⁹

¹⁸⁶ Originally, the District Court’s ruled that the Plaintiffs waited too late to file the case. The case was appealed and after several motions for summary judgment, the District Court ruled that the state election statute was preempted by § 208 of the Voting Rights Act.

¹⁸⁷ The 6th Circuit reaffirmed the District Court’s ruling to deny the Plaintiff’s motion.

¹⁸⁸ The District Court denied the Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary Injunction due to lack of standing. Granted the Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss.

¹⁸⁹ The Minn. District Court approved the agreement between CAIR, League of Women Voters, and other organizational Plaintiffs and Atlas Aegis. Cannot confirm the contents of the agreement. https://www.cair.com/press_releases/cair-mn-federal-court-approves-landmark-settlement-between-voting-rights-advocates-and-private-security-company-charged-with-voter-intimidation/

¹⁹⁰ The 7th Circuit held that Indiana’s absentee voting requirements do not affect the Plaintiffs’ right to vote nor does it violate the Constitution.

¹⁹¹ The 9th Circuit denied the Plaintiffs’ appeal as moot. The District Court granted the Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss.

¹⁹² The Massachusetts Supreme Court vacated the State Ballot Law Commission’s decision and ordered the Petitioner’s name be placed on the ballot.

¹⁹³ In 2020, the District Court originally enjoined USPS from its policies changes, however, after the Defendant (now Joe Biden) filed its motion for Clarification/Modify the Preliminary Injunction, the District Court granted the Defendants’ motion and denied the Plaintiffs’ motion after the Defendant proposed changes to the policy. Case is still ongoing.

¹⁹⁴ The District Court granted the parties voluntary motion to dismiss.

¹⁹⁵ The District Court partially granted the Plaintiffs’ request for Preliminary Injunctions, holding that the statute is “unconstitutional as applied to Plaintiffs unde the unique factual circumstances of this case.” The Court ordered a consent decree and that the parties to come to an agreement regarding the signature requirement.

¹⁹⁶ The District Court, which originally enjoined the Defendants from enforcing its new mailing policies, denied the Plaintiffs’ second injunction. The Plaintiffs then voluntarily dismissed the case in 2021.

¹⁹⁷ The District Court granted the parties’ Motion for Voluntary Dismissal without prejudice.

¹⁹⁸ The Oklahoma Supreme Court granted the Petitioners’ writ of mandamus and ordered the Secretary of State to find a way to count signatures in a safe and efficient manner, in light of COVID-19.

¹⁹⁹ Iowa Sup. Ct. vacated the District Court’s stay on grounds that the court incorrectly analyzed the law.

²⁰⁰ The Sixth Circuit vacated the preliminary injunction on the grounds that the particular first-time voter claim supporting Article III jurisdiction had become moot.

²⁰¹ The Texas Sup. Ct. denied the Petitioner’s seeking of writ of mandamus, however, it agreed with the State that “physical condition” under election law does not include a lack of immunity to COVID-19.

²⁰² Iowa Sup. Ct. vacated the District Court’s stay on grounds that the court incorrectly analyzed the law.

²⁰³ The parties reached a settlement agreement, in which USPS would not distribute any more notices.

²⁰⁴ The Tenn. Sup. Ct. ruled in partial favor of the Plaintiffs, in that the State admitted for parties with special vulnerability to COVID-19, they are eligible to vote absentee, however, for those without special vulnerability, the Ct. held that the trial court erred in granting temporary injunction. The case was remanded and the trial court ordered that the State provide clarification on absentee ballot forms that susceptible populations are eligible to vote absentee.

²⁰⁵ The District Court for Clark County granted the Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss.

²⁰⁶ The Fifth Circuit stayed the District Court’s injunction of election provisions. On November 23, 2020, the Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed all claims.

²⁰⁷ The Maryland District Court ordered a consent judgment in favor of the Plaintiffs, reducing the signature requirement from 10,000 to 5,000.

²⁰⁹ After the Eighth Circuit ruled in favor of staying the Plaintiffs’ injunctive relief, the parties agreed to a motion to dismiss.

	<i>Lamm v. Bullock</i> ²⁰⁸	
<i>Moreno v. Denney</i> ²¹⁰	<i>League of Women Voters of Delaware v. Delaware Department of Elections</i> ²¹¹	<i>South Carolina Voter's Alliance v. Charleston Cnty.</i> ²¹²
<i>Alberto v. City of Roanoke</i> ²¹³	<i>League of Women Voters of Delaware v. Delaware Department of Elections</i> ²¹⁴ [2]	<i>Wisc. Voters Alliance v. Racine</i> ²¹⁵
<i>League of Women Voters of New Jersey v. Way</i> ²¹⁶	<i>Ariz. Democratic Party v. Hobbs</i> ²¹⁷	<i>RNC v. Benson</i> ²¹⁸
<i>Libertarian Party v. Vir. State Bd. of Elections</i> ²¹⁹	<i>League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Pate I</i> ²²⁰	<i>Moore v. Circosta</i> ²²¹
<i>Democracy North Carolina v. North Carolina State Bd. of Elections</i> ²²²	<i>League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Pate II</i> ²²³	<i>Pennsylvania Voters Alliance v. Centre County</i> ²²⁴
<i>Reclaim Idaho v. Little</i> ²²⁵	<i>Ohio Democratic Party v. LaRose [I]</i> ²²⁶	<i>Wise v. North Carolina State Bd. of Elections</i> ²²⁷
<i>Libertarian Party of New Hampshire v. Sununu</i> ²²⁸	<i>Ohio Democratic Party v. LaRose [II]</i> ²²⁹	<i>Cross v. Fox</i> ²³⁰

²⁰⁸ District Court denied the Plaintiffs' Motion for Injunctive, Declaratory, or other relief.

²¹⁰ The Idaho Dist. Ct. granted the Plaintiffs' TRO and motion for emergency injunctive relief, ordering the Secretary of State to extend the absentee deadline and reopen the website for voters who were unable to request a ballot due to the website crash.

²¹¹ The Chancery Court dismissed the Plaintiffs' claims on the grounds that the election provisions in question were non-discriminatory, reasonable, and the Plaintiffs' argument unpersuasive.

²¹² The District Court denied the Plaintiffs' Motion for TRO due to them showing little likelihood of success. After which the Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the case.

²¹³ The Vir. Cir. Ct. granted the Plaintiffs' motions for injunctive relief to lower the signature requirement.

²¹⁴ The Chancery Court denied the Plaintiffs' Motion for Injunctive Relief and ruled that the mail-in ballot deadline was constitutional.

²¹⁵ Appeal was voluntarily dismissed after Plaintiff's filed an agreement regarding interlocutory appeal.

²¹⁶ The District Court granted the Plaintiffs' motion for declaratory judgment and ordered evaluators to be trained on signature requirements. Upon reaching a settlement agreement, the Court dismissed the case.

²¹⁷ The Ninth Circuit held that "[b]ecause Arizona's law is constitutional, we vacate the injunction and remand with the instruction to enter judgment in favor of Defendants." Case was decided in December of 2021.

²¹⁸ The Michigan Court of Claims dismissed the case as moot after *MI Alliance for Retired Americans v. Secretary of State* was decided.

²¹⁹ The District Court dismissed Plaintiffs' claims with prejudice, due to a consent decree. Other parties were granted a decrease in the signature requirement. Bench Trial entered judgment for Plaintiffs, but denied TRO as moot.

²²⁰ The Iowa Supreme Court declined to invalidate the challenged statute and affirmed the District Court's denial of the Plaintiffs' Motion for Temporary Injunction.

²²¹ *Moore* went to the Supreme Court, where the Court denied the Plaintiffs' application for Injunctive Relief. The denial leaves the extended deadline alone. Defendants dismissed the case thereafter.

²²² Plaintiffs' motions are partially granted and partially denied. Defendants' motions are partially granted and partially denied.

²²³ The Iowa Supreme Court declined to invalidate the challenged statute and affirmed the District Court's denial of the Plaintiffs' Motion for Temporary Injunction.

²²⁴ The Third Circuit denied the Plaintiffs' Motion for Injunction pending appeal due to lack of standing.

²²⁵ The District Court ruled that the Plaintiff was likely to succeed in showing that Idaho's refusal to make accommodations for signature requirements was an unconstitutional burden and there was a potential for irreparable harm. Later motions by the Defendant were unsuccessful and the District Court later dismissed the case as moot.

²²⁶ The Ohio Court of Appeals held that the trial court was correct in rejecting the Secretary of State's interpretation of the statute, however, an injunction was not the correct response as the SOS has the ability to determine the number of drop boxes used.

²²⁷ Cases consolidated with *Moore v. Circosta*, though discussed separately due to *Moore* going to the Sup. Ct. The North Carolina Middle District Court "believes the unequal treatment of voters and the resulting Equal Protection violations as found herein should be enjoined. Nevertheless, under *Purcell* and recent Supreme Court orders relating to *Purcell*, this court is of the opinion that it is required to find that injunctive relief should be denied at this late date, even in the face of what appear to be clear violations."

²²⁸ The District Court granted the Plaintiffs' motion for a 35% reduction in nomination requirements.

²²⁹ See *Ohio Dem. Party v. LaRose [I]*.

²³⁰ The District Court granted the Defendants' Motion to Dismiss on grounds that Native American tribes should be permitted to determine the conditions under which tribal elections are held.

<i>Macarro v. Padilla</i> ²³¹	Republican National Comm. v. Gill → CALL IA Sup. Ct. for Opinion	<i>Johnson v. Benson</i> ²³²
	<i>Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Philadelphia Cnty. Bd. of Elections/ Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Philadelphia Cnty.</i> ²³³	<i>Election Integrity Fund v. City of Lansing and City of Flint</i> ²³⁴
<i>Acosta v. Restrepo</i> ²³⁵	<i>Common Cause Indiana v. Lawson</i> ²³⁶	<i>Harley, et al. v. Kosinski, et al.</i> ²³⁷
	<i>Tex. League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Hughs/ Straty v. Abbott</i> ²³⁸	<i>Mi Familia Vota v. Hobbs</i> ²³⁹
	<i>Ostrowski v. Office of Elections</i> ²⁴⁰	<i>Judge v. Bd. of Canvassers for the City of Madison</i> ²⁴¹
	<i>Ryan v. Benson</i> ²⁴²	<i>Iowa Voter's Alliance v. Black Hawk Cnty</i> ²⁴³
	<i>Anti-Defamation League Austin, South West, & Texoma Regions v. Abbott</i> ²⁴⁴	<i>Texas League of United Latin American Citizens v. Abbott</i> ²⁴⁵
	<i>Alaska Center Education Fund v. Fenumiai</i> ²⁴⁶	<i>MOVE Texas Action Fund v. DeBeauvoir</i> ²⁴⁷

²³¹ The California Super. Ct. granted the Petitioners' request for an extension of the ballot initiative deadline, as failure to do so would violate the Petitioners' const. rights.

²³² The District Court granted the Plaintiffs' Stipulation of Dismissal.

²³³ The Penn. Commonwealth Court affirmed the trial court's denial of the Plaintiffs' injunction, holding that satellite election offices do not count as polling places.

²³⁴ The District Court granted the Defendants' Motion to Dismiss on grounds of failing to state a claim under 12(b)(6).

²³⁵ The District Court granted the Plaintiffs' motion in for injunctive relief for the 2020 candidate nomination process only.

²³⁶ The Seventh Circuit reversed the District Court's injunction on grounds that "[a]s long as it is possible to vote in person, the rules for absentee ballots are constitutionally valid if they are supported by a rational basis and do not discriminate based on a forbidden characteristic such as race or sex." The District Court later dismissed the case after the parties' stipulated dismissal.

²³⁷ The District Court granted the Plaintiffs' voluntary Motion to Dismiss.

²³⁸ The Fifth Circuit granted the Defendant's Motion to Stay the District Court's enjoinder of the Governor's October 1 Proclamation; the Opposed Motion of Defendant to vacate the district court's judgment of October 9, 2020 is granted while the Plaintiffs' Motion to Vacate Judgment is denied.

²³⁹ The Ninth Circuit ruled in granted the Defendants' Motion for Stay of the District Court's injunction on grounds that the registration deadline was not unconstitutional. The Court later granted the Defendants' Motion for Voluntary Dismissal.

²⁴⁰ The District Court dismissed the case without prejudice as frivolous and/or for failure to state a claim; granted the Plaintiff's motion to proceed in forma pauperis and proceed without paying the filing fee.

²⁴¹ The Wisconsin Circuit Court held that the Plaintiffs' claim was not justiciable, and the case was dismissed.

²⁴² The Michigan Court of Claims denied the Plaintiffs' Emergency Motion for Declaratory Judgment on grounds that the election was less than a month away and to intervene would be imprudent.

²⁴³ The District Court granted the Defendants' Motion to Dismiss on grounds that the Plaintiffs had failed to demonstrate an injury in fact and the case was dismissed with prejudice.

²⁴⁴ The Texas Supreme Court held that the Governor's Proclamation limiting drop-boxes is permissible, since it expanded the election code already and did not disenfranchise anyone.

²⁴⁵ The Fifth Circuit held that the District Court had misapplied the *Anderson-Burdick* balancing test for voting-rights claims and concluded that the drop box limit did not impose any burden on Texans' right to vote. Claims were later dismissed as moot.

²⁴⁶ The Alaska Superior Court denied the Plaintiffs' Preliminary Injunction. The Supreme Court of Alaska denied the Plaintiffs' Petition for Emergency Review without addressing the merits of the case or expressing an opinion.

²⁴⁷ On December 18, 2020, the Texas Court of Appeals granted the Defendants' Motion to Dismiss for want of jurisdiction, as the Plaintiff had "filed a notice of nonsuit in the district court" prior to the Defendants' Motion.

	<i>Minnesota Voters Alliance et al v. City of Minneapolis [In re Petitions by the Minnesota Voters Alliance, et al. for Writs of Mandamus or MVA I]</i> ^{248/} <i>MVA v. Olmstead/</i> <i>MVA v. Cnty. ov Ramsey, et al./</i> <i>MVA v. City of Duluth</i> ²⁴⁹	<i>South Carolina Progressive Network Education Fund v. Andino</i> ²⁵⁰
	<i>Minn. Voters Alliance v. City of Minneapolis [MVA II]</i> ²⁵¹	<i>Arnett v. North Carolina Board of Elections</i> ²⁵²
	<i>Pascua Yaqui Tribe v. Rodriguez</i> ²⁵³	<i>Texas State Conference of NAACP Branches v. Abbott</i> ²⁵⁴
	<i>In re Pichardo</i> ²⁵⁵	<i>1199 SEIU United Healthcare Workers East v. DeJoy</i> ²⁵⁶
	<i>Arizona Democratic Party v. Fontes</i> ²⁵⁷	<i>Namphy v. DeSantis</i> ²⁵⁸
	<i>In re Biesel</i> ²⁵⁹	<i>De Jean v. Nago</i> ²⁶⁰
	<i>Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Boockvar [I]</i> ²⁶¹	<i>Blackfeet Nation v. Stapleton</i> ²⁶²
	<i>In re Enforcement of Election Laws and Securing Ballots</i>	<i>Georgia Voters Alliance v. Fulton County</i> ²⁶⁴

²⁴⁸ Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the case.

²⁴⁹ The Minnesota Court of Appeals held that the Appellants failed to establish that Respondents violated any clearly imposed duty.

²⁵⁰ After the District Court denied the Plaintiff's Motion for TRO and Preliminary Injunction, the Plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the case.

²⁵¹ The Hennepin County District Court ruled that the deputy city clerks were lawfully appointed to the absentee ballot board and the Respondents did not exceed their statutory authority in making those appointments in the 2020 general election. Respondents' motion to dismiss is therefore granted.

²⁵² North Carolina Superior Court denied the Plaintiffs' Motion for TRO since they failed to follow a condition precedent to obtaining relief under the Public Records Act.

²⁵³ The District Court held that the Plaintiffs failed to demonstrate irreparable harm, so its Preliminary Injunction was denied.

²⁵⁴ The Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the case after Gov. Abbott was enjoined from enforcing the challenged order in *Texas League of United Latin American Citizens v. Abbott*.

²⁵⁵ The District Court denied the Plaintiffs' requested Writ of Mandamus, which the Texas Supreme Court also rejected, as the Plaintiffs could not show particularized injury, and had waited too long to file.

²⁵⁶ The District Court granted the Plaintiffs voluntarily Motion to Dismiss.

²⁵⁷ The Superior Court dismissed the Plaintiffs claims.

²⁵⁸ After the District Court held that the Governor is not a proper Defendant and ruled in favor of the Defendants on the merits, the remaining Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the case.

²⁵⁹ The Texas Supreme Court denied the Plaintiffs' petition for Writ of Mandamus without an opinion.

²⁶⁰ The District Court granted the Plaintiff's Motion for Voluntarily Dismissal after it denied the Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction.

²⁶¹ After various motions, the District Court primarily rules in favor of the Defendants, claiming that the Plaintiffs' do not have standing due to lack of injury, and, even if they did, the benefits of the challenged regulations outweigh the burdens. It should be noted that the Court sounded annoyed with the Trump case, due to several re-filings, changes in attorneys, and other constant procedural requests from the Plaintiffs.

²⁶² The Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the case after Pondera County agreed to provide a satellite election office and a Dropbox for the November election.

²⁶⁴ Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the case after the District Court denied the Plaintiffs' TRO on grounds that they could not prove likelihood of success on the merits of their claim.

	<i>Cast or Received after 7:00 pm. on November 3, 2020</i> ²⁶³	
	<i>Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Montgomery Cnty. Bd. of Elections</i> ²⁶⁵	<i>Texas Voters Alliance v. Dallas Cnty.</i> ²⁶⁶
	<i>Trump v. Wisconsin Elections Comm.</i> ²⁶⁷	<i>Shernoff v. Andino</i> ²⁶⁸
	<i>Bailey v. Antrim Cnty.</i> ²⁶⁹	<i>Ganik v. Winfrey</i> ²⁷⁰
	<i>Ward v. Jackson</i> ²⁷¹	<i>Donald J. Trump for President v. Gloria</i> ²⁷²
	<i>Maricopa Cnty., et al. v. Fann</i> ²⁷³	<i>Carra v. Benson</i> ²⁷⁴
	<i>Priorities U.S.A. v. Nessel</i> ²⁷⁵	<i>Wince v. Thurston</i> ²⁷⁶
	<i>Donald J. Trump for President v. Murphy/ Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Murphy/ Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Way</i> ²⁷⁷	<i>Republican Party of New Mexico v. Oliver</i> ²⁷⁸
	<i>League of Women Voters of Ark. v. Thurston</i> ²⁷⁹	<i>Swecker v. Showalter</i> ²⁸⁰
	<i>Sinner v. Jaeger</i> ²⁸¹	<i>Pavevk v. Simon</i> ²⁸²

²⁶³ The Superior Court of Chatham County held that there was no evidence that ballots in question were received after 7:00 p.m. on election day nor that Chatham County Board of Elections or Registrars had failed to comply with the law. The case was then dismissed.

²⁶⁵ The Court of Common Pleas ruled that addresses need not be included on the declaration envelope and that the 592 ballots should be counted.

²⁶⁶ The District Court granted the Plaintiffs' Motion to Dismiss after it decided that the Plaintiffs lacked standing.

²⁶⁷ The 7th Circuit upheld the lower court's ruling that the Plaintiffs failed to prove their claim based on the merits and that the Defendants had conducted the election according to the law.

²⁶⁸ The District Court denied the Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction because a similar motion had been granted in *League of Women Voters of South Carolina v. Andino*. The parties requested the action to be dismissed without prejudice.

²⁶⁹ The Ct. of App. of Mich. affirmed the trial court's granting of the Defendants' motion for summary disposition.

²⁷⁰ Case settled by agreement between the parties.

²⁷¹ Ariz. Sup. Ct. held that there was no proof of fraud and affirmed the Maricopa Superior Court's ruling.

²⁷² District Court granted the Plaintiffs' motion to voluntarily dismiss the case on November 9th, 2020.

²⁷³ The Super. Ct. of Ariz., Maricopa Cnty. denied the Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on the grounds that the Senate has authority to oversee, examine, and investigate elections; Defendants' motion for judgment on the pleadings is granted.

²⁷⁴ Case settled between the parties on October 29, 2020.

²⁷⁵ The 6th granted the Michigan Legislature's emergency motion to stay the District Court's injunction of the voter-transportation law.

²⁷⁶ The District Court denied the Plaintiffs' request for injunctive relief for lack of standing.

²⁷⁷ The District Court granted the Defendants' motion to dismiss the Plaintiffs' amended complaint after it had previously held that the Plaintiffs had failed on the merits and failed to show they had suffered irreparable harm.

²⁷⁸ The District Court dismissed without prejudice. No further details available.

²⁷⁹ The District Court denied the Plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction and held the likelihood that Plaintiffs' ballots would be rejected under the signature requirement is not great enough to warrant preliminary injunctive relief.

²⁸⁰ The Richmond City Circuit Court dismissed with prejudice. No further details available.

²⁸¹ The District Court held that the Plaintiffs failed to meet the burden of showing a likelihood on the merits and dismissed the case.

²⁸² The District Court granted the Plaintiffs' Voluntary Motion to Dismiss. Parties agreed to wait until the legislature addressed this issue during the 2021 session.

	<i>Fisher v. Hargett</i> ²⁸³	<i>Trump v Evers</i> ²⁸⁴
	<i>Fight for Nevada v. Cegavske</i> ²⁸⁵	<i>Trump v. Raffensperger</i> ²⁸⁶
	<i>In re: Extension of time for Absentee and Mail-in Ballots</i> ²⁸⁷	<i>Trump v. Toulouse Oliver</i> ²⁸⁸
	<i>Hawkins v. DeWine</i> ²⁸⁹	<i>Trump v. Kemp</i> ²⁹⁰
	<i>Common Sense Party v. Padilla</i> ²⁹¹	<i>Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Benson</i> ²⁹²
	<i>Hoffard v. Coshise Cty.</i> ²⁹³	<i>Donald J. Trump for President v. Benson</i> ²⁹⁴
	<i>Democracy North Carolina v. North Carolina State Bd. of Elections</i> ²⁹⁵	<i>Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Hobbs</i> ²⁹⁶
	<i>Nemes v. Bensinger</i> ²⁹⁷	<i>Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Philadelphia Cnty. Bd. of Elections</i> ²⁹⁸
	<i>NAACP Penn. State Conference v. Boockvar</i> ²⁹⁹	<i>Curtin v. VA State Bd. of Elections</i> ³⁰⁰
	<i>Sagiaco v. Padilla</i> ³⁰¹	<i>RNC v. Newsom</i> ³⁰²

²⁸³ The Tenn. Sup. Ct. overruled the Tenn. Chancery Ct.’s temporary injunction and held that if there was any burden on the Plaintiffs’ right to vote, it was moderate, not severe, and that the state had an interest in the statutory election scheme.

²⁸⁴ The Petitioners’ Petition to Leave to Commence an Original Action was denied.

²⁸⁵ The District Court denied the Plaintiff’s motion for TRO on the failure to show a likelihood of success on the merits or on claim of injury. Case was dismissed.

²⁸⁶ Case was voluntarily dismissed after the Georgia Supreme Court held that the case lacked jurisdiction.

²⁸⁷ The Penn. Ct. of Common Pleas denied the petition without explanation.

²⁸⁸ The District Court granted the Plaintiffs motion to voluntarily dismissed the case.

²⁸⁹ The 6th Cir. affirmed the District Court’s ruling that the election provisions in question were not unconstitutionally burdensome in light of COVID-19 restrictions.

²⁹⁰ The District Court denied the Plaintiffs’ motion due to lack of standing.

²⁹¹ District Court held that the Plaintiffs’ failed to show likelihood of success on the merits. The 9th Cir. ruled the Petitioners’ appeal as moot. After petitioning for a rehearing en banc, the panel voted to deny a rehearing.

²⁹² The District Court voluntarily dismissed the case.

²⁹³ The District Court denied Plaintiff’s motion for injunctive relief, as Arizona does not require curbside voting and she has alternatives to voting in person.

²⁹⁴ Separate case from *Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. v. Benson*; the Michigan Court of Appeals held that since the Plaintiffs failed to follow the law relating to fraud allegations regarding the certification of election, the issue is moot.

²⁹⁵ Plaintiffs’ motions are partially granted and partially denied. Defendants’ motions are partially granted and partially denied.

²⁹⁶ The Superior Court dismissed the case as moot on November 16, 2020.

²⁹⁷ Despite election officials shutting down all but one polling place, the District Court held that the “Plaintiffs’ Constitutional claims demonstrates that a single polling location may modestly ‘burden’ voters who choose to vote in person, this alone does not fulfill step one of the Court’s [Voting Rights Act] Section 2 analysis” and thus their injunctive relief was denied. 467 F. Supp. 3d 509, 530 (W. Dist. Ct. 2020).

²⁹⁸ The District Court granted the Plaintiffs’ motion for voluntary dismissal.

²⁹⁹ The Penn. Commw. Ct. denied the Plaintiffs’ request for mandatory preliminary injunction, for failure to meet the standard and to grant such a request would “create a new paradigm for the upcoming General Election.” Pg. 15 (No. 364-MD-2020).

³⁰⁰ Plaintiffs’ case denied under laches and then voluntarily dismissed.

³⁰¹ The Cal. Super. Ct. granted the Plaintiffs’ request for an extended deadline.

³⁰² The Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the case after the California Legislature enacted a bill that superseded the Governor’s mail-in ballot plan.

	<i>Alliance for Retired Americans v. Dunlap</i> ³⁰³	<i>Daunt v. Benson</i> ³⁰⁴
		<i>PILF v. Boockvar/Degraffenreid</i> ³⁰⁵
		<i>Costanino v. Detroit</i> ³⁰⁶
		<i>Pirkle v. Wolf</i> ³⁰⁷
		<i>Bally v. Whitmer</i> ³⁰⁸
		<i>Lin Wood v. Raffensperger/ Wood v. Sec’y of Ga.</i> ³⁰⁹
		<i>Kelly v. Penn.</i> ³¹⁰
		<i>Pearson v. Kemp/ In re Coreco Ja’Qan Pearson/ Pearson v. Gov. of Ga.</i> ³¹¹
		<i>King v. Whitmer</i> ³¹²
		<i>Mueller v. Jacobs</i> ³¹³
		<i>Braun v. Simon/ Rodriguez v. Simon/ Peterson v. Simon/ Jensen v. Simon</i> ³¹⁴
		<i>Bowyer v. Ducey</i> ³¹⁵
		<i>Metcalf v. Wolf</i> ³¹⁶
		<i>Burk v. Ducey</i> ³¹⁷

³⁰³ The Maine Super. Ct. the Plaintiffs’ various election laws challenges, on grounds that the Plaintiffs’ constitutional rights were only slightly burdened and they were not likely to succeed on the merits. The Maine Sup. Ct. affirmed.

³⁰⁴ The District Court granted the Plaintiff’s motion for voluntarily dismissal.

³⁰⁵ The parties [settled](#) but agreed to various terms that could support election integrity issues.

³⁰⁶ The Michigan Supreme Court held that the case was moot, as the election results had already been certified.

³⁰⁷ The District Court granted the parties motion for voluntary dismissal.

³⁰⁸ The District Court granted the Plaintiffs’ motion for voluntary dismissal.

³⁰⁹ The District Court dismissed the Plaintiff’s case due to standing and the 11th Cir. later dismissed the case, as the appeal was moot.

³¹⁰ The Sup. Ct. of Pa. dismissed the case with prejudice as the challenge violated the doctrine of laches, given the late facial challenge of Act 77.

³¹¹ The 11th Cir. dismissed the Plaintiff’s appeal for lack of jurisdiction and was later jointly stipulated to dismiss before the U.S. Sup. Ct.

³¹² The Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the case. Subsequent litigation occurred due to granting of attorneys fees.

³¹³ The Wisconsin Supreme Court denied the petition for leave to commence an original action.

³¹⁴ The District Court granted the Defendants’ motion to dismiss; dismissed with prejudice.

³¹⁵ The District Court dismissed the case for lack of jurisdiction, mootness, and for its determination of lack of “earnest pleadings and procedure.”

³¹⁶ The Penn. Commw. Ct. ruled that based on the actual complaint the Plaintiffs presented, it was neither the proper venue nor presented in the correct timeframe.

³¹⁷ The Ariz. Sup. Ct. dismissed the case and affirmed the Superior Court’s ruling that the Plaintiff lacked standing (not a registered voter) and she failed to timely contest the challenged statutes.

		<i>Texas v. Pennsylvania, et al.</i> ³¹⁸
		<i>Still v. Raffensperger</i> ³¹⁹
		<i>O'Rourke, et al v. Dominion, et al.</i> ³²⁰
		<i>Pierson v. Stepien</i> ³²¹
		<i>Overby v. Simon</i> ³²²
		<i>Bruni v. Hughs</i> ³²³
		<i>Tex. Alliance for Retired Am. v. Hughs/ Tex. Alliance v. Hughs/ Tex. Alliance for Retired Am. v. Scott</i> ³²⁴
		<i>Richardson v. Tex. Sec'y of State (Richardson I)/ Richardson v. Hughs (Richardson II)/ Richardson v. Flores</i> ³²⁵
		<i>Lewis v. Hughs/ Lewis v. Scott</i> ³²⁶
		<i>Tex. Dem. Party v. Hughs</i> ³²⁷
		<i>Mi Familia Vota Edu. Fund v. Trump</i> ³²⁸
		<i>Baker v. Thurston</i> ³²⁹

³¹⁸ The U.S. Sup. Ct. held “Texas has not demonstrated a judicially cognizable interest in the manner in which another State conducts its elections” and the case was dismissed.

³¹⁹ Case was voluntarily dismissed.

³²⁰ The 10th Cir. affirmed the District Court’s ruling that the Plaintiffs lacked particularized standing and denied leave to amend.

³²¹ The District Court administratively closed the case without prejudice as the Plaintiff’s claim filing was deficient and not corrected.

³²² The District Court granted the Defendants’ motion to dismiss with prejudice since the Plaintiff’s claim conflicted with its previously ruling in *Craig v. Simon*, where it held that Federal law preempted the Minnesota Nominee Vacancy Statute.

³²³ The District Court held that the Plaintiffs claims were not certainly impending and failed Art. III standing. The Defendant’s motion to dismiss was granted and the case was dismissed without prejudice.

³²⁴ The 5th Cir. held that the Texas Sect. of State does not directly enforce the straight ticket voting law, and thus sovereign immunity barred the Const. claims against Sect. Scott.

³²⁵ The 5th Cir. held that the Texas Sect. of State does not directly enforce the challenged signature requirement for mail-in voting, and thus sovereign immunity barred the claims against the Sect.

³²⁶ The 5th Cir. held that the Texas Sect. of State does not directly enforce the challenged election provisions (postages, post markings, signature requirements, knowingly possessing another’s ballot)..

³²⁷ The 5th Cir. held that the the Texas Sect. of State does not directly enforce the challenged “wet signature rules” and thus sovereign immunity barred the claims against the Sect. Reversed the District Court’s decision not to grant sovereign immunity to the Sect. and remanded the case with instructions to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction

³²⁸ Plaintiffs filed for voluntary dismissal of the case.

³²⁹ The Cir. Ct. of Pulaski Cty. dismissed the Plaintiffs’ case for failure to allege facts upon which a claim of relief can be granted.

		<i>In re Juan Gerado Perez Pichardo and the Rep. Party of Tex.</i> ³³⁰
		<i>Key v. Cuomo</i> ³³¹
		<i>Fight Back Fund v. Ill. State Bd. of Elections</i> ³³²
		<i>Cusciora v. McGreevey</i> ³³³
		<i>Fugazi v. Padilla</i> ³³⁴
		<i>Grimes v. Fl. Dept. of State</i> ³³⁵
		<i>Drenth v. Boockvar</i> ³³⁶
		<i>Robinson v. Bd. of Elections</i> ³³⁷
		<i>Issa v. Newsom</i> ³³⁸
		<i>Delisle v. Boockvar</i> ³³⁹
		<i>Collins v. Adams</i> ³⁴⁰
		<i>League of Women Voters of Alabama v. Merrill</i> ³⁴¹
		<i>Alaska Libertarian Party v. Fenumiai</i> ³⁴²
		<i>Gallagher v. Newsom/ Newsom v. Superior Court</i> ³⁴³

³³⁰ The 14th Court of Appeals of Texas dismissed the relators mandamus for relief as the Court lacked subject matter jurisdiction.

³³¹ The District Court stayed the case until a decision in *Yang v. New York State Board of Elections* (i.e., *Yang v. Kellner*) was made. No further decisions were made regarding this case.

³³² The District Court denied the Plaintiffs' motions for preliminary injunction and TRO as premature, and the case was dismissed.

³³³ No ruling on the merits. New Jersey Superior Ct. ordered the parties to come up with an agreement on the use of electronic balloting and overseas voters.

³³⁴ The District Court dismissed the case for lack of jurisdiction, as the petitioner abandoned the recount.

³³⁵ After failing to submit a third amended complaint, the Fl. Cir. Ct. of Leon Cty. dismissed the case with prejudice for failing to allege a justiciable controversy.

³³⁶ Originally, the Middle District ruled in favor of the Plaintiffs, however, it was impossible to implement the changes they requested before the Primary election. The Defendants' plan was implemented and the new remote ballot marking system provided a remedy for the Plaintiffs' injuries. Thus, the Court dismissed the Plaintiffs' summary judgment claims as moot.

³³⁷ The D.C. Court denied the Plaintiffs' TRO and dismissed the case with prejudice, as the parties had jointly settled.

³³⁸ The District Court granted the Plaintiffs' motion for voluntary dismissal, as the California Legislature passed AB 860, which superseded the Governor's EO. Case related to *RNC v. Newsom*.

³³⁹ The Penn. Sup. Ct. held that the Plaintiffs have a remedy in Common Pleas Court and denied their request for preliminary injunction as moot. Plaintiffs filed a Praecipe for Discontinuance and the Court ended the case.

³⁴⁰ Parties joint stipulation of dismissal granted.

³⁴¹ The Ala. Cir. Ct. granted the Defendants' motion to dismiss as the issues presented were nonjusticiable.

³⁴² Plaintiff withdrew complaint and the case was voluntarily dismissed.

³⁴³ The Cal. Super. Ct. granted the Plaintiffs' request for TRO, but the Cal. Ct. App., 3rd App. Dist. reversed in *Newsom v. Sup. Ct.* on the grounds that ex parte proceedings were not warranted in that case.

		<i>Rapini v. Merrill</i> ³⁴⁴
		<i>Kishore v. Whitmer</i> ³⁴⁵
		<i>Riemers v. Jaeger</i> ³⁴⁶

³⁴⁴ Plaintiffs voluntarily withdrew the case.

³⁴⁵ The District Court denied the Plaintiffs' motion for injunctive relief on grounds that they were not likely to succeed on the merits, which was affirmed by the 6th Cir. Plaintiffs then voluntarily dismissed the case.

³⁴⁶ After failing to pay the filing fee, the Sup. Ct. of N. Dakota void the case.